This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

iversity Libraries
27 792 955

1817

INDEX

TO THE

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FOR THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS,

1877-'78.

IN 7 VOLUMES.

VOLUME III.—Nos. 36 to 50 inclusive.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1878.

LIBRARY
OF THE
LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR
UNIVERSITY.

A 2727

INDEX TO HOUSE MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS.

CONTENTS OF THE VOLUMES.

VOLUME 1..NOS. 1 TO 35, INCLUSIVE, EXCEPT NO. 31.
VOLUME 2..NO. 31.
VOLUME 3..NOS. 36 TO 50, INCLUSIVE.
VOLUME 4..NOS. 51 TO 56, INCLUSIVE, EXCEPT NO. 52.
VOLUME 5..NO. 52.
VOLUME 6..NOS. 57 TO 66, INCLUSIVE, EXCEPT NO. 63.
VOLUME 7..NO. 63.

INDEX TO THE DOCUMENTS.

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Part.
A.			
Alphabet and orthography, memorial of N. E. Dawson, setting forth the plan of a reformed, and suggesting measures to extend a knowledge of it	1	23	
Appropriations, new offices, &c., statement showing	6	66	
Army, report of a subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs relating to a reorganization of	4	56	
Athens, Georgia, statement made before Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures in behalf of the establishment of a mint at	4	54	
Atlanta, Georgia, statement made before the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures in behalf of the establishment of a mint at	4	54	
B.			
Baltimore, memorial of the mayor and city council of, in relation to the erection of a new post-office building in	1	28	
resolutions passed by the Merchants' Exchange of, against the granting of a subsidy to the Roach line of steamships to Brazil	6	59	
Banking and Currency, testimony taken before the Committee on, in relation to the resumption of specie payments	6	62	
Boston, petition of citizens of, in regard to famine in China	1	25	
Boyle, the heirs at law of John, deceased, report of the Court of Claims in the matter of	1	15	
Brazil, resolutions passed by the Merchants' Exchange of Baltimore against granting a subsidy to John Roach's line of steamships to	6	59	
C.			
Cain vs. O'Connor, papers in the case of	3	45	
California, concurrent resolutions of the legislature of, praying for a modification or abrogation of the Burlingame or Chinese treaty	1	20	
concurrent resolution of the legislature of, praying for an appropriation for the improvement of Sacramento and Feather Rivers	1	17	
concurrent resolution of the legislature of, favoring the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department	1	19	
Carroll, Emma Eliza, claim of, for services rendered to the United States during the late civil war	5	58	

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Part.
Charlotte, N. C., statement made before Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures in regard to the establishment of a mint at	5	54	
Chickasaw Nation, letter from the Secretary of the Interior in relation to arrears due	3	39	
China, the famine in, petitions of citizens of New York and Boston in regard to	1	25	
Chinese treaty. Concurrent resolutions of the legislature of California praying for a modification or abrogation of the Burlingame treaty	1	20	
Cincinnati, Ohio, statements made to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures in regard to the establishment of a mint at	4	54	
Claims, seventh general report of the commissioners of, with table of contents, including "General report," "Appendix to report," "Schedule of cases reported"	1	4	
Clerk of the House of Representatives, transmitting a list of employés in his office and a report of contingent expenses	1	6	
transmitting an inventory of the property of the United States in his possession December 3, 1877	1	7	
Clerk of House and Secretary of Senate, joint statemet of, relative to appropriations, offices and salaries	6	66	
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, letter from, relative to the removal of certain Indian tribes	6	57	
Commissioner of Pensions, views of, upon the adjudication of pension cases	1	29	
Commissioners of Immigration of the State of New York. Memorial urging national legislation for the protection of immigrants arriving in the United States	1	22	
Committees, joint, standing, and select, of the House of Representatives, Forty-fifth Congress, second session	1	2	
Committee on Naval Affairs, testimony taken before the, in relation to the administration of the Navy Department	7	63	
Contested-election cases in the House of Representatives, Forty-second, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses, from 1871 to 1876, inclusive, digested	4	52	
Contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, report of, by the Clerk of the House	1	6	
Creek Nation, petition from the delegates of, with reference to the awards made to those who enlisted in the Federal Army, loyal refugees, and freedmen, asking early action upon the subject	3	38	
Currency, resolution of the State of Maine relating to	1	21	
D.			
Dawson, M. E., memorial of, setting forth the plan of a reformed alphabet and orthography, and suggesting a plan for extending a knowledge of it over the nation	1	23	
Denver, Colorado, statements made before the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures in behalf of the establishment of a mint at	4	54	
Dollar, goloid, statements before the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures upon the coinage of	1	24	
trade, arguments relative to the coinage of	3	44	
Digest of Cases of Contested Elections in the House of Representatives, from 1871 to 1876, inclusive, Forty-second, Forty-third, and Forty-fourth Congresses	4	52	
District of Columbia, pavements in, letter from the Commissioners, transmitting tables giving information as required in the case of bituminous and wood pavements, together with copies of all bids and awards requested	4	53	

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Part.
Doorkeeper of House of Representatives, testimony in case of....	3	36	
E.			
Election cases in the House of Representatives, Forty-second, Forty-third, and Forty-fourth Congresses, from 1871 to 1876, inclusive, digested	5	52	
Expenditures in the Post-Office Department, Committee on, testimony taken by	6	65	
F.			
Feather River, concurrent resolution of the legislature of California, asking an appropriation for	1	17	
Felthousen, Jacob D. Memorial praying for the construction of a national railway	1	34	
Fondren, Urcilla, report of the Commissioners of Claims on the claim of	1	4	2
Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, itemized statement of receipts and expenditures made by the Commissioners, from January 1, 1875, to January 1, 1878	3	43	
Frost & Metcalfe, papers in the case of	4	51	
G.			
Galveston and Camargo Railroad, memorial of M. R. Jefferds, praying for the passage of a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to contract with, for the construction of a line to Rio Grande City, &c	3	46	
Goloid dollar, statements before the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures upon the subject of	1	24	
H.			
Harbor at New Orleans, report of the board of engineers upon the means necessary to protect the wharves and	3	50	
Hilgard, Professor J. E. Statement concerning the standard weights and measures of the United States	6	61	
House of Representatives, list of members of, and their places of residence during the Forty-fifth Congress, second session	1	1	
I.			
Immigrants, protection of, memorial of the commissioners of emigration of the State of New York, urging the necessity of national legislation for the, care of the sick, &c	1	22	
Indian Bureau, concurrent resolution of the legislature of California favoring the transfer of the, to the War Department	1	19	
Indian delegations, objection of certain, to the bill H. R. 2687, and kindred measures, providing for a delegate in Congress from the Indian Territory	1	32	
Indiana, memorial of certain Indians in, for relief	1	8	
Indianapolis, Indiana, statements made in behalf of the establishment of a mint at	3	39	
Indians, arrears due the Chickasaw Nation	4	54	
in Michigan and Indiana, memorial of certain, for relief	1	8	
memorial of certain delegations in opposition to the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department	1	33	
letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, relative to the removal of certain (two reports erroneously numbered 57; the other relates to land indemnities)	6	57	
Creeks, petition of the delegates of, with reference to the awards to those who enlisted in the Federal Army	3	38	
Investigations, resolution authorizing certain, by the Committee on Banking and Currency	1	12	

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Part.
Isaacs, William B., & Co., petition of, praying for the restoration of certain coin belonging to them now in the Treasury	1	5	
K.			
Kansas City, Mo., statement in behalf of, for the establishment of a mint at	4	54	
L.			
Land-claim of Wisconsin, letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting certain papers relating to	6	60	
Land-indemnity to certain States (two reports erroneously numbered 57; the other relates to removal of certain Indians)	6	57	
Lands, Public, testimony taken before the Committee on, in regard to public surveys	4	55	
Louisville, Ky., statements made in behalf of the establishment of a mint at	4	54	
M.			
Maine, resolution of the legislature of, relating to the currency	1	21	
Mexican war, soldiers and widows of, joint resolution of general assembly of the State of Ohio requesting Senators and Members of Congress to vote for bill granting pensions to	3	41	
McKinlay, James M., letters from, relative to the use of the metric system of weights and measures	1	14	
Metcalfe *vs.* Frost, papers relating to	4	51	
Metric system of weights and measures, letters from James M. McKinlay in reference to	1	14	
Michigan and Indiana, memorial of certain Indians in, for relief	1	8	
Minnesota, memorial from the legislature of, praying for an appropriation for the improvement of Red River of the North	1	16	
memorial from the legislature of, praying for an extension of time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad	1	18	
Mint at Saint Louis, statement of Hon. Nathan Cole in behalf of	3	47	
Mississippi, memorial of the legislature of, relative to the seizure of timber in, by the United States authorities	1	13	
Myers, John C., late consul-general at Shanghai, China, requesting an investigation of the affairs of the consulate-general at Shanghai, China	1	10	
N.			
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, annual report of the board of managers for the year 1877	3	49	
National railway, memorial of Jacob D. Felthousen, praying for the construction of a, from the Atlantic seaboard to certain Western cities	1	34	
Naval Affairs, Committee on, testimony taken before the, in relation to the administration of the Navy Department	7	63	
New Orleans, La., statements made in behalf of the establishment of a mint at	4	54	
report of the board of engineers upon the means necessary to protect the harbor at	3	50	
New York, petitions from the citizens of, and Boston, in regard to the famine in China	1	25	
Northern Pacific Railroad, memorial of the legislature of Minnesota, praying an extension of time for completing	1	18	
O.			
O'Connor, M. P., *vs.* Richard H. Cain, papers in the case of			
Offices, new and old, with salaries attached thereto, statement of	3	45	
Clerk of House relative to	6	66	
Ohio, joint resolution of the general assembly of the State of, relating to the repeal of the resumption act	3	42	

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Part.
Ohio, joint resolutions of the general assembly, requesting Senators and Members of Congress to vote for pensions to Mexican soldiers	3	41	
Omaha, Nebr., statements made in behalf of the establishment of a mint at	4	54	
Orthography, memorial of N. E. Dawson, setting forth a plan of a reformed alphabet and	1	23	
P.			
Pavements in the District of Columbia, information given in the case of bituminous and wood, together with copies of all bids and awards requested	4	53	
Pensions to Mexican soldiers and the widows of, joint resolution of the general assembly of the State of Ohio, requesting Senators and Members to vote for a bill granting	3	41	
Pensions, views of the Commissioner of, upon the adjudication of pension cases	1	29	
Philadelphia Mint, statements made in reference to the extension of	4	54	
Polk, John W., Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, testimony taken in the investigation of the charges against	3	36	
Public buildings in Baltimore, Md., memorial of the mayor and city council in relation to the erection of a new post-office building in	1	28	
Public surveys, testimony before the Committee on Public Lands	4	55	
Q.			
Quincy, Ill., statements made in behalf of the establishment of a branch mint at	4	54	
R.			
Railway, Galveston and Camargo. Memorial of M. R. Jeffords, praying for the passage of a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to contract for the completion of its line to Rio Grande City, as coast defense, &c.	6	46	
Red River of the North, joint resolution of the legislature of Minnesota praying for an appropriation for the improvement of	1	16	
Reorganization of the Army, report on	4	56	
Report of a subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs relating to the reorganization of the Army	4	56	
Report to be made to Congress during the second session of the Forty-fifth Congress by public officers	1	3	
Resolution authorizing certain investigations by the Committee on Banking and Currency	1	12	
Resolutions passed by the Merchants' Exchange of Baltimore, Md., against granting a subsidy to the Roach steamship line	6	59	
Resumption of specie payments, testimony before the Committee on Banking and Currency in relation to the	6	62	
notes of a conference between the Committee on Banking and Currency and Secretary of the Treasury on the	3	48	
Resumption act, joint resolution of the legislature of Ohio favoring the repeal of the	3	42	
Rock Island, Ill., statements made in behalf of the establishment of a branch mint at	4	54	
S.			
Sacramento and Feather Rivers, California, concurrent resolutions of the legislature, asking for an appropriation for	1	17	
Salt Lake City, statement in behalf of the establishment of a branch mint at	4	54	

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Part.
Schools, public, memorial of the trustees, asking aid for the erection of, buildings in the District of Columbia	1	9	
Silver question. Memorial of banks in certain cities against the passage of the silver bill	1	26	
Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York against the passage of the silver bill	1	27	
Silver coinage. Notes of conference between the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Director of the Mint	3	37	
Soldiers. Annual report of the Board of Managers for the National Home of Disabled Volunteers	3	49	
Specie payments, testimony taken before the Committee on Banking and Currency in relation to the resumption of	6	62	
Notes of conference between the Committee on Banking and Currency and John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury	3	48	
Springfield, Ill., statement in behalf of the establishment of a branch mint at	4	54	
State Department, testimony taken before the Committee on Expenditures in	2	31	
Saint Louis, Mo., statement of N. Cole in behalf of the establishment of a mint at	3	47	
statements of others in behalf of the establishment of a mint at	4	54	
T.			
Taxes, tonnage, communications from the Secretaries of State and Treasury in reference to refunding certain	3	35	
Tax on manufactured tobacco, joint resolution by the legislature of Maryland concerning the reduction of	3	40	
Testimony taken by the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service in regard to the charges against John W. Polk, Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives	3	36	
taken before the Naval Committee	6	63	
taken before the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department	2	31	
taken before the Military Committee in relation to the troubles on the Texas border	6	64	
taken by the Committee on Expenditures in the Post-Office Department	6	65	
taken before the Committee on Banking and Currency in relation to the resumption of specie payments	6	62	
taken before the Committee on Naval Affairs in relation to the administration of the Navy Department	7	63	
Texas border troubles, testimony on, taken before the Committee on Military Affairs of the House	6	64	
Timber seizures in Mississippi, memorial of the Mississippi legislature relative to	1	13	
Tobacco, joint resolution of the legislature of Maryland concerning the reduction of the tax upon	3	40	
Tonnage-taxes, communication from the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury relative to refunding certain	3	35	
Trade dollars, arguments relative to the coinage of	3	44	
U.			
United States consul-general at Shanghai, China, requesting an investigation of the affairs of his office	1	10	
United States mints. Statements made before the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures in behalf of branch mints or assay-offices in certain cities, and extension of the mint at Philadelphia	4	54	

Subject.	Vol.	No.	Part.
V.			
Venezuela Mixed Commission. Testimony taken before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Forty-fourth Congress, second session.....	1	11	
testimony taken before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, concerning..	1	30	
W.			
Weights and measures, national standard of, statement of Professor J. E. Hilgard, concerning	6	61	
Wisconsin land claim, letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting certain papers in relation to.....	6	61	

45TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 36.

TESTIMONY

TAKEN BY THE

COMMITTEE ON REFORM

IN THE

CIVIL SERVICE

IN THE

INVESTIGATION OF CHARGES

AGAINST

JOHN W. POLK,

DOORKEEPER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FEBRUARY 15, 1878.—Ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1878.

ERRATA.

Page 37, line 1, "November" should be February.
Page 38, line 25, "November" should be February.
Page 38, line 43, "November" should be February.
Page 71, add to answer to question by the chairman: These, except the January roll.
Page 361, line 33, "increased" should be decreased.

I.

Affidavit of Ingham Coryell.

I charge John W. Polk, the present Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, with being cognizant of and interested in bills now before or to be introduced in the present Congress.

In proof, I was offered by J. W. Polk, in consideration of my sending him my resignation as clerk, an interest in the several bills as aforesaid, by which, as he said, I could make more money than I could by the position and salary of clerk. This offer was made me in person by the said Polk, at his residence, on the evening of December 31, 1877.

I further charge John W. Polk with having a large amount of money due him for lobby service from parties who had the contracts for paving Pennsylvania avenue during the past year, and that the payment of this money is now dependent on future appropriations by Congress, which makes him interested in aiding such further legislation and appropriations by the present Congress, of which he is Doorkeeper.

In proof of this charge I name H. A. Silver, of Mexico, Mo. (who is interested with Mr. Polk in the matter), Mat Taylor, of the city of New York, and General Averill, of this city, as witnesses.

INGHAM CORYELL.

I also charge that H. A. Silver, above named, told me that Mr. Polk, in consideration of Polk disappointing him in giving him (Silver) a position under him, made him (Silver) substantially the same offer he (Polk) made me, and refer to said Silver as a witness in proof.

INGHAM CORYELL.

JANUARY 28, 1878.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of January, 1878.

ZACH. B. BROOKE, *J. P.*

II.

Affidavit of Mark A. Duffy.

I, the undersigned (Mark A. Duffy), was appointed and sworn in as assistant superintendent of document-room, in the Doorkeeper's department, House of Representatives, two days after the commencement of the extra session of Congress, at a salary of $2,000 per annum.

In a few days after, Mr. Polk sent Mr. Donavin, his assistant, to me, saying Mr. Polk was greatly embarrassed on account of a member of Congress from Illinois, to whom he said they (Polk and Donavin) were under great obligations, and who insisted on having Mr. Bacon retained in his old position. I refused giving up my position, and continued to do so for some days. Mr. Polk and Mr. Donavin continued importuning me, and their promises were so many that they would make my salary in any other position equal to $2,000 per annum, and that I should be kept on the roll as long as they continued in office, I told them I did not see how they could honestly do it, and when I was told the many ways, I then put them down as dishonestly inclined, and carefully watched their movements.

I told Mr. Polk that I was not satisfied to give up my place, and wanted Mr. Donavin to accompany Mr. Polk and myself to my Representative's room. We went, and Mr. Polk explained that he would make my salary all right; that he would now make my salary $1,600, and to make it up to $2,000 would put on a laborer; for performing

such work I could hire a darky at $10 or $15 per month. He (Polk) had previously offered me the position of chief clerk in folding-room, salary $1,800 per annum. Mr. Donavin said he was authorized to offer me the position of file-clerk in document-room, salary $1,400, or janitor, at $1,200. It finally came down to position of messenger, taking charge of west side of floor House of Representatives. I asked Mr. Polk how I was to get $1,600 in a $1,200 position. He said Mr. Bacon, of document-room, was to pay me $200, and Mr. Payne, of folding-room, was to pay me $200 per annum, each, and he would see that they paid it in advance. He (Polk) afterward said they refused to pay in advance, stating that death might carry them off before the expiration of the year. So he said he would compel them to pay me monthly, which he did by paying me $33.33 each for two months, or $66.66 in all. When I said, suppose they refuse further payments, he (Polk) said, "D—n them, I will discharge them immediately." When his bill was sent to committee, giving only $800 for long and $400 for short sessions of Congress to messengers, I asked him where I was to come in. He said he would have the distribution, and if "I can't fix it in any other way, I will 'double up.'" I asked him for an explanation of "double up," as it was a new word to me, and he said that "he could put other names on the roll, and that I could draw the money."

I told him that his bill was a bad one, and would not pass; said he, "It will pass, for I have a corner on Congress in the shape of appointments, and they must succumb to my wants." I thought that as he was a creature of Congress, I could not see how the creature was greater than the creator. He told me he could not *now explain all*, but he and Donavin could get anything through they wanted; particularly so from the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Polk collected (so he informed me) from Payne and Bacon for the month of November, and told me to collect in the future, as it would not look well to have him collect. On Tuesday following the recess of Congress I called on Mr. Payne for the second month's money. Mr. Payne told me that Mr. Polk told him not to pay me. I then immediately went over to Mr. Polk's office, in his house, and asked him why he had humiliated me. He said, "There is your money," and handed me $33.30.

I said money in this case was not the trouble; honor and manhood had more to do with it. I afterward left for home, where, after five days' time he (Polk) wrote me a letter stating that it became an absolute necessity to remove me from my position in the Doorkeeper's department.

I have since been to see him to show cause for his action in my case, but he invariably evaded having much conversation on the subject.

Given under my hand this 22d day of January, 1878.

MARK A. DUFFY.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of January, 1878.

ZACH. B. BROOKE,
Justice of the Peace.

Extra force paid by appropriation of $3,840.

Name.	Amount paid.	Amount due.	Amount unpaid.	Representative.	Remarks.
Charles Kyle	$65 20	$83 33	$18 13	.....	November 1 to 30.
W. H. Holt	65 20	83 33	18 13	.....	
R. H. Krebs	65 20	83 33	18 13	.....	
James Kimmett	65 20	83 33	18 13	.....	
W. H. Whalen	65 20	83 33	18 13	.....	
W. H. Stringfield	65 20	83 33	18 13	.....	North Carolina.
Isaac T. Moore	65 20	83 33	18 13	.....	
J. D. Money	65 20	83 33	18 13	.....	
J. T. Blackiston	65 20	83 33	18 13	.....	
J. D. Edwards	65 20	83 33	18 13	.....	
E. S. Doughty	65 20	83 33	18 13	.....	New Jersey.
J. V. Reed	65 20	83 33	18 13	.....	
William M. Patton	65 20	83 33	18 13	.....	West Virginia.
W. H. Mowbray	65 20	83 33	18 13	.....	
Samuel H. Bell	65 20	83 33	18 13	.....	
J. B. Duberry	65 20	83 33	18 13	.....	Florida.
Homer D. Morse	65 20	83 33	18 13	.....	Louisiana.
M. Marigney	65 20	83 33	18 13	.....	Do.
George P. Gillum	65 20	83 33	18 13	.....	
Jesse S. Harris	65 20	83 33	18 13	.....	Tennessee.
M. O'Gorman	65 20	83 33	18 13	.....	New Jersey.
H. A. Chester	65 20	83 33	18 13	.....	
B. D. Terry	41 30	.....	.....	.....	November 12 to 30.
W. D. Lyon	17 40	.....	.....	.....	November 22 to 30.
E. H. Bailey	32 60	.....	.....	.....	November 15 to 30.
W. L. Powell	34 00	.....	.....	.....	November 14 to 30.
E. P. Schell	52 20	.....	.....	.....	November 7 to 30.
Jacob Rice	63 00	.....	.....	.....	November 2 to 30.
E. S. Durnin	63 00	.....	.....	.....	Do.
J. M. Hickey	97 80	.....	.....	.....	October 16 to 30.
H. M. Rogers	97 80	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Jos. Baumer	97 80	.....	.....	.....	Do.
G. C. Weddeburn	165 60	.....	.....	.....	Superintendent passes.
W. T. Burdette	65 20	83 33	18 13	.....	November 1 to 30.
John B. Trainor	65 20	83 33	18 13	.....	Do.
Harry Patton	65 20	83 33	18 13	.....	Do.
G. V. Hebb	30 00	.....	.....	.....	November 15 to 30.
J. G. White, page	94 50	112 00	18 00	.....	October 15 to 30.
G. E. Chapman, page	94 50	112 00	18 00	.....	Do.
Willie Fry, page	60 00	75 00	15 00	.....	November 1 to 30.
Frank Donnelly, page	60 00	75 00	15 00	.....	Do.
W. G. Davis, page	60 00	75 00	15 00	.....	Do.
T. G. Bryan, page	30 00	37 50	7 50	.....	October 16 to 31.
Charles Ford, page	60 00	75 00	15 00	.....	November 1 to 30.
George W. Webber, page	60 00	75 00	15 00	.....	Do.
Stinson Anderson, page	60 00	75 00	15 00	.....	Do.
E. H. M. Lively, page	60 00	75 00	15 00	.....	Do.
John M. Lamb, page	60 00	75 00	15 00	.....	Do.
J. J. Corridon, page	30 00	37 50	7 50	.....	November 1 to 15.
Ed. Donagan, page	30 00	37 50	7 50	.....	Do.
Frank Angers, page	60 00	75 00	15 00	.....	November 1 to 30.
George H. Brent, page	60 00	75 00	15 00	.....	Do.
John Berry, laborer	60 00	Paid in full	.....	.....	Do.
James H. Shelley, laborer	60 00	....do	.....	.....	Do.
R. H. Paxton, laborer	28 50	....do	.....	.....	November 16 to 30.
R. J. Cardella, laborer	16 00	....do	.....	.....	November 7 to 13.
James Spiller, laborer	32 00	....do	.....	.....	November 1 to 16.
Andrew Swartz, laborer	40 00	....do	.....	.....	November 1 to 20.
Elias Patton, laborer	60 00	....do	.....	.....	November 1 to 30.
Linton Carey, laborer	60 00	....do	.....	.....	Do.
W. H. Pim, laborer	30 00	....do	.....	.....	November 16 to 30.
W. Douglas, laborer	48 00	....do	.....	.....	November 1 to December 3.
John Kelly, messenger committee-room Ways and Means	81 52	... do	.....	.....	
Sixty-three names	3,800 32				

The above 63 names are over and above the number authorized by law.

Many of the above served in December up to the recess on the 15th, and are therefore entitled to pay up to that time.

Harry C. Acton, of Maryland, performed duty from November 1 to December 10, and has received no pay, and his name is not on any roll.

[Forty-fifth Congress, second session.]

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
January 31, 1878.

On motion of Mr. John H. Baker, the following was agreed to:

Whereas it is alleged that John W. Polk, the Doorkeeper of the House, has employed sixty-three persons in the service of the House in excess of the number authorized by law; and

Whereas it is alleged that men have been employed by said Doorkeeper who were not borne on the roll of employés, and that others have been continued in service after they had been dismissed and dropped from said roll; and

Whereas it is alleged that said Doorkeeper has been guilty of corruption and malfeasance in office, requiring employés under him to pay to other employés a part of the salary to which they are entitled by law, as a condition of their appointment or retention in office; and

Whereas it is alleged that he is interested in claims and bills now pending or about to be brought before the House for action: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service be, and it is hereby, directed to inquire into the several matters and things so as aforesaid alleged against said Doorkeeper, and to report at any time to this House whether said Doorkeeper is guilty of any of said alleged acts. And the committee is authorized to send for persons and papers.

Attest:

GEO. M. ADAMS, *Clerk*.

INVESTIGATION

OF

CHARGES AGAINST JOHN W. POLK,

THE DOORKEEPER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COMMITTEE ON REFORM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE,
Washington, February 5, 1878.

The committee met at 10 a. m.

The chairman submitted the reply of the Doorkeeper, Mr. Polk, to the resolution of the committee inviting his attention to the charges against him, as follows:

DOORKEEPER'S OFFICE, HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES U. S.,
Washington, D. C., February 5, 1878.

SIR: In response to the charges against me contained in the affidavits of Ingham Coryell and Mark A. Duffy, and the statement of H. C. Acton, to every count, all and singular, I deny the allegations contained therein.

JOHN W. POLK,
Doorkeeper, House Representatives.

HON. CARTER H. HARRISON,
Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service Reform,
Investigating charges against the Doorkeeper House Representatives.

TESTIMONY.

INGHAM CORYELL sworn and examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. What is your age?—Answer. I am in my fifty-seventh year.

Q. Where do you reside?—A. At present in Washington.

Q. You are the gentleman who made the charges read the other day in the House against Mr. Polk, the Doorkeeper, are you not?—A. I am.

Q. You know what those charges are?—A. I do.

Q. State to the committee as briefly and clearly as possible what you know as to the truth of those charges.

The witness proceeded to testify from a written paper.

Mr. POLK. I object to the witness referring to a paper; let him state it.

The WITNESS. This is a written statement made by me a day or two after the occurrence, in order that my memory might not fail, and in order to make it certain I went and swore to it.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you are sworn here now to testify to the facts in this matter.

The WITNESS. I merely wish to show the committee the nature of the paper that I propose to read from.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. Was it made at the time?—A. At the time.

The CHAIRMAN. Just make your statement.

The WITNESS. On the evening of the 31st of December last, in the Doorkeeper's office, Mr. Polk invited me over to his house, saying that he wanted to see me on particular business. I went over there. On entering I was met cordially, and we were alone. In a very mild manner he broached the subject of the interview, by saying that he had the unpleasant duty to perform of asking me for my position.

Q. What do you mean by your position?—A. My position as clerk to the Doorkeeper.

Q. You mean that he asked your resignation of that place?—A. Yes, sir; I will come to that in a minute. He said that he was obliged to ask me to make this sacrifice, as his situation was such that he must reduce his force within the law, and hence he must ask me to vacate the position that I held. I asked him if that was his only cause. He said, yes; that although great pressure had been brought to bear against me it had had no effect, and that it was not on that ground that he now asked for my place, but on the ground of reducing his force and making a place for another that he could not refuse. I asked if he had any objection to telling me who would be my successor; and he said, "No; it will be my relative, Rufus Polk." He then said, after further conversation, that he would put me in the way of making more money outside than I could make by my office; that there were several schemes before Congress that he was fully posted in, and he would put me inside the ring. That is about the sum and substance of the conversation. There was a great deal more said, but that is the substance of it. I left the house, and after thinking the matter over I concluded I would not give him my resignation, and I wrote him a letter, stating my reasons why I would not do it.

The witness put in evidence a copy of the letter above referred to as follows:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *January* 1, 1878.

SIR: Permit me to address you upon a subject fraught with some interest to you and anxiety to myself. Your invitation to resign I do not accept. I feel it a duty I owe to my family, my friends, and myself. Though *chance* has made you my superior in place, though the position I occupy is a very humble one, yet the same principle is involved that governs the highest places of the land. Therefore, after due deliberation and consultation with friends I know I can trust, pondering well each proposition made by you last night, I respectfully ask for cause why I should vacate my office. My claims on party are as strong as yours, my rights are tantamount, and my necessities in excess; therefore am I justified in making this demand that you should show cause for my removal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, I. C., *Clerk.*

MR. JNO. W. POLK.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Did you receive a reply to that letter?—A. I did.

The witness here produced the reply to the above, which was admitted by Mr. Polk to be the letter written by him, and was read in evidence, as follows:

DOORKEEPER'S OFFICE, HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES U. S.,
Washington, D. C., January 1, 1878.

SIR: I am just in receipt of your extraordinary note of this date. In reply, I notified you last night at my residence of your removal from your position of clerk to the Doorkeeper; you requested permission to hand me your resignation, which request I granted; you now write me a defiant note and demand the cause of your removal. It is the right of every officer to select his secretary, who occupies a confidential relation to him, and I propose to exercise that right; therefore I again notify you of your removal, and demand that you surrender the keys, papers, and property in your custody to the bearer, Col. S. K. Donavin, assistant doorkeeper, without delay.

I may say I have one general cause for your removal sufficient for my present purpose; that is incompetency; your note of to-day furnishes another.

Respectfully, JNO. W. POLK, *Doorkeeper House Representatives.*

MR. INGHAM CORYELL.

The WITNESS. I take exception to this part of that letter of Mr. Polk: "You requested permission to hand me your resignation, which request I granted." I deny positively that that was the case. I, in fact, had to ask him what he wanted. I said, "Is it my resignation that you want?" and he said "Yes." I never said yes or no to that; but, on the top of that, he made me this promise of putting me in a—I am going a little too fast there—in return he said, "I will write you as handsome a letter as I am capable of—that was if I would send him my resignation. Then, on the top of that, he made me these offers in regard to making more money outside than I could make inside with the position that I held. That is all I have to say in regard to that.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Is that all the testimony you have to give?—A. In regard to that letter.

Q. In regard to the first charge you have made here?—A. That is all. That embraces the first charge. I have made a charge that Mr. Silver was made substantially the same offer.

Q. Did you hear Mr. Polk make an offer to Mr. Silver?—A. No, sir; I have it from Mr. Silver's mouth; that is all.

Q. Did you ever subsequent to this occasion have any conversation with Mr. Polk relative to those claims that you charge that he offered you an interest in?—A. I never knew anything about them until that evening.

Q. Subsequent to that did you have any conversation?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then do you know anything personally about those claims?—A. All that I know I learned a day or two or three afterwards, through Mr. Silver. We had a conversation, and Mr. Silver told me that Mr. Polk had made him substantially the same offer.

By Mr. SEXTON:

Q. When were you appointed and by whom?—A. I was appointed on the 15th of October by Mr. Polk, the same day that he took office. I remained in office until the 1st of January.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Have you had any other conversation with Mr. Polk about claims before Congress, or an interest in them, than that which you have already stated?—A. No, sir; I have never had any other.

By direction of the chairman, the clerk of the committee here read the charges made by the witness Coryell against the Doorkeeper, as printed in the Record.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You charge here that Mr. Polk has a large amount of money due him for lobby services; how do you know that?—A. I am not quite ready for the evidence in proof of that yet. It is only the first and the third charges that I am prepared for.

By Mr. PUGH:

Q. In this interview on the 31st December, with Mr. Polk, did he say to you that he was interested in any of those claims?—A. He told me that he had opportunities to know what was going on, and that he knew of several schemes before Congress out of which money could be made and he would put me inside of the ring. That was on the evening of the 31st of December.

By Mr. HENRY:

Q. You have referred here to a written memorandum of the conver

sation that took place between you and Mr. Polk; at what time was that memorandum made?—A. A day or two after the conversation. The conversation was on the 31st of December, and I think about the 5th of January, I made this memorandum, and it was sworn to on the 8th.

Q. Does that memorandum contain all the conversation that occurred between you?—A. Oh, no, sir; the conversation lasted, probably, half or three-quarters of an hour; I merely condensed it because I did not suppose you would want to know all the little remarks and conversation that took place.

Q. What induced you at that time to make a memorandum of that conversation at all?—A. I made the memorandum after I got my dismissal. I wanted to retain the facts as they had occurred, so that I could not forget them or misstate them—merely as a matter of safety.

Q. And in making that memorandum you did not attempt to put down the whole conversation?—A. Oh, no, sir.

Q. But merely what you regarded as the substance?—A. The substance; that is all.

By Mr. CRAVENS:

Q. What is the date of the memorandum; did you date it?—A. No; I don't think I did. I swore to it on the 8th of January, but it was written two or three days before.

Q. Was that memorandum made subsequent to receiving Mr. Polk's answer, which has been read here in evidence?—A. Yes; after that.

Q. How long after?—A. That was received on the 1st of January, and this memorandum was made about the 5th, or it might have been the 6th. I am not certain.

Q. What was the occasion of your making the memorandum?—A Merely to refresh my memory, and to state nothing but facts.

Q. Would it not have been quite as well to have made it a little sooner, while it was still fresher?—A. Well, perhaps it did not occur to me any sooner that it might be necessary to refresh my memory.

Q. Do you make your statement here from your present recollection of the occurrences, or are you governed exclusively by the memorandum?—A. Not at all exclusively by the memorandum. My memory is still fresh in regard to them.

By Mr. COOK:

Q. Does the memorandum contain all the conversation?—A. No, sir; it is merely a synopsis of it, giving the gist, as I supposed, of the conversation.

By Mr. HENRY:

Q. How long have you been residing in Washington?—A. For over a year.

Q. Where did you reside before that?—A. In New Jersey.

Q. What part of New Jersey?—A. In Hunterdon County.

By Mr. CRAVENS:

Q. At the time you made this memorandum, did you make it with a view to the prosecution of Mr. Polk or with a view to preferring charges against him?—A. No, sir; no such idea.

Q. For what purpose was it made?—A. The purpose was to keep a memorandum of what had occurred. I considered that I had been outrageously treated; I felt indignant at the treatment I had received, being turned out on the world at a moment's notice from an office that I

thought I had filled, to the best of my ability at least, and I thought it was very cruel after the relations that had existed between Mr. Polk and myself, and after the assurances that I had had.

By Mr. COX:

Q. What complaint had been made by Mr. Polk to you prior to that time, as to the manner in which you performed your duties?—A. None whatever to me.

Q. What, if anything, had he ever said to you before that about your incompetence?—A. Not a word.

Q. Had he complained in any way of your performance of your duties, and if so, how?—A. Not that I know of, not to me.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What were your duties?—A. Acting as his clerk.

Q. Ordinary clerical duties, keeping his books, and so on?—A. There is no book to keep of any consequence, except the book that contains the rolls. My duty was generally to answer questions, and receive parties in the office, and do any writing that he might require. The duties of the office are very simple.

Q. What has been your occupation in the past?—A. I have been in active business all my life; I have been a manufacturer; I have built mills and conducted business; I have been the president of a large rolling-mill company; I served the government for four years during the war as a quartermaster, disbursing millions of dollars, and nobody ever made a charge against me. At the end of the war I went to the Treasury and Quartermaster-General's Office and settled my accounts to a cent, after having had probably a hundred million dollars in money and property pass through my hands.

Q. Were you a regimental-quartermaster?—A. Oh, no, sir. In the first place I was a brigade-quartermaster, and than I was elevated to a division-quartermaster, and finally I was sent to Saint Louis, and I established that big cavalry-depot there, and built it up and conducted it until the end of the war. I had 2,700 men under me there. My office contained from 20 to 35 clerks. I had on my hands at one time thirty and odd thousand head of horses. I conducted the whole concern west of the Allegheny Mountains, all through Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, and the Western States. The disbursements went through my office for all the cavalry and artillery horses purchased; that is my record as a business-man.

Q. State what your duties were with Colonel Polk, as nearly as you can?—A. It is impossible to state my duty there. It was a mere clerical duty, writing and attending to the wants of persons, and answering the questions of parties that would come in there—members of Congress and others.

Q. You were a species of deputy; you had no books to keep?—A. No, sir; no books to keep at all. It was a place of general inquiry, and I answered the inquiries that were made.

By Mr. CRAVENS:

Q. Is there any necessity for such an office at all?—A. I think there is.

Q. You do not seem to have had much to do?—A. Well, if they keep the rolls straight that is a big thing to do.

Q. You did keep the rolls?—A. I kept them for October and November. After that they were taken to Mr. Polk's house and there made up; and I had nothing to do with them after that time.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Was there any complaint made to you as to your manner of keeping those rolls during that time?—A. No, sir; I never heard of any.

By Mr. COOK:

Q. Who was present at the conversation you have testified to as having occurred on the 31st of December besides Mr. Polk and yourself?—A. Not any one. We were alone in his office in his house.

By Mr. CRAVENS:

Q. Did anybody come there before you left?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. COOK:

Q. Did Mr. Polk tell you that he was interested in bills now pending or to be introduced into the present Congress?—A. He told me that he knew all about them and could put me "inside the ring." That is the term he used.

Q. That is not the question. You charge him with being not only cognizant of them but interested in them; did he say that he was interested in them?—A. The conversation that took place led me to suppose that he was interested or he could not put me inside.

Q. I am asking not for what you suppose but for what he said.—A. I have stated it just as it took place; he said that there were several schemes before Congress that he knew about, and that he would put me inside, so that I could make more money than I could by my office.

Q. He did not tell you, then, that he was interested in them himself?—A. He did not go into particulars at all.

Q. You charge distinctly that he was interested in them: now, did he say so, or was that just an inference of your own?—A. He gave me to understand it.

Q. But you say that he did not tell you that he was interested?—A. No, sir; he did not.

Q. You do not know, then, apart from that conversation, that he is interested in them?—A. O, no, sir; I only know what he said himself.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Did he refer to any particular claim?—A. He did not. I did not invite any such answer.

By permission of the committee, Mr. Polk cross-examined the witness as follows:

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Can you repeat your affidavit in which you make these charges against me?

The WITNESS. As it is printed in the Record, do you mean?

Mr. POLK. Yes; I want to hear you repeat it.—A. Well, I didn't commit it to memory, but it is there a matter of record.

Q. How did you come to make it if you couldn't remember it?—A. I can remember the substance of the affidavit.

Q. Did you remember it when you made it?—A. I presume so.

Q. Did you write your own affidavit?—A. I think I did.

Q. State whether you did or not.—A. I think I did.

Q. You don't know that you did?—A. Let me see; yes, I did. I think I am pretty positive that I did write it.

Q. Did you make any other affidavit before this?—A. Yes, sir; one.

Q. And changed it afterward?—A. No, sir; I added to it.

Q. Did it contain the same charges that this contains?—A. The only one that I ever made that I swore to is on the record.

Q. Are you positive that you never made any other before this, or subsequent to it, containing these same charges and a good deal more?—A. I don't recollect it, sir.

Q. Are you sure you never made one before?—A. Yes.

Q. State whether I named to you any particular bill that I was interested in or familiar with.—A. You did not, sir.

Q. Do you say now, under your oath, that I told you that I was familiar with or interested in a number of bills or measures before Congress, and that I made use of the term "ring," and said that I could put you in the ring?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You state that positively here?—A. Yes.

Q. You say it was five days after this interview at my residence before you thought of making a memorandum of the conversation?—A. I think it was about that time; I am not positive as to the day.

Q. Did you make it from your own recollection, without advice from anybody?—A. I don't remember consulting a soul.

Q. Have you been in the habit of meeting with other gentlemen and canvassing this whole question of getting up charges against me, newspaper articles, anonymous circulars, and all that kind of thing?—A. I am very glad you mentioned that. I deny it most positively, most emphatically. I have heard that the charge has been made against me that I was the author of this anonymous circular; now, I wish to say most distinctly and emphatically that I knew nothing of that circular until nine o'clock of the day on which it was distributed. Then I heard of it. The next morning, say at ten o'clock, my Representative handed me the printed anonymous circular, and I read it for the first time. I wish that distinctly understood.

Q. Do you say that you don't know who wrote it?—A. I do, most positively.

Q. And that you know nothing about it?—A. I do, most positively; I know nothing about it.

Q. Did you have nothing to do with its distribution?—A. No, sir.

Q. Or with planning for its distribution?—A. No, sir; I tell you I never heard of it.

Q. Is this your handwriting? [Showing witness a circular on which were written the words, "Oh, you fraud!"]—A. No, sir; most positively.

Q. You say that is not your handwriting?—A. I do, most positively; it is not my handwriting.

The circular with the writing upon it was put in evidence as follows:

EXHIBIT 3.

Doorkeeper John W. Polk.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: The good repute and honor of the House of Representatives can be maintained only by the exercise of discretion on the part of its members and those who are elected by them to represent it in every official capacity. The good name of any important organization cannot long be preserved without the employment of sound judgment by those intrusted with the management of its business affairs. Especially is this true of so great and so distinguished a body as the popular branch of our national government. Its high position demands that its affairs be regulated after the most approved models, and that every man chosen to discharge the duties appertaining to its business be thoroughly competent and every way fitted for the discharge of his duty. The good judgment of your predecessors in arranging the machinery to facilitate the discharge of your laborious duties has been signally displayed in affixing a liberal remuneration to every subordinate office of the House. The salaries paid to your employés are indeed sufficient to command the best business talent in the country, and no man should be installed into those positions unless he be worthy, honest, and well qualified. Proceeding upon this theory of good sense, at the commencement of the Forty-fifth Congress you elected

for Speaker one of your most distinguished members—a man of capacity, large legal knowledge, great prudence, and eminent ability. The administration of his duties has been in perfect accord with his acknowledged reputation. For Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms you chose gentlemen thoroughly competent, who brought into their positions practical knowledge, inflexible firmness, and a skill and excellence in the discharge of their duty that not only commands your approbation, but the admiration of the whole country. But in the selecting of Mr. John W. Polk for Doorkeeper, which office is really the most important one of the House, you unwillingly made a mistake, which duty to yourselves, to your constituents, and for the good name of the country demands that you correct at the earliest practical moment.

Gentlemen, it is true that Mr. Polk has disregarded the law and the precedents of his office; he has imposed upon and seriously trifled with Representatives and his own employés; he has displayed a criminal ignorance involving the integrity of the House; he has used the privileges of his position as a public officer to indulge in lobbying through measures of personal relief for himself, which is a flagrant violation of his privileges; that in a maudlin state he has appeared upon the floor daily, exciting your disgust by his behavior; and that he has appointed as his chief officer an indicted criminal whom no member of the House had the temerity to recommend for the position. In fact such has been the personal and official conduct of Mr. Polk that the mildest opinion expressed of him is that he is totally incompetent for the position. The record of Mr. Polk's services shows that he is deficient in knowledge of his duty, that he has no firmness, no prudence, and that he lacks the common elements of an ordinary business capacity.

First. He has violated the law in that he appointed to office and assigned to duty a large number of employés not authorized by statute. Already the House has been called upon to pay from the contingent fund $3,840 in one item, and it will be called upon to pay other large sums to satisfy the demands still existing under contracts made by Mr. Polk. In proof that he has flagrantly violated the law, your attention is called to section 172, Revised Statutes of United States, which declares that "no messenger, assistant messenger, laborer, or other subordinate assistant shall be employed in any department, bureau, or office at the seat of government, or paid out of the contingent fund appropriated to such department, bureau, or office, unless such employment is authorized by law," &c.; also section 3679: "No department shall expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of appropriations," &c.

Second. Mr. Polk had sworn into office a large number of persons which he did not assign to duty, requiring them to use their influence with Congressmen for the passage of House bill No. 1,689, in order that by its passage he might be able to pay them while upon fictitious duty. This act constituted a species of bribery, a consideration for an appointment to office, which is in flagrant violation of law. The chairman of the Committee on Accounts, in consideration of the dilemma in which Mr. Polk had involved the government by these illegal acts, deemed it proper, on the 19th of December, to publish in the Washington Post a resolution instructing the Doorkeeper to prevent all persons sworn in by Polk, and not assigned to duty, from performing any duty, thereby attempting to cut off this tenure of office established by Polk in violation of law.

Third. While Mr. Polk admits that he violated the law, he at the same time offers the untruthful reason for doing so by alleging that members of Congress bade him make these appointments in violation of law. We have the best grounds for believing that no members of this House either advised him or made him any promise relating to illegal appointments, and even were it true, the most ignorant of ordinary men would have spurned any proposition which involved a violation of law and exposure to criminal prosecution.

Fourth. When expostulated with and asked to resign his office, in order that the Democratic party may not suffer the continued odium of having in an important position an incompetent and wrong-headed man, Mr. Polk bristles up with rage and defies the House to declare his seat vacant. He asserts that Tom Scott is his backer, and that no power can be organized in the House to declare his seat vacant.

Fifth. The acts of the Doorkeeper in hastily appointing and in discharging without sufficient cause competent persons; his tendering to clamorous Representatives a large number of appointments, and denying to others the simplest favors; the total want of system and business regularity in every one of the Doorkeeper's departments; the prevarication, vacillation, and falsification of the Doorkeeper; the popular disgust excited by his immoral habits—all these things demand that the House assert its rights, defend its dignity, and insist that the duties of Doorkeeper be discharged in a fair, proper, and honorable manner, and by a suitable and competent person.

Several members of Congress requested the writer of this document to prepare a statement containing such hints and references as would incite Representatives to examine and decide for themselves upon the character and conduct of the Doorkeeper. I have done so, in the hope that the House will take cognizance of the case, and act in vindication of its honor.

"OH YOU FRAUD!"

Q. The evening previous to the circulation of this anonymous circular were you not in the Parkinson House with two other gentlemen, where a fourth gentleman—a lame man—was present?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you say that you did not then discuss this circular and plan for its distribution?—A. I say most positively that the circular was not known by me, and was not mentioned—nothing of the kind—in that conversation.

Q. Will you name the three other persons who were present with you there?—A. I can. One was Colonel Alexander; the other was Mr. Duffy; and the lame man was Mr. Bailey, who was sitting a few feet from us.

Q. You are satisfied that you have never made any other affidavit containing these charges against me previous to the one which you have submitted here?—A. I have no recollection of any.

By Mr. COX:

Q. I understood you to say something about a previous paper to which something was added; did you mean to be so understood?—A. I supposed that he referred to these charges. After signing the two chargesI added the third and signed again; and I supposed his question had reference to that.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. You say there was no one within hearing at the interview at my house?—A. That I did not say.

Q. We were there ourselves?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say that I told you that I was interested in measures before Congress?—A. Just what I have stated here.

Q. Several of them, did you say?—A. You gave me to understand that there was more than one scheme.

Q. Did you ask me to assist you in getting some back pay?—A. Yes, sir; I did. That was in this way: I said, "What about my back pay and my claim that I have?" Now, I want to explain that.

Q. Did you ask me to go and see the Speaker, and see if he could not do something for you?—A. No, sir. I will repeat what my understanding of that was.

Q. You say "no" to that question?—A. I won't answer it in that way.

Q. Did I, or did I not, tell you that I was about to form a company in a business outside, and that I thought I could find a place suited to your capacity?—A. I did not so understand it. I wish to make an explanation in reference to your last question. Colonel Polk alludes here to this matter of mine before the Committee of Accounts, and then asks me if I didn't ask him to go and see Speaker Randall in regard to it. I did ask him in regard to this matter of mine that was before the Committee of Accounts. What brought that into my mind then was my destitute condition, being turned out of my position without a dollar in my pocket. I thought then instantly of this claim that I had before that committee, and I asked Mr. Polk what he could help me to do about it. He answered that he was going before the Committee of Accounts; that he had influence with that committee; and that, although his predecessor, John H. Patterson, had done me probably a good deal of injury before the committee, he thought that his influence was sufficient to aid me very materially in getting the matter through. I did not speak of Speaker Randall at all, but he himself said, "I will go with you to Speaker Randall and try to get his influence," or words to that effect.

Q. Did you tell any one some time before the 1st of January that you thought you would resign, as you could see that I was not pleased with you?—A. I said something to a gentleman that I can name, but it is necessary that I should explain to this committee the relations that existed between that gentleman, yourself, and myself, in order that they may understand this matter.

Q. I have not named any gentleman.—A. I know that, sir; but I shall, because I know the party to whom I spoke. I do not deny having said that I felt that probably I would be blamed for the misconduct, the bad management, and the disrepute that the office of Doorkeeper was getting into. That is what I said to that gentleman; that I thought it might be charged to me, when I had nothing to do with it.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You did talk about it?—A. Yes, sir; I felt that way. The position that I was in was unpleasant, the way things were going, owing to the disrepute and discredit and the general talk connected with the Doorkeeper's department, and that gentleman advised me by all means not to resign.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. [Showing witness a paper.] Is this paper in your handwriting?—A. It is; it is a copy of one that was handed to me.

The paper was marked "Exhibit 4," and put in evidence, as follows:

Polk gives members		$71,870
Polk retains for himself as follows:		
Polk, of Missouri, Doorkeeper	$2,500	
Donavin, of Ohio, assistant	2,000	
R. K. Polk, of Tennessee, clerk	1,200	
(Unknown), janitor	1,200	
Paine, of Missouri, seal-room	1,200	
11 messengers, at $1,000	11,000	
5 messengers (soldiers' roll), at $1,200	6,000	
1 laborer	720	
9 pages, at $450 for session	4,050	
1 fireman	900	
1 chief engineer (William Lannan, Maryland,)	1,700	
2 assistant engineers (1 Texas, 1 Tennessee,)	2,400	
		34,870
		106,740

These personal appointments are to cover surplus given Missouri, Tennessee, Texas, Ohio, and Maryland.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Do you wish to be understood that this gentleman, to whom you have referred, was a mutual friend of yourself and Mr. Polk?—A. Yes, sir; a confidential friend; one that had been so for months, and that had assisted in electing Mr. Polk to office; as near a friend as he had, probably, about the whole Congress. In regard to this paper (Exhibit 4) I wish to say that there is one mistake, but it does not alter the facts; there are eleven messengers set down here at $1,000 apiece, $11,000, when it should have been an appropriation for the folding-room amounting to about $12,000. There is an error in that one item, but the basis of the whole statement is substantially correct as regards showing the amount that Mr. Polk has retained for himself.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What do you mean when you say he has "retained for himself"?—A. I mean to say that he gives members by his printed circular, $71,870,

or, say, $70,000 in round numbers, and retains the remainder, or one-third of the patronage, for himself.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. When was that statement made; while you were occupying a confidential position with Mr. Polk?—A. No, sir.

Q. Since your removal?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. To what member of Congress did you hand that?—A. O, I circulated four or five of them.

Q. About the folding-room, do you or do you not know that the folding is done by contract?—A. I know it is done by the piece, part of it.

Q. You say that those were my personal appointments?—A. I say it, because you had the advantage of putting persons in there that applied to you for situations.

Q. Do you not know the character of the force that does that work and how they are paid for it?—A. I know a little about it. The law gives you so much for such a document, and so much for another document, and so on.

Q. [Showing witness a paper.] Is that your handwriting?—A. It looks very much like it.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Did you write it?—A. Yes. Now I know all about it. I will give an explanation of it.

The paper here submitted to the witness was marked "Exhibit 5," and put in evidence as follows:

"It will be a sad, sad blow to my mother if she is disappointed.

"I blush to tell you that the children all need clothing, fuel, and indeed everything Nothing but most urgent necessity forces me to appeal to you.

"For God's sake, my dear friend, if it be in the range of possibility, give me some position, no matter how humble, to aid me this winter in keeping the gaunt wolf want from those I love better than life, or I feel I shall lose my reason. For eighteen months I have been unable to earn my salt. Let me hear from you, and destroy this after reading, for, to a proud man, it is inexpressibly humiliating to sue humbly for work."

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Was that extract taken from a private letter to me?—A. The extracts were taken from letters that were in the office.

By Mr. COX:

Q. In the first place, *is* it an extract; and, if so, from what?—A. It is an extract made for Mr. Polk's benefit, and sent to him at his house when he was in trouble and wanted some excuse for making these extra appointments; it was done with the purest motives in God's world.

By Mr. JAMES:

Q. It is not your own supplication?—A. No, sir.

Q. You wrote it for somebody else?—A. I wrote it for Mr. Polk's benefit, and sent it to his house, as I recollect.

By the CHARMAN:

Q. It is marked "Extracts;" extracts from what?—A. From letters received by him begging for appointments.

Q. You copied these extracts for him, did you?—A. I suggested it to him, showing him the excuses he might give for making these appointments, if any were necessary. It is necessary that I should explain that. When Mr. Polk was being besieged and in a great deal of difficulty I

came up here one Sunday night and went over all the applications, giving a statement of the number of applicants which, if I recollect right, amounted to six or seven hundred over and above the positions he had to fill, and I think at the same time I made those extracts from letters begging appointments. I did it in order that he might have some support or excuse for this extra force that he was putting on. He was in need of it; it was about the time that the thing began to blow out. I did it in a spirt of kindness.

By Mr. PUGH:

Q. What was the object of that? Was it to be shown to people when they came for appointments?—A. I sent it to him to refresh his memory in regard to the urgency for appointments. If it went into any other hands than his I know nothing about it.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Did he ask you to do it, or did you just do it yourself?—A. I did it; I thought that he might refresh his memory by it.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Are these *bona fide* extracts from letters that were on file?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say that those extracts you supposed Mr. Polk would use with members of the House and others to justify his appointments in excess of the law?—A. That is it.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. What was the necessity of making an extract from a letter when you had the letter?—A. You didn't want the letter sent over. You were very busy at your house, and I didn't want to go there to annoy you, but I felt an interest in you, and I felt that if I could do you any good I would like to do it. Whether I was right in doing that I don't know, but there was no secret divulged.

Q. Did you make any distinction between letters written by persons applying for positions and those that were sent to me personally, as private letters under seal?—A. I endeavored to do so.

Q. You say you filed them all, do you?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. You say that this letter from which this extract was made was filed?—A. That letter was on file in the office.

Q. It was not returned to the writer?—A. Why, no, sir; because I never could have made the extracts if it had not been there. The letter was there at the time that was made.

Q. I want you to be certain now that you are correct. I ask you again, do you say that in the conversation at my house I told you I was interested in claims, and that I could put you in the "ring?"—A. I refer you to what I have said already. I can say nothing more. I reiterate all that I have said heretofore.

Q. I did not name any of the measures, you say?—A. No, sir; not one.

HENRY A. SILVER sworn and examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. Where do you reside?—Answer. In Mexico, Mo.

Q. In the affidavit made by Mr. Coryell he states that you told him that Mr. Polk, the Doorkeeper of the House, in consideration of his disappointing you as to a position under him, made you substantially the same offer which he had made to Mr. Coryell, which was, that he would

put him in a position whereby he could make more money than he could in the position of a clerk; what did you tell Mr. Coryell in regard to that matter?—A. I did not tell Mr. Coryell what he states in that paper there. Mr. Coryell was in the habit of visiting my room. I was sick when I first came on here, and he used to come there a good deal. He was very anxious to get a position, and through me a good deal of correspondence passed from him to Colonel Polk. This was prior to October. Mr. Coryell was very anxious to get a position, and, of course, he was very communicative, and, to use a favorite term of his, he had a way of "drawing men's molasses"—that was his expression; that he would "draw men's molasses," worm it out of them. Of course, I saw that he was disposed to "draw my molasses," and I may have had considerable conversation with him about matters and things in general, innuendoes and various things. He said to me that Mr. Alexander was very anxious to know why I had not got a position under Colonel Polk; that he could not understand it, and that he, Coryell, was anxious about it too. I didn't see fit to tell Mr. Coryell what was my business here particularly, but he drawed inferences, I presume, the same as he drawed inferences on Colonel Polk; but I can answer the question definitely so far as Colonel Polk is concerned.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You think he drew inferences?—A. He drawed inferences, I presume, from something I said.

Q. Then you will not state positively that there was not words used by you from which he might have drawn such inferences?—A. He might have drawed inferences, because I seen that he was one of those men that wanted to draw me out.

Q. You have stated that you said things from which he might have drawn such inferences?—A. Yes, sir; he might draw an inference.

By Mr. CRAVENS:

Q. But you say that you did not state to him what he says you stated?—A. No, sir; not in the language he puts it in there.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What did you say from which he could draw an inference such as he has sworn to in this affidavit?—A. Well, Mr. Coryell couldn't understand why I had no position under Colonel Polk. He knew I was Mr. Polk's friend, and he couldn't understand that; and I told him that Colonel Polk had told me that he was not going to appoint any man to any position under him that had anything to do with lobbying in any way, shape, or form. I told him distinctly that Colonel Polk told me so. Mr. Polk's presumption about me was, at one time, I presume, that I had something to do with those matters; and he stated to me distinctly that he was not going to appoint anybody to any position who had anything to do with lobbying in any way or shape; that he had himself touched nothing, and that he didn't intend to touch anything.

By Mr. JAMES:

Q. The question is, what did he say on this subject, if anything?—A. That is what I have been replying to.

Q. Did Mr. Polk make such a statement to you, or make you such an offer?—A. I say no.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Did you ever apply to Mr. Polk for a position?—A. Well, yes; I think I did. I think he wrote me a letter before we came on here, say

ing that he would take care of me as his friend, and I presumed he would.

Q. That was before his election—a letter stating that he would do so if elected?—A. Yes; if he was elected.

Q. After you came on, and after he was elected, did you apply to him?—A. Well, indirectly I might say I did; that is, I didn't come right out and demand a place, but we seemed to be friends, and it seemed to be understood, or I thought myself, that he would in one way or other give me a position, and finally he told me, "At the end of the session I think I can give you a place."

Q. At the end of the present session?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why could not he give it to you before?—A. Well, he seemed to think that probably I was engaged in some legislation, and that that wouldn't justify him in doing it.

By Mr. GARTH:

Q. In other words, he thought you might be lobbying some measure, and he did not want to have any connection with you on that account?—A. That seemed to be the inference.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Did he say to you that he could not appoint you because you were interested in some schemes before the House?—A. No; he didn't say that.

Q. Did he say that if you were not so interested he might appoint you?—A. No; we had no conversation about that, but he told me that he wouldn't appoint anybody that had anything to do with any matter connected with lobbying. He distinctly said so.

Q. He told you, however, that he might appoint you at the end of this session?—A. At the end of the session he thought he might be able to do so.

By Mr. COX:

Q. At the end of the extra session or of the long session?—A. At the end of the long session.

By Mr. PUGH:

Q. Did he give any reason why he could not appoint you sooner than that?—A. He did not.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Here is a charge that you and Mr. Polk had an interest in the paving of Pennsylvania avenue.—A. That alludes to a paving bill that passed two years ago.

Q. Had you an interest in that?—A. Are you going to investigate *me* here?

Q. Has Mr. Polk an interest in that bill?—A. I think he had at that time, two years ago.

Mr. POLK. Will you indulge me a moment, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Mr. POLK. I am arraigned here upon charges of malfeasance and corruption since I became connected with Congress as its officer. I have no objection to the fullest kind of investigation of all my past acts, but this, of course, is outside of the case.

The CHAIRMAN. O, no; you are mistaken. You are charged here with having an interest or claim of this kind, which depends for its payment upon the success of some measures now pending before Congress.

Mr. POLK. Well, suppose I had?

The CHAIRMAN. You are arraigned here for that very thing.

Mr. POLK. O, I thought it was for being interested in some measure or measures now pending.

The CHAIRMAN. But the charge is that you were interested in this matter, and that there is money yet coming to you which is dependent upon the action of the present Congress.

Mr. POLK. Then I want you to get it all out.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Did Mr. Polk ever offer you as a reason, or as a compensation, for not giving you a position, that he would give you an interest or put you in a "ring" connected with any matters now before Congress?—A. He never did.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q Or that he would aid you as a lobbyist?—A. He never did.

Q. Or that he would assist you in getting any bill through in which you were interested?—A. He never did.

Q. Or that he would exert his influence on any member of Congress?—He never did.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Did he ever tell you that you could make more money through influences that he could bring to bear than you could by holding a position under him?—A. Well, I think that one day he remarked pleasantly something like this: "You are here, and it is generally supposed that you have something to do in these matters of legislation, and, if so, of course I cannot appoint you." That was the time the conversation occurred about the appointment. The supposition was that if I was going to hold a position on the outside here I would make more than I would by any position that he could give me, therefore he could not give me no position.

Q. The idea was that you could make more by your own matters outside?—A. Yes; by my own matters. Not that he had anything to do with arranging it.

Q. Did he offer at any time to aid you in any of these matters?—A. No, sir.

Q. But you, in your conversation with Mr. Coryell, made such remarks that he might draw an inference to that effect?—A. Yes. Mr. Coryell was very anxious, as I have said; he could not understand why I, as Colonel Polk's friend, got no appointment under him. He expected me to get a good appointment and he couldn't understand it, and of course I didn't want to tell Mr. Coryell all my business affairs, and I led him to infer that I was interested here in some matters of legislation, and he must have drawed his inference in that way.

Q. In other words, he was trying to "draw molasses," and you put the wrong molasses in his bucket; is that it?—A. Well, of course I was not going to let him know my business.

Q. But you were willing to let him deceive himself?—A. I was; and I will tell you why. Mr. Coryell told me how, while he was acting as clerk for the Doorkeeper, he could run Mr. Patterson for Doorkeeper, and Mr. Polk for Doorkeeper, and Mr. Keightly for Doorkeeper; he had three of them at once that he was running for Doorkeeper while he was in that position.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. It is stated in these charges that you and Mr. Polk were interested in some measure now before Congress; are you and Mr. Polk now in-

terested in any measure now before Congress, or in anything growing out of any appropriation to be made by Congress?—A. Not one dollar. I distinctly say, not one dollar.

Q. And you have not been since Mr. Polk has been elected to office?—A. We have not been since Mr. Polk has been elected Doorkeeper.

Mr. CORYELL, with the permission of the committee, cross-examined the witness, as follows:

Q. You have spoken of "drawing molasses." Did you not come to me last summer and beg of me to join you in assisting Mr. Polk to get the position of Doorkeeper?—A. No; it was the other way; you came to me. You came and exacted a promise from me that if you would agree to go for Colonel Polk, and he got the office, you should get a position under him; which I agreed to. That was it.

By Mr. JAMES:

Q. You agreed to that?—A. Yes.

By Mr. CORYELL:

Q. Didn't you come to me and say that Colonel Polk wanted you to bring me to his room, and didn't I tell you if I went to see him to be introduced to him I must take a friend with me?—A. No, sir; you sought the interview yourself. I recollect distinctly that you got me to go there and make an appointment with him, and I seen him and told him I was to bring you there, and the purpose I was to bring you there for.

Q. Well, we got to his room, at any rate?—A. Yes.

Q. Who was in the room?—A. I cannot recollect. We had two or three meetings. Mr. Alexander was there at one time.

Q. How many meetings do you say we had?—A. We were there two or three times.

Q. You say that positively?—A. That is my best recollection, that we were up there two or three times.

Q. Who composed the company at one meeting?—A. That is almost impossible to tell; but I know that Mr. Alexander was there at one time.

Q. What took place at that meeting?—A. I couldn't pretend to state; a mutual interchange of courtesies; I introduced Mr. Coryell and Mr. Alexander to Mr. Polk, and said that he was a candidate for Doorkeeper, and so on.

Q. What was the object of that interview?—A. The object of that interview was to bind matters between you and Mr. Polk, and get you and him acquainted, so that you might help him, per your agreement with me, and *vice versa*, that the whole thing might work nicely all round.

Q. You admit that Colonel Alexander was present at the conversation?—A. At one conversation he was.

Q. Was there any promise made at that time that if Colonel Polk got the position of Doorkeeper he would appoint Colonel Alexander engineer of the House?—A. No, sir; not at that time, to my recollection.

Q. You say that you came here not wanting a position under Colonel Polk?—A. I didn't say I didn't want one particularly. If I could have got a good big one—his second or third office—I would have given up everything else for it. I would like to have had a good big place, but he could not afford to give me any of the best places, I presume.

Q. Had not you and Colonel Polk agreed upon a certain position before you left Missouri?—A. We had not; there never was the slight-

est intimation of anything of the kind, from a hod-carrier's position up. We never mentioned it.

Q. Did you, or did you not, tell me that you were to be made the clerk of the Texas Pacific Railroad Committee through Colonel Polk's influence?—A. Positively, I never told you so. This is the first time I ever heard of such an intimation. It is news to me.

Q. Did you take any interest in my removal by advising me as to what course I should take if Colonel Polk dismissed me?—A. I told you that I was very sorry to see you removed; that I did not want to see you removed.

Q. Where were you on the evening of the 31st of December, when I came to my room at my hotel?—A. I was there, agreeably to a note from you. You had written me a note to come to see you at Meyer's Hotel, that you wanted to see me particularly on business.

Q. Have you got that note?—A. I have not got it with me, and I don't know that I have got it at all. You came in and said, "Have you got my note?" I said, "I have just got it." "Well," said you, "Colonel Polk has sent for me, and I suppose he means dismissal, and I want you to meet me at eight o'clock."

Q. Well, you were there?—A. Yes, by your request.

Q. What was your advice to me as a friend (as I then regarded you), as to the course I should take in regard to it?—A. How do you mean?

Q. One question before that. Who composed the company in that room that night?—A. Mr. Alexander and yourself, and Mr. Alexander's wife, and your wife, and myself.

Q. What was the advice you gave me in the presence of that company in regard to Colonel Polk?—A. Well, I told you that I thought you had better see your friend Speaker Randall.

Q. What else did you say?—A. I told you it was a matter for consideration, and not to act hastily about it.

Q. Didn't you advise me not to resign?—A. Probably I did.

Q. Did you or did you not?—A. I think it is very probable I did that night.

Q. Did you meet me in the Doorkeeper's room next morning, the 1st of January?—A. Yes; I came up here as usual, and met you there.

Q. Whom else did you meet there?—A. Mr. Alexander and you.

Q. What took place in that room?—A. Mr. Alexander was drawing up a reply for you to give to Mr. Polk.

Q. What was your advice that morning in regard to the course I took?—A. Well, I told you I thought that was a very good thing.

Q. Was the note that Mr. Alexander wrote sent?—A. I suppose so. You said you would send it. You said you had sent Alexander with the reply to Colonel Polk, and that you had given him ten cents, and sent him over to the hotel across the way to get a drink of whisky to brace him up so that he could talk well.

Q. What took place after that?—A. I left.

Q. Did you see Colonel Alexander tear up the document he wrote before you left?—A. I did.

Q. Four or five days after I was dismissed, do you recollect meeting Colonel Polk somewhere about the House and walking with him over to Sanderson's?—A. I do.

Q. What was your object in getting Colonel Polk and walking with him over to Sanderson's?—A. To get a drink.

Q. Nothing else?—A. Nothing else in the world.

Q. On your return from Sanderson's, after having taken your drink,

whom did you meet on the pavement?—A. Indeed I don't know; I may have met a dozen gentlemen.

Q. Don't you recollect meeting anybody?—A. No, I don't recollect anybody now.

Q. Do you recollect coming then directly to me and telling me that Mr. Polk had made you almost the same offer that he had made me in regard to making some money outside, inasmuch as he had not given you a position?—A. I never told you so.

Q. And didn't you tell me the name of the company, or of one of the companies, that he was to be interested in?—A. I did not.

Q. Didn't you tell me that it was a chrome or a paint company?—A. O, that was some talk about a chrome company; an outside matter.

Q. Didn't you come almost direct from that conversation with Mr. Polk and tell me that he had made you almost the same offer that he had made me in regard to making some money; that inasmuch as he could not give you a position he would give you an interest in some bills that were before Congress; and didn't you name some chrome or paint company?—A. I done this much I recollect now, since Mr. Coryell has referred to it. I recollect that I was telling Colonel Polk what Mr. Coryell had said about his conversation on the night of the 31st of December, and said I: "Coryell told me that you told him that you would place him in a position where he would make more money than he would in the office of clerk." Colonel Polk laughed, and he said: "Yes, this chrome business that I am going to get up, and," said he, "I will let you into it, too, if you want to go in." That was some chrome scheme entirely outside of the legislation of Congress. "And," said Colonel Polk, "I believe it is a good thing."

By Mr. JAMES:

Q. State what you told Mr. Coryell?—A. That is what I told him. When I came back I told him what conversation had occurred between Colonel Polk and myself; this same conversation that I have now repeated.

By Mr. CORYELL:

Q. Didn't you say, in a laughing way, that you had had pretty near enough of partnership with Mr. Polk in contracts, and that you wanted old matters settled up before you would go into anything else?—A. I don't recollect that I said so. I recollect I said that we had some old matters that were not settled and that never panned out anything.

Q. Then you acknowledge being interested with him?—A. I was, some years ago, interested in some matters here.

Q. How many times have you been to see certain parties here in regard to the settlement of some claims that are due you on old contracts and lobby schemes?—A. Is it proper to go into my affairs here, gentlemen?

Q. I mean connected with the avenue pavement matter?

The CHAIRMAN. It must be connected with Mr. Polk's connection with the matter.

Mr. POLK. I object to that now; that will all come out by and by.

Adjourned to February 6, at 10 a. m.

WASHINGTON, *February* 6, 1878.

HENRY A. SILVER recalled and further examined.

By Mr. COX:

Q. How long have you known Mr. Polk, the Doorkeeper of the House?—A. I have known him about two years or more; I cannot tell exactly.

Q. You mean that your acquaintance began about two years ago?—A. Yes, sir; longer than that.

Q. Have you been intimately acquainted with him since then?—A. What do you mean by "intimate"?

Q. Have you and he regarded each other as friends, having freedom of friendship and acquaintance between you?—A. Yes; we had been friendly, of course; we have had no quarrel.

Q. I did not ask that. You have been friends. What part had you in introducing Mr. Coryell to Mr. Polk, if any, and in getting Mr. Coryell to assist in Mr. Polk's election as Doorkeeper of the House?—A. I met Mr. Coryell first to know him, particularly, last spring. I found him in the office of John H. Patterson, the Doorkeeper, and I thought that he was acting as clerk; that was my presumption; but I found out afterward that he was not his clerk, although he staid in his office. Mr. Coryell and I got talking about places, and among other things I told him that Colonel Polk was going to be a candidate for Doorkeeper next time and that I was going to support him for that position. He took with the idea, and was very anxious indeed to serve me and to serve Colonel Polk. We then had several interviews, and Mr. Coryell said he could be of advantage to Mr. Polk, if he could get a position; that he was occupying a confidential position to John H. Patterson, and he would keep me posted thoroughly of every movement that Patterson made, so that we could beat him. Coryell was to act in this double capacity, but, as a part of that arrangement, I must introduce him to Colonel Polk and see that he got a place under him. I acceded to the terms, and agreed that I would use my influence with Colonel Polk to get Mr. Coryell a place, and Mr. Coryell asked me to seek an interview in which he could be introduced to Colonel Polk, who was then at the National Hotel. That was last spring. I saw Colonel Polk and made known to him the relation that Mr. Coryell was in to John H. Patterson; that he was there acting nominally as Patterson's clerk in the office, and that he had promised to keep us thoroughly posted about every movement of Patterson and his friends. Mr. Coryell, as I say, after we had been here some time, sought an interview with Colonel Polk. I had seen Colonel Polk and told him these arrangements, and that, as his friend, I had only made one promise to any man—this promise to Mr. Coryell, which was that if he would carry out this programme faithfully he should have a place, and Colonel Polk told me that anything that I did in that regard he would be very happy to carry out. Mr. Coryell got me to procure an interview for him with Colonel Polk at the National Hotel, and I did so.

Q. Who else, if anybody, was present at that interview?—A. I don't think there was anybody else but Colonel Polk, Mr. Coryell, and myself at that interview, to the best of my recollection.

Q. Did you have more than one interview about that time?—A. I don't think I went with Mr. Coryell again. I think I met him in the room there afterward. It appears to me that he was there at least two or three times subsequent to that, to my knowledge.

Q. Was the arrangement then made subsequently carried out in the

manner in which you have indicated here?—A. I cannot recollect whether Colonel Polk made any promise to Mr. Coryell directly or not, but it appeared to me to be conceded that if Coryell was faithful and was going to do his part, of course, Colonel Polk, through his friend, would do his part; that appeared to be the understanding.

Q. When the question began first to be discussed about Mr. Coryell's removal, how came you to be brought into the discussions and consultations about it?—A. About his removal?

Q. About his removal and about preventing it or promoting it, whichever you please. How were you brought into the matter, and what part had you in it?—A. In an interview with Colonel Polk some time about the last of December, he told me that he intended to remove Mr. Coryell. I was friendly to Coryell and didn't want to see him go out. I was rather disposed to help him, and with a view to helping him as far as possible, I intimated to him that the axe was threatening, and that if he had any friends he had better try to secure his position, for it would not surprise me to see him removed.

Q. What, if anything, did you do or offer to do to prevent his removal?—A. As his friend, I told him anything that I could do I would do, but I could do nothing.

Q. Did you or did you not regard this arrangement that you had made with him as in any way giving him a claim upon a continuance in position?—A. Well, Colonel Polk told me he was incompetent. He told me that was the principal reason that he did not keep him.

Q. When did he tell you that?—A. In the last of December; probably a couple of weeks before the removal.

Q. Please answer the question. Did you or did you not feel yourself, that from the action you had taken as the mutual friend of the parties in bringing about the arrangement, Mr. Coryell had a claim for continuance in position that you were under obligation to see recognized if you could?—A. Well, of course he had a claim, but Colonel Polk told me he was incompetent, and that he intended to remove him, and I did not say a word. I merely asked Colonel Polk, "Couldn't you give him some other position?" and he said "No;" and I made no further remark.

Q. Did you report this to Mr. Coryell?—A. No; I did not report what I am telling now exactly in that way.

Q. What conversation had you with Mr. Coryell about his removal?—A. I gave him to understand that Colonel Polk intended to remove him; that the axe was threatening, and that if he wanted to stay there he would have to be looking around, but I didn't go into minute particulars.

Q. Were you sincere in endeavoring to help him remain in his position?—A. Yes, sir; I was sincere that he should remain in his position.

Q. Yet you did not tell him that Colonel Polk found him incompetent?—A. No, I did not tell him that; I didn't want to hurt his feelings about the matter and I didn't tell him that part of it.

Q. Had you any information as to the class of duties that Mr. Coryell had to perform and as to what kind of recompense was required?—A. I heard Mr. Coryell talk about it frequently. He told me about three or four weeks before it came off that he intended to resign. I asked him why he intended to resign, and he said that Colonel Polk had appeared so different of late from what he formerly did that there was something that was not pleasant, and he thought he would resign. I advised him not to resign.

Q. I think you said yesterday that you assisted in drawing up a pro-

test against his removal?—A. No, I did not say so; you did not understand me to say so, did you?

Q. I certainly did, but you can correct me if I am wrong?—A. Well, I do correct you in that. I did not say so.

Q. Were you present when it was drawn up?—A. I don't know whether I was present or not. I came into the office and Mr. Alexander had just finished drawing up the protest, and I heard him read it.

Q. Did you advise the sending it?—A. I forget whether I did or not.

Q. Did you advise against the sending it?—A. I do not think I did.

Q. Did you take it?—A. No, sir.

Q. In the course of those conversations which then took place and that negotiation in which you had more or less part, what did you say to Mr. Coryell about your own expectations in regard to a place, and the manner in which they had been disappointed?—A. When and at what time?

Q. During this period when these conversations between you and Mr. Coryell and Colonel Polk were held, while you were actively engaged in their affairs?—A. As I said before, Mr. Coryell, to use his own term, was exceedingly anxious to "draw my molasses," as he was in the habit of drawing other people's. I discovered that, and found that I was dealing with a man that made it pretty much like dealing with hot iron, so that I had to handle him very carefully, and I did handle him about as carefully as he handled me, and didn't give him any more information than I thought he had a right to.

Q. In those conversations, what did you say about your own expectations of getting office? State what you said, whether it was true or false. I am not asking you now whether you were deceiving Mr. Coryell or telling him the truth. I simply want to know what you said to him about your own dealings with Colonel Polk in regard to getting a place.—A. I don't know that I had much conversation with him about it. He said one day that Colonel Alexander was anxious to know why I hadn't got a place, and that there was some surmising about it and hinting around, and he appeared to be anxious to know himself about the matter.

Q. What did you say to him?—A. Well, I innuendoed and talked him off.

Q. Just give us the innuendoes as you gave them to him?—A. I told him there might be certain matters turning up that I might possibly be interested in, and of course I didn't care about a position under the Doorkeeper; and, as I said yesterday, I told him that Colonel Polk had told me that he was not going to have anybody connected with him that was engaged in any way in lobbying.

Q. Were you engaged in lobbying at that time?—A. No; I was not.

Q. Were you so certain of other more profitable business that you were not willing to take a place under Colonel Polk?—A. Well, that is a question that it is pretty difficult to answer; it goes into a man's private affairs.

Q. I am not going into details; I only ask whether you were or were not at that time engaged in such lucrative business that it was not profitable for you to take a place under the Doorkeeper?—A. I was not engaged in any lucrative business at that time.

Q. Had you any such assured means of income as that it was not worth your while to take a place from Colonel Polk?—A. Well, if I could have got a good place I should have liked it, but I didn't want such a place as is referred to in the Post there to-day—a place that tries to humiliate a man. The Post says that "Silver formerly occupied the high and

honorable position of doorkeeper to the District committee." I didn't care about an humble position, but if I could have got a good position, as I remarked yesterday, I would have taken it; but Colonel Polk couldn't give me a good position, and I would rather, poor as I am, struggle along and do the best I could.

Q. How did you find out that Colonel Polk could not give you a good position?—A. Well, we knew very well what he had done for Missouri, and what he was doing for other gentlemen that he had promised to give positions to. I never had any talk with him about it.

Q. Do you mean to say distinctly that you did not apply to him for a place?—A. I never said a word to him about a place. As friends, of course, I never approached him about the matter at all.

Q. Did you approach him to borrow money of him to live upon?—A. I did. He loaned me some money, and it has not been paid; I still owe it to him.

Q. Did you or did you not say to Mr. Coryell that Colonel Polk had told you that he would put you in the way of making more money than you could by a place under him?—A. No, sir; I never told him so.

Q. You wish to be understood distinctly as testifying to that?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You testified yesterday that you and Colonel Polk were engaged to a certain extent in matters pertaining to paving contracts in this District. I don't care to go into the former history of those contracts, but I ask you is it or is it not true that you have stated to Mr. Coryell that your payment and Colonel Polk's payment for those old contracts depended upon those companies being able to get other contracts, or in some manner to get assistance of a character that would be lucrative, and depending upon legislation?—A. I never so stated to him.

Q. Those balances are not yet paid, are they?—A. What balances?

Q. Balances in connection with the paving contracts that you mentioned yesterday.—A. What did I mention yesterday?

Q. You said that you and Colonel Polk were interested in those contracts prior to his election as Doorkeeper.—A. I would like to see my testimony on that point.

Q. You can state now whether it is or is not true that that was the fact.—A. I must decline to state anything that occurred previous to the meeting of Congress. If you want to investigate my matters that occurred a year or two ago, that is another thing.

Q. I am not asking for matters that occurred a year or two ago. I ask whether you and Colonel Polk have *now* interests or claims growing out of those old contracts?—A. Not one dollar.

Q. There is nothing due you of that character?—A. Not a dollar.

Q. Have you assigned any interest that you have had to others?—A. I have not.

Q. Then we understand you to say that you do not claim that there is any unsettled balances due you?—A. None at all.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Are there any balances due to any other person on those contracts, which, if paid, would inure to your benefit?—A. Not a dollar, to my knowledge, due to any one.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Did you or did you not tell Mr. Coryell that the Averill Company owed you and Colonel Polk, both or either, a balance that you had endeavored to compromise on; that they had refused to compromise,

and that you could not even get a compromise on $500?—A. No, sir; I never told him so.

Q. Did you tell him anything resembling that; anything out of which such a statement would naturally grow?—A. I did not.

Q. Did you or did you not visit the parties I have referred to and try to make an arrangement with them to get money from them?—A. I never did. I never met one of those companies nor any agent of theirs in this city.

Q. Do you know Mr. Matt. Taylor?—A. I have met him.

Q. Where is he now?—A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know whether he is in the city?—A. I do not.

Q. Do you know Mr. H. B. Parrison?—A. I don't know such a man.

Q. Do you know Mr. McMullen?—A. I don't know the man.

Q. Do you know Mr. Edward Wheeler?—A. I do.

Q. What business is he in?—A. The junk business, I think.

Q. Was he connected with any of those paving transactions, or had he an interest in them?—A. I understood he was at one time.

Q. Did you have dealings with him in regard to them?—A. I had not.

Q. Do you claim that he is owing you anything?—A. Not a cent.

Q. Do you know Mr. Eaton Creecy?—A. I do.

Q. Where is he now?—A. I don't know.

Q. Is he connected with that company?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. In what business have you known him?—A. I have known him here in the city.

Q. I believe it is understood that General Averill is one of the patentees of that pavement?—A. Indeed I don't know.

Q. Do you know the Averill Company?—A. I know there is such a company.

Q. But you don't know General Averill?—A. I know him when I see him.

Q. You have made no claim upon him, either?—A. I have not.

Q. Nor of his agent?—A. Nor of his agent.

Q. Do you know Mr. Oscar Averill?—A. I know him when I see him.

Q. Is he also connected with that company?—A. Indeed I don't know. I don't speak to him. I just know such a man, but I never have spoken to him in my life.

Q. Do you know Mr. Alexander Burns?—A. I do not.

Q. Do you know Judge Rankin?—A. I have seen him pointed out in the House.

Q. Is that your only acquaintance with him?—A. That is my only acquaintance.

Q. You had no business connection of any kind with him?—A. I never have had any; never spoke to him in my life.

Q. Do you know Mr. Jacob Prouty?—A. I do.

Q. Is he one of the company?—A. I don't know.

Q. Have you had any dealings with him in regard to this business?—A. I never have.

Q. Nor any communication on that subject?—A. Not a word, directly or indirectly.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. You have testified that at one time you and Colonel Polk were together interested in some matters before Congress. State when that connection ceased.—A. O, long ago. I suppose more than a year ago.

Q. At that time you had some claims upon this company, had you?—A. Indirectly.

Q. Were those claims paid?—A. If you are going into an investigation of that character——

Q. I simply ask you whether those claims were paid.—A. The only trouble about it is that I must tell all my own private affairs to this committee.

Q. You can answer that question or you can refuse to answer it, and then the committee will decide whether you shall be compelled to answer.—A. Please repeat the question.

Q. I ask you if those claims that you admit that you had in connection with Colonel Polk against this paving company, or against the United States, whichever way it was, have been paid, either to you or to your assignees?—A. Nothing has ever been paid to me.

Q. Has anything ever been paid to your assignees?—A. No, sir.

Q. Who held those claims against the company?—A. I have no idea.

Q. To whom did you assign them?—A. I never assigned them to anybody.

Q. Then you still hold them?—A. I don't know.

Q. What did you do with them?—A. I have no claims against the company.

Q. Well, you did have at one time; what has become of them?—A. Well, it was so indirect.

Q. Direct or indirect, whatever claim you had, what did you do with it?—A. I must decline to answer any further. It is so remote and indirect, and it would go into so many intricacies.

Q. That is a matter for the committee to decide whether it is competent or relevant. Do you know that those claims have not been paid?—A. I should think I ought to know.

Q. I ask you do you know?—A. I decline to answer or to go into the matter any further.

By Mr. JAMES:

Q. Do they remain just as they were previously; have they been changed in any respect?—A. So far as I have learned they never have been.

By Mr. COOK:

Q. Whatever interest or claim you had, has it been discharged or satisfied in any way?—A. My understanding is that it has not.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. Then you do still possess whatever you did have, directly or indirectly?—A. I do not possess any at all, because I have got no interest in anything of the kind.

Q. But you said you had, indirectly.—A. Well, that depends upon the faith of certain parties, and if it depends upon the good faith of other parties it makes it a pretty uncertain thing.

Q. Then you have a claim which depends on the good faith of certain individuals?—A. Well, I do not care to go into my private affairs.

By Mr. COOK:

Q. Whatever that claim is, does it depend on an appropriation by Congress?—A. Not one dollar.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Was one of those companies known as the Neuchatel Company?—A. I think so.

Q. Have you not recently claimed that you held a note against that company?—A. Now, you are going into these private affairs that I must decline to answer about. You are opening an investigation upon me now.

Mr. COX. Well, that is always the case with a witness to a greater or less extent, but I will try to limit the inquiry within proper bounds.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. I think you stated that you saw me, or wrote to me, about securing a place for Mr. Coryell in the event of my election as Doorkeeper of the House.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever hear me promise Mr. Coryell a place?—A. No; I never did.

Q. Did I ever promise you directly or positively that I would give him a place if I should be elected?—A. You did not positively do so, but it was kind of understood that if Mr. Coryell would carry out his contract in good faith you would take care of your friends.

Q. Do you or do you not remember that I said to you that I had no confidence in a man who would betray his employer?—A. I recollect now, since you speak of it (and I was looking at it a few days ago), a letter that you wrote to me, in which you made this remark: "Mr. Patterson has a treasure in his clerk, but his conscience is his own; it is not in our keeping," alluding ironically to Mr. Coryell and the way he used to write me, at least two letters a week, giving an account of the doings of Mr. Patterson.

Q. Those were private letters?—A. They were private letters.

Mr. POLK. Then I won't ask you to produce them.

The WITNESS. You wrote me subsequently and told me you had no confidence in a man who could double as Coryell did.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Do you or do you not know that Mr. Coryell told Mr. Patterson distinctly that he could not and would not support him for re-election as Doorkeeper, and that his opposition was open and well known to Mr. Patterson?—A. I do not know that; on the other hand, I do know that Coryell and I used to talk about the way that the campaign went on, and he always gave me to understand——

Q. Give his words, if you can.—A. He gave me to understand that he kept Mr. Patterson in the dark, of course, in regard to his position; that he was very guarded to not let him find out that he, Coryell, was for Polk; and he also told me that Mr. Keightly, who was the assistant of Patterson, had made a very important communication to him, and Coryell told me what it was—something that he had done. I expressed a good deal of surprise at it, and said to Mr. Coryell: "How did you happen to know that?" "Why," said he, "I was running him for Doorkeeper; he thought I was for him for Doorkeeper, and that is the reason he made me the communication."

Q. Where was this statement made?—A. At the National Hotel, I think.

Q. Was anybody else present besides you two?—A. No, sir; he told me in a very confidential manner, and I was very much surprised at it.

Q. You say that Colonel Polk never promised you in any way that he would give Coryell a place?—A. No; only in that general way, that he would take care of his friends, those that served him right, and those that were worthy.

Q. A few moments ago you spoke of completing the arrangement

by which in this case Colonel Polk would carry out your promise.—A. That is what I expected.

Q. Did Colonel Polk give you reason to expect it?—A. Yes, sir; Colonel Polk was disposed to appoint Mr. Coryell; but it was pretty hard persuading to get him to do it after we came here. It took pretty hard work.

Q. But your conversations had reference to the understanding between you and Colonel Polk prior to his election. Was that understanding such that you were authorized to give assurances to Mr. Coryell that he would have a place if he supported Colonel Polk?—A. Yes; Colonel Polk led me to believe so.

Q. How, then, can you say, in answer to Colonel Polk, that he neither directly nor indirectly promised to give Mr. Coryell a place?—A. Well, I mean a positive promise under any and all circumstances.

Q. Then you do not mean to say that he did not promise directly or indirectly?—A. No; I mean to say that my supposition was that if things worked along all right he would get a place.

Q. [Showing witness a letter.] Is that in your handwriting?—A. No, sir.

Q. Is that your signature?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have an amanuensis to write letters for you?—A. Yes; my daughter wrote that.

Q. Then you do know the handwriting?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that letter written by your dictation?—A. Of course it was.

By direction of the committee, the clerk read the letter, as follows:

MEXICO, MO., *September* 20, 1877.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of several days since came duly to hand, and found me in bed, where I am now, having had a relapse; but the doctor has promised me that I will be able to leave for Washington by the 1st, as I am on the mend again. Your letter was forwarded to Colonel Polk, and I yesterday heard from him, in which he says, in reference, "In my last I may have used expressions that would lead our Washington friends to believe their chances for places would rest on the will of their Representatives. In their case, sir, I don't care if they hail from Patagonia, their services are too valuable to be forgotten. They can rely upon me. I shall just appoint whom I please, and divide up the remainder fairly among my Democrat friends. I have but few promises to fulfill—that is to say, provided I am elected. I don't feel scared a bit, but believe the elements are at work to elect me." The colonel also says he will leave home by the 22d, and spend some says in Saint Louis, and will be in Washington by the 1st October. He says: "Counsel our friends to be silent as the grave about their support for me. If blowed it would do us harm." He also says he will set his machines to work in a few days. He said, also, he would write to me (Silver) from Kansas City on Thursday. "I hope to hear before then about the Caldwell matter, so I can put Franklin at work upon it." I shall expect a letter, therefore, from you to-day, so I can send it to him before he leaves Kansas City. There is nothing to prevent my going to Washington now but my sickness, as you can rest assured. This fight is continually in my mind. I hope you will still write and keep me posted until I advise otherwise.

Very truly, your friend,

H. A. SILVER.

P. S.—You see I am still compelled to employ an amanuensis.

Q. Were the statements contained in that letter in regard to your communication to Colonel Polk true or false?—A. The quotations were taken from his letters, I presume; they were, to the best of my knowledge.

Q. Now, refreshing your memory by means of this letter, do you still say that you were not yourself an applicant to Colonel Polk for a place?—A. I never said anything to Mr. Polk about it. The only thing that ever passed between us was that he wrote me a letter before I came on here, in which he said, "I hope you will go for me, and I will take care of you." As we were friends, I never approached him to solicit a place.

Q. Did you or did you not at any time remind him of that letter?—A. I never did. I never called his attention to it. I never mentioned it, I believe, until yesterday.

Q. Did he or did he not say to you at one time that he would put you inside the ring with regard to matters here that would be more profitable than a place?—A. He never did.

Q. To whom was that letter, which has been read here, written?—A. To Mr. Coryell, I presume.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Do you or do you not know, or did you ever hear me say, anything about an arrangement with the Grahamite Paving Company by which I was to have control of their franchises and rights in the city of Saint Louis in consideration of any assistance I might give them here?—A. Yes; I heard you make that statement one day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 6, 1878.

G. W. ALEXANDER sworn and examined:

By Mr. COX:

Question. Please state what place, if any, you held in the employ of the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives during the extra session of the present Congress?—Answer. None whatever.

Q. Have you been engaged in any position about the Capitol?—A. I have been working in the architect's department.

Q. Are you acquainted with Colonel Polk, Mr. Coryell, and Mr. Silver?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. State when, if at any time during last season, prior to Colonel Polk's election, you met with any of those gentlemen at the National Hotel; and, if so, about what time?—A. I think it was in May or June that Mr. Coryell came to me and introduced Mr. Silver, and spoke of Mr. Polk's candidacy. Mr. Silver was a friend of Mr. Polk, and he invited us to go to the National Hotel, and we went there and met Mr. Polk.

Q. What was the subject of that interview?—A. The subject was, to assist Mr. Polk all in our power, to pave the way here for his election as Doorkeeper.

Q. What, if anything, was said at that time with regard to the manner in which any of the parties there were to be recompensed or favored on account of any such assistance?—A. It was understood there at that time—Mr. Polk said that he would reward those that stood by him and assisted him, that he would stand by them and help them, and I, being an engineer, was looking towards the engineer's place here.

Q. Was anything said about the place Mr. Coryell was looking towards?—A. No, sir; nothing was said about any particular place for Mr. Coryell, except that he was to be taken care of.

Q. Give the substance of the conversation as it took place.—A. The substance was this: that in a canvass of this kind it was necessary, or they thought it was necessary, to have friends in Washington; that they would be absent; that Mr. Silver and Mr. Polk would be in Missouri, and any correspondence between Mr. Coryell and them would go through Mr. Silver.

Q. Correspondence between whom?—A. Anything in regard to what was necessary to pave the way here for a proper canvass; that Mr.

Silver was to be the agent for Colonel Polk in the matter, and that the correspondence would go through Silver.

Q. What promise was made to you in regard to it?—A. Well, I do not think that at that time there was any particular promise made to me. The promise was made to me afterward that I should be in the engineer's department here. At that particular time Mr. Polk appeared to be very much pleased with the interview, and they all appeared to be very well satisfied. They had a cozy and very pleasant chat, and Mr. Polk expressed himself as very confident, which pleased me very much. Mr. Polk had been recommended to me by some very warm friends of his and of mine, men of high standing, and I felt very much on his side, and had no doubt but what I would be the chief engineer if he succeeded in being elected. I considered Mr. Silver the agent in the matter all through.

Q. What were the apparent relations between Mr. Polk and Mr. Silver?—A. Of the utmost confidence.

Q. Under whose direction was Mr. Silver to be the go-between in regard to correspondence?—A. I don't know that. Mr. Coryell told me that Mr. Silver was here; I did not know Silver at the time. Mr. Coryell told me that Silver was Polk's friend and confident and that he would not bring anybody in contact with Polk that he did not have the utmost confidence in, and Coryell spoke to Silver about me, about my having worked here in the Capitol and knowing everybody, and I was introduced to Silver in that way, and then we were requested to go to the hotel. I think it was after working hours when we went there; I remember I had my dinner kettle with me.

Q. Were the relations between Colonel Polk and Mr. Silver at that interview apparently in accordance with this understanding as to Silver being the confidential agent of Polk?—A. Yes, I understood that to be the case.

Q. You say that you were not appointed?—A. No, I have not been appointed yet. I believe there is an examination to come off by and by.

Q. What do you know concerning the removal of Mr. Coryell?—A. Mr. Coryell came to my house one night about New Year's. He came in, somewhat excited, and said: "It is just as I expected, I have been removed from my place; I have had a long conversation with Polk and he has given me permission to resign; he said that he wanted the place." I asked him if he intended to resign. He said he would "sleep on that"—the question whether he would resign or not. He appeared to be a good deal excited and then he went home. There was a good deal said on that occasion.

Q. I am requested to ask you whether at that time anything was said about offers made to him by Colonel Polk of any other place?—A. Oh, yes. He told me of a good many offers that Colonel Polk had made. Well, Colonel Polk told me of it afterwards himself—with regard to some mining operations, that I looked upon as perfectly.——

Q. If Colonel Polk had any conversation with you on the subject we prefer to have that direct. State what conversation you had with him in regard to Mr. Coryell's removal and especially in regard to anything else that he said he would or could do for him?—A. I don't know exactly when it was, but a day or two afterwards I met Colonel Polk and spoke to him. He was brusque in his manner, and I asked him what was the matter; he said, "How can you speak to me when you are conspiring against me?" "Conspiring against you? What do you mean?" Said he, "You met last night with the conspirators at Coryell's house; Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Coryell, yourself, Mr. Coryell, and Mr. Silver."

Said I, "Does that constitute a conspiracy? You are pretty well informed by somebody; we were certainly all there, but there is no conspiracy in the matter. Coryell abused you most roundly for dismissing him, but if you had asked I could have told you of that; I would have told you in a moment; there is no concealment in the matter." He said that Coryell had declined to resign, and, said he, "I would have done a good deal for Coryell if he had quietly resigned; I had one or two places where I could have helped him a good deal." I didn't ask him why he wanted Coryell to resign, or anything of that kind. There was a good deal of conversation about the "conspiracy" against him and I said to him, "There can be no conspiracy in the matter; Mr. Coryell most cordially dislikes you now for the way you have treated him, or the way he says you have treated him, but I don't think there is any conspiracy at all." Then Silver's name was mentioned. There was nobody else in the world that could have told him anything about the matter but Silver. I told Colonel Polk, "Silver didn't say anything about you. I want to do Mr. Silver justice, but if he has told little things that occurred down there at a little tea-table chat then I don't think much of Silver."

Q. State whether Colonel Polk defined or described to you in any way the place that he would have got, or tried to get, for Mr. Coryell?—A. One thing was some mining operation; a mine that was to be opened; I don't know where; but he said that he could have assisted Coryell in that way. It strikes me now that he said that they were about to organize a mining company somewhere, and that he could have helped him there.

Q. Was the name of it given?—A. No; I don't remember the name.

Q. Was there anything else named?—A. No; I don't think there was anything else named. He just said that there were other things that he could have helped him in. Then I came up to the Capitol and met Dick Quinn, and asked him about Silver acting double. He said that he did; that Silver had told Polk that he (Quinn) had said that Mr. Franklin had called Polk a "damned old fool," and Dick Quinn wanted to go and break Silver's head and Polk wouldn't let him. I went down to see Silver, and he said he hadn't said a word. Said I, "What if you had, everybody knows that you would say everything in the world that you could to get even with Polk." It was a good deal mixed up about that time. It appeared to me that somebody had gone off and told a number of things of no account.

Q. In that meeting, when Mr. Silver and the ladies were present, was Mr. Silver professing to be a friend of Mr. Coryell?—A. Mr. Silver was professing to be Mr. Coryell's friend all the time. There is no question about that. Then Mr. Silver was unwell; and if he got the least sick Mr. Coryell would go right over to the hotel to look after him, and they were together a great deal, every night, I believe.

Q. You cannot recall any other place that Colonel Polk named for Mr. Coryell except in connection with that mining operation?—A. No.

Q. Did Colonel Polk authorize you to make any promises to people at any time in regard to places?—A. There was a boy here at one time that wanted to be fireman when I was made chief engineer, and I spoke to Colonel Polk about him at the National Hotel. It would have had a good influence on a prominent member of Congress, and Colonel Polk said, "O, yes; make the promise, of course," and I made it.

Q. Was it fulfilled?—A. It has never been yet.

Q. What do you know about Mr. Coryell's punctuality or apparent attention to his duties in the office?—A. Well, I was around the building a great deal, and I always saw him at his post. Of course, I know

nothing about the manner in which the duties of the office were performed more than any outsider might, but they were always very well attended to, so far as I could judge.

Q. Did you know anything of Mr. Coryell's previous business experience, in the Army or elsewhere?—A. No, sir; not in the Army. I was on the other side.

The examination of the witness was here suspended, and the committee adjourned.

WASHINGTON, *February* 7, 1878.

The committee met at 10 a. m.

Mr. Hanna appeared as counsel for Mr. Polk.

Mr. HANNA said, that while he desired in behalf of his client the broadest vindication possible, he supposed that the scope of the investigation was necessarily limited by the specific charges embraced in the affidavit of Mr. Coryell published in the Record, and he asked to be allowed to reserve the right to move, at the end of the investigation, to strike out such portions of the testimony already recorded, or hereafter to be taken, as might then appear to be irrelevant or to have been received in violation of the ordinary rules of evidence.

Mr. COX remarked that the question of the scope of the investigation had been considered to some extent by the committee, but was still an open one.

The CHAIRMAN called the attention of Mr. Hanna to the fact that the resolution of the House directing the investigation was broader in its scope than the affidavit of Mr. Coryell making specific charges; and by direction of the chairman the clerk of the committee read the resolution.

Mr. HANNA said he supposed that the testimony would be directed to the specific charges contained in the affidavit.

The CHAIRMAN said that the committee had determined that, while the investigation would be directed to getting at the facts set up in those charges, yet members of the committee would not necessarily be controlled in the questions they might ask by the strict rules of evidence, but that the counsel for the defense would, of course, have a right to object to any questions that he thought improper.

Mr. HANNA. I do not care to object to any question that is put by the committee, but I wish to move to strike out, at the end of the investigation, anything which may seem to have been improperly received.

The CHAIRMAN. We have had no question before us about striking out any portion of the testimony.

G. W. ALEXANDER recalled and further examined.

By Mr. SEXTON:

Question. Is there any further statement that you wish to make in reference to anything that you testified to yesterday?—Answer. I would like to make one statement, in justice to myself and to one or two other gentlemen. I have not been present at this investigation from the beginning, but I have heard outside that it was stated here that three or four gentlemen were present at a certain time and place, and were concocting an anonymous circular. I wish to put myself on the record here as one who knew nothing of that circular until it appeared in the House of Representatives. There were four or five gentlemen together at the hotel at the time referred to, but there never was anything said about an anony-

mous circular or anything of that kind. I would also like to state that I knew nothing of these charges being preferred against Mr. Polk until I saw them in the paper the following morning. I did not even see the Star of that evening. I make this statement because there have been some charges of little meetings or conspiracies, and I wish it understood that I knew nothing about them.

WASHINGTON, *February* 7, 1878.

WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT sworn and examined.

By Mr. COX:

Question. You are in the employ of the House?—Answer. I am.

Q. On what roll are you borne, if on any?—A. On the soldiers' roll.

Q. What duty are you doing?—A. I am in the engineer's department, as fireman.

Q. What is the salary attached to your place upon the roll?—A. One hundred dollars a month.

Q. State, if you please, what amount has been actually paid to you during the several months of the extra session and of the regular session of this Congress, and what deductions, if any, have been made from your pay, and what has become of them.—A. No deduction has been made from my pay.

Q. You have been paid what sum?—A. At the rate of $100 per month.

Q. Have you drawn the money yourself?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When were you last paid?—A. The first of this month.

Q. Did you, or did you not, then give Mr. Polk a check for any amount?—A. No, sir; I never gave him a check for any amount.

Q. Is there a Mr. Holt employed in the same department with you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is his first name?—A. I don't know; I think his name is W. Holt.

Q. Do you know what his pay is?—A. I think it is $75 a month.

Q. Is there a Mr. McDonnell employed in the same department?—A. He is on the laborers' roll, I think.

Q. What is his pay per month?—A. $60.

Q. State whether any arrangement has been made—and I want you to be perfectly frank about it and give the committee the exact facts—whether any arrangement has been made for equalizing the pay of you three men.—A. There has been an arrangement made among ourselves.

Q. Tell us exactly what that arrangement is.—A. Well, there are three of us in the New England delegation, and we agreed among ourselves to divide the pay equally.

Q. Your pay was $1,200 a year, Mr. Coryell's was $900, and Mr. McDonnell's $720, making altogether $2,820?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you agreed to divide that pay equally among you three, making $940 a year each?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you make that arrangement?—A. It was some time after the 1st of February, I think.

Q. Did the arrangement take effect at any time previous to that?—A. No, sir.

Q. It did not extend back to any previous time?—A. No, sir.

Q. It was made on the 1st of February and took effect on your Jan-

uary pay, is that it?—A. No, sir; it took effect only from the 1st of February.

Q. Where was your home before coming here?—A. It was in Connecticut immediately before coming here.

Q. Where did Mr. Holt live?—A. In Connecticut, I think.

Q. You say you don't remember his first name?—A. I do not.

Q. Then you had no previous acquaintance with him?—A. No, sir.

Q. How long have you known him?—A. Since the House has been organized here.

Q. Where does Mr. McDonnell live?—A. In Hartford, Conn.

Q. Had you any previous acquaintance with him?—A. No, sir.

Q. They were both gentlemen that you simply met as employés here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know Mr. McDonnell's first name?—A. I think his name is J. McDonnell.

Q. Since you were strangers to each other and these were your respective salaries, tell us what was the inducement on your part to give $260 out of your salary to anybody else?—A. Well, sir, we three were here after places, and the Doorkeeper, I believe, allowed us so much patronage, and we concluded to divide it among ourselves, and I told them I was willing.

Q. Told whom you were willing?—A. Mr. Holt and Mr. McDonnell.

Q. How did you get your own position?—A. I got it through Mr. Jones of New Hampshire, or the New England delegation.

Q. You got it through the influence or recommendation of a member of the House?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you dependent in any way upon Mr. Holt or Mr. McDonnell for your place?—A. I don't know as I was, particularly, except that we met and agreed to divide.

Q. Did you agree to divide before you had any conversation with the Doorkeeper on that subject or with anybody for him?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He had nothing to do with it, then?—A. He had nothing to do with it whatever.

Q. It was purely an agreement among yourselves?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are sure there was no suggestion from him or anybody else?—A. No suggestion whatever from him.

Q. Did you understand that your getting your place was dependent in any degree upon your making that arrangement?—A. I understood that I had the influence of the whole New England delegation.

Q. Do you mean to be understood that the delegation dictated this division of salaries?—A. No, sir; it was fixed up among ourselves.

Q. Who intimated to you that your getting your place would depend upon your consenting to such an arrangement?—A. I think it was Mr. Holt or Mr. McDonnell first.

Q. How did Mr. Holt put it to you?—A. Well, he said that his salary was small and so was the other man's, and if we could divide it up it would make a better salary for them, and I would have the same as they did. That is all; I don't remember exactly.

Q. Was it a matter of pure benevolence on your part without any constraint of any kind?—A. I don't know what you would call it, I am sure.

Q. What I want to get at is, what induced you, a man having a place of $1,200 a year, to share that salary with anybody else?—A. Well, I did it to have the influence of the whole New England delegation.

Q. Are we to understand then that the New England delegation dic-

tated this arrangement or expressed any desire for it?—A. I don't know as they did and I don't know but they did.

Q. Whom did you depend upon for your information in regard to it—for, of course, you were not giving away so large a part of your salary foolishly—upon whom did you depend for your knowledge of the necessity of making such an arrangement?—A. I depended upon Mr. Jones and Mr. Landers and Mr. Phelps.

Q. Do you mean to say that those gentlemen told you that you must make this arrangement?—A. No, sir; they didn't tell me anything about it.

Q. Did they know of your making any division of salary?—A. I don't think they did until I told them that I had made the offer to do it.

Q. Then it is not necessary to bring in their names. Let us know who did induce you to make this arrangement.—A. I think Mr. Holt was the man who first spoke of it. He said we could fix this matter up among ourselves.

Q. Was it before or after you had any promise of a place?—A. I think it was after I had had the promise of the place.

Q. Then the arrangement was not made a condition in your agreement with the Doorkeeper for the place?—A. No, sir. I had no agreement with the Doorkeeper.

Q. Who set you to work?—A. The Doorkeeper.

Q. Whom did you make your bargain with for employment?—A. My Congressman, I suppose.

Q. I am not talking now of who asked for the place for you; I am asking in whose employ you are.—A. I am under the Doorkeeper.

Q. Then you are in his employment?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you or did you not have any bargain about your salary other than the mere notification to you that you were on the roll at a given pay?—A. No, sir.

Q. None whatever?—A. None whatever.

Q. Your arrangement, then, as to this division of salary was purely with Mr. Holt and Mr. McDonnell?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And without any pressure brought to bear on you?—A. No pressure whatever.

Q. Did you understand that either Mr. Holt or Mr. McDonnell controlled the appointment to your place?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was it purely a matter of benevolence on your part to give away so much of your pay?—A. No, sir; it was not benevolence.

Q. Then tell us what the necessity for it was?—A. Well, there was only so much patronage for the New England delegation, and they wanted to make an even thing of it, and so I agreed to it.

Q. And that is all you know about it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who informed you that that was the case, and that you must agree to it?—A. I think it was Mr. Holt.

Q. Did Mr. McDonnell know anything about it?—A. Yes, sir. I don't think, however, that I said much to McDonnell about it; I don't recollect now.

Q. Do you say that you didn't give a check for $70 to make up that amount?—A. I did not.

Q. How was this amount paid from you to Holt and McDonnell to make up their extra pay, as they only drew, the one $75, and the o her $60 a month, on the roll?—A. On the 10th of January I was discharged. I drew my pay up to the 10th, and then I was discharged, but Mr. Polk

revoked my discharge and kept me on the roll, though I was not on duty, and I gave the pay to Mr. Holt.

Q. You were discharged on the 10th of January?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. On what day were you notified that you could continue to work?—A. On the 16th, I think, I had the promise of being replaced on the roll.

Q. Were you replaced on the roll?—A. I suppose I was. I found my my name on the roll at the end of the month.

Q. Why were you discharged?—A. I think it was on account of the pressure brought to bear on the Doorkeeper.

Q. You mean that some one else wanted your place?—A. I think that was it.

Q. And, in order to get back, did you make this agreement or bargain?—A. Something to that effect, with Mr. Holt and Mr. McDonnell.

Q. How much pay did you draw on the 1st of February?—A. Seventy dollars.

Q. What did you do with it?—A. I gave the check to Mr. Holt.

Q. The whole of it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why did you do that?—A. I was requested to do it.

Q By whom?—A. By Mr. Polk.

Q. What for?—A. Because Mr. Holt had been on duty, and I had not been on duty during the month.

Q. I thought you said that your name was put back on the roll?—A. Not on the roll, but I was given to understand that I should be replaced on the roll.

Q. How did you get the money if you were not on the roll?—A. I *was* on the roll.

Q. You were on the roll, but did you work during the month?—A. No, sir; not after the 10th of the month.

Q. Then your name was on the roll, but you did no work; so you drew the money and gave it to Mr. Holt?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did he do with it?—A. I don't know.

Q. Did you give it to him for his own use entirely?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why did Colonel Polk suggest that you should give that money to Mr. Holt; what reason did he give for it?—A. I think it was on account of not changing the roll.

Q. Was or was not Mr. Holt on the roll at that same time for his own pay?—A. I think he was not.

Q. Had he been on the roll, or was he discharged?—A. I think he was discharged about the 10th of the month; I understood he was, but I am not certain.

Q. Were you aware at that time of a resolution introduced into the House of Representatives by the Committee of Accounts providing compensation for extra men, and fixing the pay for the men that had served?—A. I don't recollect whether I knew of it at that time or not.

Q. How came it that you were not on duty during the month of January, if your name was on the roll?—A. I don't know, sir.

Q. Had you made application to be put back on the roll?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Didn't that mean also that you were to go to work?—A. I had a promise that I should be placed on the roll the 1st of February, but, as I understand it, instead of counting my discharge, Mr. Polk withdrew the discharge and left me on the roll, and just asked me to give this money to Mr. Holt, which I did.

Q. How had you been paid for the ten days prior to your discharge?—A. I was paid at the Clerk's office.

Q. What did you do with the money you got for that?—A. I paid my bills with it.

Q. Did you use it yourself?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember signing the roll?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you sign in one place or in two?—A. I signed in one place.

Q. For the whole amount?—A. I think I did.

Q. Did you make one receipt or two?—A. I signed the roll on the 10th, and then I signed for $33.

Q. Did you sign your name twice?—A. Yes, sir; I signed it for the balance of the month.

Q. When were you paid for the ten days?—A. On the 11th.

Q. Then you were paid the seventy dollars; did you actually have that money in your hands?—A. Yes, sir; I handed Mr. Holt the check.

Q. The check was made out to you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. On whom was it drawn?—A. On the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Q. You get a check for your pay from the clerk's office of the Doorkeeper?—A. No, sir; from the Clerk of the House.

Q. And you present that check to the Sergeant-at-Arms, at the teller's desk in his office, and there it is paid?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is the way in which this was done, except that you took your check and handed it over to Mr. Holt?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that check so drawn that you had to write your name on the back of it, or was it payable to bearer?—A. Payable to bearer.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Were you employed in the Doorkeeper's department during the month of December?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much did you receive for that month?—A. I was on the soldiers' roll.

Q. What was your pay?—A. One hundred dollars a month.

Q. You collected all of that and kept it yourself?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were on the roll, also, for November?—A. I think I was on the firemen's roll for November.

Q. For the whole of November?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you serve during the entire month?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you serve during the latter part of October, from the beginning of the extra session on the 15th of October?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You received pay, then, from the 15th of October up to the 10th of January at the rate of $100 a month?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you work all that time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been in that position?—A. It was something over a year ago that I first went in there.

Q. You were in the fireman's department all the time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many were employed there as firemen?—A. There were five.

Q. Were you on the roll in the Forty-fourth Congress?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been on the rolls of the House?—A. I was on the folding-room roll a year ago in March.

Q. When did you go into the fireman's department?—A. I was detailed in there on the 1st of April.

Q. When did Holt and McDonnell commence working below?—A. They have not begun; I made an arrangement with them to do that duty, as I understood the fires.

Q. What did they do?—A. They were on as messengers, I suppose; one of them as a laborer.

Q. You did the work down stairs and they worked somewhere else, and their names were on the roll as firemen?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. But they never worked as firemen?—A. No, sir.

Q. Neither of them has been down there with you at all?—A. No, sir; I agreed to do the duty down there.

Q. Yet their names were on the roll, one as fireman and the other as laborer?—A. Yes, sir. It is in this way: this place was given on the soldiers' roll, and they were not soldiers and I was a soldier; the place was given on the soldiers' roll to the New England delegation, and I understood the fires and the chief engineer wanted me to be down-stairs.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. You say you gave this check for $70 to Mr. Holt at the request of Colonel Polk, the Doorkeeper?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any compulsion about it?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you understand that if you declined to give him that check it would be followed by your discharge?—A. No, sir; I had already been appointed before that.

Q. You just gratuitously made him a present of it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In order to please Colonel Polk?—A. Well, I gave it to him because I had not been on duty, and he had been, the balance of the month.

Q. You did it, then, simply as a matter of justice?—A. Yes, sir; we agreed to make it an even thing all around.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Had he been on duty as fireman during that month?—A. No, sir.

Q. Who was performing the duty of fireman while you were off?—A. I think it was a Mr. Norris who took my place when I left on the 10th of the month.

Q. Mr. Norris, then, was paid as fireman?—A. Yes, sir; from the 10th of the month on.

Q. You were paid also as fireman?—A. No; I was paid on the soldiers' roll.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. Was Holt employed during that time?—A. Yes, sir.

A. And he drew pay on his own account?—A. No; he drew no pay on his own account, as I understand it, but I was left on the roll, so as to avoid changing the roll, because I was a soldier.

By Mr. SEXTON:

Q. When did you make this arrangement between you and Holt and the other man?—A. I think it was about the 1st of February, or a little before.

Q. Had you gone on duty at the time the arrangement was made?—A. No, sir; not after being discharged.

Q. Did you make that agreement before your name was put back on the roll?—A. No, sir; that was made after everything was fixed, I think.

Q. Was your name put back on the roll with an understanding that this agreement would be made?—A. I do not know that my name was ever taken off the roll at all.

Q. Were you put back on duty with the understanding that the agreement would be made?—A. No; no understanding at all in regard to that.

Q. There must have been an understanding at some time between you three men about the division of that money.—A. Well, we had that the

1st of November. I agreed that if I took the soldiers' roll I would divide my pay with them.

Q. Was that for only one month or continuously?—A. It is for all the time.

Q. For all the time when you are on the roll?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When were you put on the soldiers' roll?—A. I think it was the 1st of December.

Q. Before that time you had not been on the soldiers' roll?—A. No, sir.

Q. You were on the laborers' roll before?—A. On the firemen's roll.

Q. Were you a disabled soldier?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you drawing a pension?—A. No, sir.

Q. Where was that agreement made between you three?—A. I think it was in the committee-room of the District of Columbia or in the room next door to it.

Q. Who was there when it was made?—A. There was only one of them. I talked first with one and then the other. We three never met together at all.

Q. Were there any other parties present when the agreement was made?—A. I don't think there were. We had our conversation privately to ourselves.

Q. You say you never talked with but one man about it?—A. I talked with them both.

Q. Did you talk with Mr. McDonnell about it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who first made the proposition to divide the money?—A. I think it was Holt.

Q. What did he say to it?—A. Well, he said if we divided it would be all right; we could all have places then.

Q. Did he give you to understand that if it was not divided in that way you could not get the places?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then why did you agree to divide?—A. Well, I had had help from the whole New England delegation, and I thought it would be no more than fair that we should fare alike.

Q. Was that the whole consideration?—A. Yes, sir; I think that was the whole.

Q. Was there no other inducement to make the division except that you thought it would be fair for all to have the same amount?—A. No, sir; I don't think there was any other inducement.

Q. Why was not that arrangement made in October; wouldn't it have been just as fair to divide the money for October, November, and December as for January?—A. I don't know that Mr. Holt was on the roll at that time.

Q. Was Mr. McDonnell?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. At the same rate?—A. Yes, sir. We did have a talk about dividing then, but we did not divide because of my being discharged and losing the twenty days.

Q. Were the other men discharged at the same time?—A. Mr. McDonnell was taken from the firemen's roll and put down to the laborers' roll.

Q. There is no difference in the pay?—A. Yes, sir; one is $75 and the other $60 a month.

Q. He was taken from the higher and put to the lower rate?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say you did not divide your money for the extra session?—A. No, sir. Mr. McDonnell wouldn't take it. I offered it, but he wouldn't take it. I had made an agreement with him to take it before that.

Q. What was the consideration for making that offer at that time?—A. It was that he should get an equal amount with me on the roll.

Q. When was that arrangement made?—A. It was the 1st of December, I think, that it was made with Mr. McDonnell.

Q. What induced you to make that proposition?—A. To make an even thing of our pay.

Q. That was the only inducement you had?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who suggested the propriety of doing that then?—A. I think it was Mr. McDonnell.

Q. But he would not take the money although he had suggested the arrangement?—A. Well, I promised it to him, and then I went to h m after I was discharged and he said that on account of my being discharged he wouldn't take it. I didn't know then that I was retained on the roll.

Q. Why were you discharged?—A. There was no reason given, only that there was such a pressure brought to bear.

Q. Brought to bear on whom?—A. On Mr. Polk, by the New England delegation, as I understood.

Q. How many of you were discharged?—A. I think all were discharged but Mr. McDonnell, and he was put on the laborers' roll. I don't know whether the rest were discharged or not.

Q. How long were you idle?—A. Twenty-one days.

Q. You did not work that month?—A. No, sir; not from the 10th until the end of the month.

Q. But I understand you that your name was on the roll from the 16th?—A. Colonel Polk notified me that he would replace me on the 1st of November.

Q. When did he give you that notification?—A. On the 16th of January.

Q. Was Holt notified on the same day?—A. I do not know whether he was or not.

Q. Do you and Holt and McDonnell come from the same region of country?—A. I came from New Hampshire.

Q I thought you said you came from Connecticut?—A. I did come from there last, but I claim New Hampshire for my State. The other two gentlemen are from Connecticut, one from Hartford and the other from New Haven.

Q. They must be from the same Congressional district?—A. I do not know.

Q. Do you know who represented those gentlemen specially or gave them influence with the Doorkeeper to secure their appointments?—A. I think Mr. Landers and Mr. Phelps.

By Mr. PUGH:

Q. You were discharged on the 10th, and notified on the 16th that you would be replaced on the 1st of November?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And yet you got paid for the whole month of January?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And your name was on the roll all the while, notwithstanding the fact that you were notified that you were discharged, but that you would be put back on the roll?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. HANNA, counsel for Mr. Polk:

Q. You did not do any work at that time?—A. No, sir.

Q. Mr. Holt did the work?—A. He was on duty the whole time.

Q. And you paid this money that you drew to Mr. Holt?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You did not share any of it yourself?—A. No, sir; I drew pay for one-third of the month and he for two-thirds.

Q. Your name was not off the roll at all?—A. No. sir.

Q. You were a soldier, and your name was on the soldiers' roll?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. State whether you were not required by the New England delegation at the time you "pooled" or equalized the pay to sign an agreement to do that thing?—A. Yes, sir; I signed an agreement.

Q. At whose request did you do that; was it not at the request of the delegation from Connecticut or the New England delegation?—A. Mr. Landers, I think.

Q. Is he a member from Connecticut?—A. He is.

Q. You all three signed that agreement, in conformity to the wish of the delegation from Connecticut, that you would pool or equalize your pay among yourselves?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did Colonel Polk have anything to do with that?—A. Not a thing.

Q. Did he ever say anything to you about it?—A. All he said to me was, "You can make such arrangements as you see fit in your delegation."

Q. Were Judge Phelps and Mr. Jones parties to it also?—A. Mr. Jones was not here.

Q. How about Judge Phelps?—A. I did not see him, but I think that Mr. Landers acted for him in the matter. It was an agreement with the New England delegation.

Q. How many employés were assigned to New England?—A. There were three.

Q. You and Mr. Holt and Mr. McDonnell signed this agreement?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. At the request, as you state, of the New England delegation?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. But only Mr. Landers was present?—A. That was all.

Q. Mr. Polk, you say, had no hand in it?—A. No; he said he had nothing to do with that; that he had this patronage to give to the New England delegation, and they could arrange it.

Q. And he made the appointments at their request?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you, among yourselves, made this pooling arrangement of your own volition?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Mr. Polk did not interfere in it?—A. Not at all.

Q. You were on the soldiers' roll at $1,200 a year?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the other two were on the roll as laborers?—A. One as a fireman and the other as a laborer.

Q. Are the firemen kept separate from the laborers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is the pay of both the same, $720 a year?—A. No; the fireman's pay is $900 a year, and the laborer's $720.

Q. Then you added those three amounts, $1,200, $900, and $720 together and divided the sum among yourselves, by your own arrangement?—A. Yes, sir.

WASHINGTON, *February* 7, 1878.

JOHN B. MCDONNELL sworn and examined.

By Mr. COX:

Question. Where is your home?—Answer. Hartford, Conn.

Q. You are the person who has been referred to by Mr. Prescott as one of three from New England who were upon the rolls in the Doorkeeper's department?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what capacity and at what salary were you upon the rolls?—

A. At the present time I am on the roll as a laborer, but serving as a messenger.

Q. What are your duties as messenger?—A. I have charge of the room of the Committee on Patents, and also of the room of the Committee on Railways and Canals. I perform clerical service, or whatever they want of me, during the sessions of the House.

Q. State whatever you know concerning the arrangement that was made for the equalizing of salaries between Mr. Holt, Mr. Prescott, and yourself, when it was made, and what the arrangement was.—A. The arrangement touching me individually was made before I came here. I knew of it by letter. Mr. Landers, my Representative, told me he thought he could get me a position here worth $1,000 a year. I saw him afterward when he came home to vote at the November election, and he told me to be ready to come on at a moment's notice, but later I got a telegram from him not to make any preparation as there was no vacancy. Afterward he wrote me that a place on the soldiers' roll was assigned to him, and that was the only one he could get. I wrote him back that, while I had been in the service of the government during the war, I never had been a soldier. He then wrote me that he had secured the position of fireman, and that Mr. Jones had a soldier who was a fireman that he would put on the roll; that was Mr. Prescott. So when I came on I understood that Mr. Prescott, whose salary was increased $200 a year by the arrangement, would give me $100 out of it, leaving him $1,100. That is the way I came on, and I went on duty the 21st of November. I never saw Mr. Prescott until the 26th of January, when he called on me and stated that he had been discharged on the 10th, and that he owed me $8.33, and I told him that inasmuch as he had been discharged he could keep it. He said that he considered it an honorable debt, and he was going on the rolls again on the 1st of February and would pay me sometime; I told him that when he could spare it he might hand it to me.

Q. Your duties were the same from the beginning?—A. Yes, sir. He represented me in the fire-room, and I did his duties up-stairs.

Q. How did you get the extra money?—A. I have never received any extra money yet. Mr. Prescott was not put on the soldiers' roll, until the 1st of December, and my first dividend would be on the 1st of January. He was removed on the 10th, and I had gone to see my family. I never had seen Mr. Prescott, and I never did see him until he came and introduced himself, after I came back, and said that he owed me $8.33, as I have stated.

Q. What was your understanding as to how you should get the money?—A. I was told that he would hand it over to me every month; that the member from his district would see that I got it. His pay was increased $200 a year by the arrangement.

By Mr. COOK:

Q. You had nothing to do with Colonel Polk in this transaction?—A. I have never spoken to Colonel Polk but once since I have been here. I was introduced to him, and simply said, "How do you do, colonel?"

Q. All your connection with this matter was through your member?—A. Through my member I was introduced to Colonel Polk on the 21st of November, and he took me by the hand and said, "How do you do, sir?" and I have never had his hand or spoken to him since, that I can recollect.

Q. Who is your immediate superior to whom you report in the performance of your duty?—A. Mr. Donavin assigned me to my duty.

Q. Then Mr. Donavin is the one who has immediate supervision over you, and if there was any neglect on your part he would know it?—A. Yes, sir; either he or the janitor. If there was any complaint made by my committee, I presume I would hear of it from some source. In reference to my arrangement with Mr. Holt and Mr. Prescott, I have not had any conversation with Mr. Holt, and I never saw Mr. Prescott until the 26th of January.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. If you have not stated the whole of the arrangement between you, tell us the rest of it.—A. All I know is that Mr. Prescott came to me and said that the proposition was that New England should divide the patronage; that there were only three small places and they would divide the pay between them, and I said that was satisfactory. He showed me what he had prepared to that end, and I read it over and said it was satisfactory to me.

Q. Was it signed by you three persons?—A. It was signed by Mr. Prescott only.

Q. He was the one whose salary was to be reduced, and he was the one to sign?—A. He had the position originally assigned to me on the soldiers' roll, which made his pay more than it would have been if he had continued as a fireman.

By Mr. Cook:

Q. You were assigned to the soldiers' roll first?—A. That was given to my member, but I could not take it and I gave it to Mr. Jones's friend.

Q. And then Mr. Jones's man took it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And he agreed to share with you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did Colonel Polk have anything to do with that?—A. I never had any conversation with Colonel Polk, as I have stated, except to say, "How do you do, colonel?"

By Mr. Sexton:

Q. Where is that written agreement?—A. I have got it over at my room. I will have it here to-morrow.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. If I understand you correctly, then, the arrangement was that to your district was assigned, as part of the patronage of the House, a place on the soldiers' roll, but your member not having any one to fill it, another man was appointed, and then the three salaries of three places, the place on the soldiers' roll, the fireman's place, and the place of the laborer, were put together and divided equally, so that each of you three should have an equal share?—A. That was the understanding between ourselves. We all go upon the roll according to our positions. My member gave the position to the New Hampshire member, and the New Hampshire member gave me his appointment.

By Mr. Morgan:

Q. You do the work of the $1,200 place?—A. I do work that I would not do for an outside individual for $1,800.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. What is the pay of a messenger?—A. There are two classes; they get $1.000 and $1,200 a year, I believe.

Q. There is no messenger among you three?—A. Yes, sir; Mr. Holt is doing duty on the floor as a messenger.

Q. But his place on the roll is what?—A. Fireman.

Q. Mr. Prescott's place is on the soldiers' roll?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your position is nominally the position of a laborer?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. But Prescott, in fact, is doing duty as fireman?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Holt is doing duty as messenger on the floor?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you are doing duty as messenger in charge of rooms?—A. Yes, sir. Mr. Prescott had been fireman prior to this new Congress, and he told me that he preferred to be down there because he understood the work, and understood machinery, and was acceptable to the engineer. He said he rather liked the arrangement and did not want to be disturbed, and he was only too glad to get the extra $200 a year.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You appear as a soldier on the roll?—A. No, sir; I am a messenger.

Q. Are not those who are on the soldiers' roll generally doing duty as messengers?—A. Most of them are attending doors.

Q. They are usually called messengers?—A. I believe so.

Q. But you are messenger to a committee?—A. To two committees.

Q. In other words, you are doing the duty which, if you had been a soldier, you would have had to do?—A. I cannot answer that. I don't know what assignment is made of the men on that roll.

By Mr. HANNA, counsel for Mr. Polk:

Q. You said that you were sworn in to do the duties of a certain place; was not your oath a general one—to perform your duties faithfully?—A. Yes, sir. Not to perform the duties of any particular position. I was sworn in as an employé in the Doorkeeper's department.

Q. And after you were sworn in you were assigned to duty by the head or the deputy head of that department?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Employés are assigned to different duties, under the authority of the head or the deputy head of that department, according to their different capacities and qualifications?—A. Yes; I presume so. I made a request of Mr. Donavin that if he could he would assign me to some clerical duty, as I had been a bookkeeper.

Q Mr. Prescott, before this present Congress, was a fireman, and he was a fireman at the beginning of this Congress?—A. Yes, sir; he was the only one of the three that was at last found to be capable of going upon the rolls as a soldier.

Q. And he was taken from the firemen's department and placed as a messenger on the soldiers' roll, and you three men, under that arrangement, agreed that you would equalize your pay among yourselves?—A. From the 21st of November, up to and including the 10th of January, the arrangement was between Mr. Prescott and me; now it is between the three of us, since the 10th of January. The understanding is that New England gets so much, and we divide it among three.

Q. This was an arrangement between Prescott and yourself at first?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Colonel Polk had nothing to do with it?—A. I didn't know that he knew of it.

Q. Do you know that he knows of the latter arrangement?—A. No, sir; I never had any conversation with him about it, and I don't know that the others have had.

Q. Did you sign an agreement with Mr. Prescott and Mr. Holt?—A. No, sir. The amount of money appropriated to New England being divided among three men, Mr. Prescott gets the major portion of it and he makes a dividend to the other two in order to equalize it; so that really he is the only one that has to make the agreement.

Q. He gives and you receive?—A. Well, he receives more than the pay of the position he fills.

Q. Was there a request on the part of the Connecticut delegation asking you to sign an agreement of this kind?—A. I never had any request to sign any.

Q. You don't know anything about that?—A. No, sir.

Q. You live in Connecticut?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were formerly secretary to Senator Barnum?—A. I am the secretary of the State central committee, and also a member of the city government when I am at home.

Q. You are assigned now to the duty of messenger and are doing that work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you not now doing duty also for Mr. Schleicher's Texas committee?—A. Both for Mr. Schleicher's and Mr. Vance's.

Q. At whose request was it that this assignment was made to you? Was it not at the request of your Senator and Representative?—A. In the first place, I attended a door one day, the 22d of November, and the next day I was sent up by Mr. Donavin to this committee room. Then, liking the position, I made the request, through my member, that I should be continued there. Then when the new arrangement was made, on and after the 10th of January, I made an additional request, saying that I would be satisfied if I was not disturbed in that position, which request was made through my Senator and Representative. I at first proposed to go home, but afterwards made this arrangement.

Q. You had no negotiation with Colonel Polk on the subject?—A. No, sir; as I said before, I never have spoken to him but once.

WASHINGTON, *February* 7, 1878.

LA FAYETTE FITZHUGH sworn and examined.

By Mr. COX:

Question. Have you been in the employ of the House of Representatives, and if so when?—Answer. I was in the employ of the House at the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress.

Q. Have you been in its employ during the Forty-fifth Congress?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what position have you been employed during any part of the Forty-fifth Congress?—A. As a messenger, at $1,200 a year, and also at $1,000 a year.

Q. When were you appointed and assigned to duty?—A. I was appointed on the 1st of December last, I think.

Q. At the beginning of the regular session?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I will call your attention to a circumstance, and I wish you to state all the facts in regard to it: If at any time you suffered a deduction, or handed back to Colonel Polk, or to anybody for him, a sum of $20, as a deduction or refunder on money paid you, state the circumstances attending that transaction.—A. I was walking down F street one night, when I met Colonel Polk, and he says, "Fayette, I have to put you on the $1,000 roll for this month, but I will hand you back the rest;" meaning that he would make it up to $1,200, and he did so.

Q. You had been on the $1,200 roll?—A. Yes, sir; he appointed me a $1,200 messenger.

Q. How long was it after that appointment that you had this conversation with him, when he told you he had changed you to the $1,000 roll?—A. I think it was in December that he changed me.

Q. What discussion did you have about that with him at any time?—A. That is all he ever said to me; he said he would hand me the $16 to make it up to the rate of $1,200 a year; he just said he had to put me on the $1,000 roll for that month, and he would hand it back to me.

Q. When was it handed back to you?—A. About the middle of the next month.

Q. Was that the only transaction of that kind?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that handing back done in accordance with the prior arrangement, voluntarily, or was it done after some altercation or sharp correspondence either between you and Colonel Polk or between your father and him?—A. I never said a word to father about it; I only talked with my mother about it. I have been in the habit of giving her $80 a month out of my salary, and I could not do it that month, and she asked me the reason and I told her I was on the $1,000 roll, but that Colonel Polk said he would hand it back to me, which he did.

Q. Out of what fund was it handed back to you?—A. Out of his pocket, I think.

Q. He advanced it himself?—A. I think so; I don't know. I didn't ask him.

Q. Have you stated the whole of the transaction?—A. Yes, sir; that is the whole of it.

Q. Was there any dispute or altercation about that money?—A. Between me and the colonel, do you mean?

Q. Yes.—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of your father's having any correspondence with him on the subject?—A. I don't know. My father came in one morning and told me that Colonel Polk met him on the street and said that he had some money for me. That is all that father ever said to me about it.

Q. On what roll are you now?—A. January, last month, I was on the soldiers' roll. I don't know what roll I am on now.

Q. For December, you were put on the messengers' roll at $1,200, but during that month you were changed to the $1,000 roll, and during the month of January you were on the soldiers' roll?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you been a soldier in the Union Army?—A. I don't think I have.

Q. What is your age?—A. Twenty-one. I am not a soldier.

Q. Was there any reason given for the change from the $1,200 to the $1,000 roll?—A. He said that he was pressed so; that was all. I was walking up the street with a young friend of mine, Mr. Money, when the colonel called me over and said that he had to put me on the $1,000 roll for that month, but he would make it up.

Q. If he was going to make up the amount to you, why could not he just as well leave you on the roll and give it to somebody else? Did he explain that?—A. No, sir; I didn't ask him anything about it. I said, "Very well."

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. When were you put on the soldiers' roll?—A. I went to sign the roll on the last of January, and I found my name on the soldiers' roll.

Q. You simply found your name there. You did not know before that you had been placed there?—A. No, sir.

Q. What was the roll that you signed for December?—A. I think it was the $1,000 roll in December.

Q. As what?—A. As messenger.

Q. And you signed in January as messenger?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. But when the first of January came you found that your name was on the soldiers' roll for January, and you signed there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did you get?—A. I got $100.

Q. Was any reason given for having made a soldier of you?—A. No, sir; I did not know until that morning that I was a soldier.

Q. Did you ask any questions about the promotion?—A. I asked Mr. Adams, and he told me to sign it.

Q. Did you ask Mr. Donavin or Colonel Polk?—A. No, sir.

Q. You were satisfied to get the pay?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When Colonel Polk told you that he would have to put you on the $1,000 roll, you say you made no answer?—A. Yes; I told him it was all right.

Q. Why was that? Was it because you were satisfied to get whatever you could, or was it because you expected it to be made up?—A. He told me that he would make it up to the rate of $1,200.

Q. That was what you meant by "all right"?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. You are the son of the former Doorkeeper of the House, I believe?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Hanna, counsel for Mr. Polk:

Q. What service have you been engaged in?—A. In the document-room.

By the Chairman:

Q. You worked in the same place—the document-room—all the time, whether you were on the soldiers' roll or on the messengers' roll?—A.—Yes, sir.

Washington, *February* 7, 1878.

William H. Holt sworn and examined.

By Mr. Cox:

Question. Where are you from?—Answer. Connecticut.

Q. What is your age?—A. Fifty-five.

Q. You are now in the employ of the House of Representatives?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. On what roll is your name borne?—A. The messengers' roll.

Q. What duty are you now performing?—A. I am assigned to a door in the lobby on the Democratic side—the south door in the lobby.

Q. How long have you been on the messengers' roll?—A. I guess this is the second month.

Q. What roll were you on last fall?—A. In November I was on the messengers' roll.

Q. What are you paid on the roll where you receipt for your salary?—A. The regular $1,000, I suppose, as a messenger, I was to be paid in November.

Q. Are you the gentleman referred to here by Mr. Prescott and Mr. McDonnell as one of three New England men borne on the rolls of the House?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you or were you not put on the roll as fireman at $75 a month?—A. I was, on the first of this month.

Q. Prior to that you had been on the roll at $1,000 a year?—A. I had.

Q. Have you ever done duty as fireman?—A. No, sir.

Q. Are you familiar with the running of a steam-engine at all?—A. No, sir.

Q. What reason was given you for the change which was made?—A. Well, Mr. McDonnell and Mr. Prescott and myself were awarded to Connecticut as their quota of appointments, and I not being a soldier and Mr. Prescott being a soldier, he was put on the soldiers' roll and he and I changed work; that is, he is familiar with the engine, firing, &c., and he occupies that position and I take the one I hold, which I understand, and our arrangement is agreeable to both of us.

Q. What arrangement was made about the equalization of salaries among you three, Prescott, McDonnell, and you?—A. There is an arrangement between ourselves that we shall divide equally.

Q. How was that arrangement made?—A. It was made through our Representatives.

Q. Was it made prior to or since you became personally acquainted with the other two men?—A. Prior to my acquaintance with them.

Q. You were informed that that would be the arrangement and you acquiesed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was your employment prior to your entering the employ of the House?—A. I had been engaged in the grocery business here in Washington, but for a short time.

Q. How is the difference actually paid, or to be paid, to you by Mr. Prescott?—A. Mr. Prescott draws the larger amount, and he makes up the difference to Mr. McDonnell and myself.

Q. How much personal acquaintance have you had with Mr. Prescott?—A. My personal acquaintance with him is very limited—within ten days.

Q. This arrangement, then, was made without reference to your personal acquaintance with him?—A. It was made through the representation of his member; I knew that it would be right when he said it would be right.

Q. Upon whom do you rely to see that Mr. Prescott makes the payments, seeing that you don't know anything about his responsibility?—A. Mr. Prescott.

Q. What guarantee have you that he will perform his agreement?—A. Nothing more than his word as a gentleman. I am satisfied with that.

Q. Do you or do you not have reason to believe that his holding his place depends upon the fulfillment of his agreement?—A. No; I don't think so.

Q. You trust, then, absolutely to the word of a gentleman who has been an entire stranger to you until within ten days?—A. Yes, sir; through his Representative giving his word to my member that whatever Mr. Prescott agreed to do would be faithfully carried out. That is satisfactory to me.

By Mr. COOK:

Q. Did Colonel Polk have anything to do with that agreement between you gentlemen?—A. Not to my knowledge. It was made by ourselves.

Q All your information about the arrangement is through the gentleman who represented you?—A. He is all that I have had anything to say or do with about it.

Q. He told you that these three New England places would be equalized by a division of the salaries?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Colonel Polk had nothing to do with it?—A. Nothing at all.

Q. You don't look to him to see that you get your money?—A. Not at all.

Q. Did you ever speak to him on the subject?—A. Not at all. I might remark here that my member suggested the arrangement to Colonel Polk, and it was agreeable to Colonel Polk that we would enter into it and arrange the places as we chose. He made no objection, as it did not interfere with him.

By Mr. HANNA, counsel for Mr. Polk:

Q. Were you present at that conversation?—A. No, sir; my member told me of it.

Mr. HANNA objected to the witness stating a conversation at which he was not present.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Did you receive a check of $70 on the 1st of the current month from Mr. Prescott, in pursuance of that arrangement?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What duty had you been doing during the month of February?—A. I had been doing Mr. Prescott's duty.

Q. In the fire-room?—A. No, sir. I was attending the door.

Q. On what roll were you during the month of January?—A. I did not receipt any.

Q. Were you on any roll?—A. No, sir.

Q. When had you been discharged?—A. I had never drawn any pay since November. I was discharged the last of November and did not draw any pay.

Q. But you have been on duty all the time?—A. No, sir. I have been since the 10th of January.

Q. From the last of November had you been on duty?—A. No, sir; I was about the House, but I went and came when I pleased, as I didn't consider myself under pay.

Q. Did you actually stand at the door of the lobby during the month of December and let people in and out?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you do any duties at all?—A. No; I didn't consider that I done any.

Q. I don't want what you considered; I want the fact. Did you actually do anything about the House, whether folding papers, sweeping the hall, attending the door, or anything else during the month of December?—A. Well, sir, during the month of November I was assigned to the floor of the House with some others, and when it came to be the 1st of December I got my discharge with the rest of the unlucky ones, and I saw Colonel Polk and asked him, "How is this?" Says he "I will do the best I can whenever there is an opportunity." I says, "Shall I remain on duty?" Says he, "I cannot give you any pay; you can come here and stay if you have a mind to, but I cannot give you any pay." So I hung about through December, having nothing else to do, until the time when you took your recess.

Q. What do you mean by hanging about? Did you have access to the floor of the House during that time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You went in and out as other employés did?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you not substantially in the same position as before?—A. I did not consider myself so. Previous to that if I wanted half an hour to go out anywhere I asked permission from Colonel Donavin or Colonel Polk, but during that time I asked nobody.

Q. How did you get access to the floor?—A. The same as a hundred or two hundred others—walked in and out without any questions being asked by the doorkeeper.

Q. Is that the way in which the doorkeepers generally perform their duty?—A. They did, until you shut this gate down.

Q. Was not a pass from the Speaker required?—A. Well, it was, in a kind of a way, but if a man passed in and out every day the doorkeeper took it for granted that he had a pass; no questions were asked.

Q. Upon what understanding were you waiting here? What did Colonel Polk give you reason to expect in regard to any further appointment, and how did he give you reason to expect it?—A. Well, that as soon as there could be a vacancy made and he could arrange for an appointment so that Connecticut could have its quota he would consider my appointment. I did not ask him the whys or wherefores.

Q. How happened it that you were on duty in January after the 10th of the month without being on any roll?—A. I was doing duty for Mr. Prescott.

Q. But Prescott, as you have said, was a fireman, and you were not doing duty as a fireman, and Prescott was not a messenger, and you were doing duty as a messenger. Now how came you to be doing duty as a messenger during January?—A. I was doing it in the place of Mr. Prescott.

By Mr. GARTH:

Q. Mr. Prescott was on the roll as a messenger?—A. Yes, sir; that is what he is now on the roll.

By Mr. COX:

Q. But how happened it that you were doing duty without being on the roll, and that Mr. Prescott was on the soldiers' roll without doing duty?—A. He was not on any roll, as I understand it; he was discharged on the 10th of January and replaced again.

Q. When was he replaced?—A. On the same day, I believe.

Q. Well, how happened it that he, being replaced and being on the roll, was not allowed to do duty, and you, not being on the roll, were doing duty?—A. I cannot tell you any more than that I knew that this thing was about to take place on the 1st of February, and Mr. Prescott was not familiar with the duties of attending to the door, and I was requested to remain.

Q. Did Mr. Prescott make that request?—A. No, sir.

Q. Who requested you?—A. Colonel Polk.

Q. What did he say about your getting pay?—A. He said I would not get any pay.

Q. Then, were you in a different relation during January from what you were in December?—A. About the same thing.

Q. You were not required to be on duty regularly?—A. No, sir; not particularly. I told him I would be.

Q. Then, if I understand you, neither you nor Mr. Prescott was doing duty regularly during January?—A. I was, from the 10th of January, in place of Mr. Prescott.

Q. Were you or were you not required to be present to attend to duty regularly from the 10th of January onward?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then I repeat the question: How happened it that you, not being on any roll, were required to be present and doing duty, and Mr. Prescott, who was on the soldiers' roll and being paid as a soldier, was not required to be present?—A. Because he was not acquainted with the duties of the position.

Q. You have already said that he did not request you to attend?—A. He did not.

Q. Was it not the understanding from the beginning that Prescott

was to do duty only as fireman?—A. I did not know anything about Prescott or what he was required to do; my acquaintance with him is limited; but I understood that I was doing duty for him the last part of January and that he would draw the pay.

Q. Who told you that he was unable to perform that duty in the lobby?—A. Nobody, only that Mr. Prescott told me afterward that he was not acquainted with that duty, and that he was acquainted with the fireman's duty.

Q. You have stated that he did not request you to take his place there?—A. He did not.

Q. So far as you have any knowledge or experience, is it the custom to employ men who cannot perform a given duty and then to get somebody else who can do the duty to take their places?—A. No, sir; I don't know that it is unless under peculiar circumstances. We were about to make a change here and each one do the other's duty, and to divide *pro rata* on the amount received by all.

Q. Who did duty as fireman from the 10th of January in Prescott's place?—A. I could not tell you anything about that.

Q. Did Colonel Polk tell you of, or make reference to, this arrangement for a division of salaries when he told you to go to work on the 10th of January?—A. No, sir.

Q. How did you know anything about it?—A. Not until my Representative told me.

Q. Was that on the 10th of January or prior?—A. It was some time after the 10th.

Q. On what assurance did you go to work on the 10th?—A. That something might come about so that I would get my pay.

Q. Did you understand that you were under pay from the 10th?—A. I understood that if I did Mr. Prescott's duty he would draw the pay and pay me.

Q. You called that Prescott's duty?—A. According to the roll it was his duty.

Q. Do you know that he is on the soldiers' roll?—A. Only from hearsay.

Q. Are all those on the soldiers' roll assigned to such duties as you perform in the lobby?—A. I could not tell you that.

Q. How, then, do you know what was the duty of Prescott's place on the roll?—A. I do not know. I only know that he was on the roll.

Q. Are you yourself a disabled soldier of the Union Army?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. You received $70 from Mr. Prescott; what did you do with that $70?—A. I spent it in different ways.

Q. The money was for yourself?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You did not divide it in any way?—A. Mr. Prescott gave it to me, as I had done the duty. It belonged to him really, but he gave it to me, as I had done the duty and he had not. He was not obliged to give it by any means, but he gave it.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You say that your member did not tell you that this arrangement had been made until some time after the 10th?—A. Yes, sir; after the 10th.

Q. About when did your member tell you that this arrangement had been made?—A. I really cannot give you the time.

Q. Was it near the 1st of February or near the 10th of January?—A

I think it was about the 20th of January that he told me such an arrangement would be entered into.

Q. On the 10th you commenced duty as messenger?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You said just now that when you started to do duty it was in the expectation that some arrangement would be made?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say that on the 20th your member told you that such an arrangement would be made?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then where did you get the idea on the 10th, when you went on duty, that such an arrangement would be made?—A. I did not have the idea then. It was in the anticipation that Colonel Polk would provide a place for me between that and the first of the next month.

Q. When you went to do duty on the 10th of January, what led you to believe that there would be some such arrangement made?—A. Because Colonel Polk said so.

Q. Then he did tell you?—A. He told me that some arrangement would be made whereby I could be placed permanently in some position.

Q. You were discharged the 1st of December?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You commenced duty again on the 10th of January?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you take an oath of office on the 10th of January?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Before whom?—A. A gentleman in the clerk's office; I don't know his name.

Q. You went in, then, on the 10th, and took an oath of office on the understanding which Colonel Polk had given you that some arrangement would be made?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. But nothing was told you about what that arrangement would be?—A. No, sir.

Q. And you then commenced to act as an officer?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say the reason you took that duty was because Mr. Prescott told you he could not perform such duty?—A. Well, he has told me since I made his acquaintance that he was not acquainted with that duty, but was with the other duty, the fireman's duty, and he had rather perform the other.

Q. And when you went on, on the 10th, you were not placed on the roll?—A. No, sir.

Q. You were sworn after being put on the roll?—A. I was not on any roll, as I found out afterward. I supposed I was going on to a roll, but I found that I could not get on to the soldiers' roll because I was not disabled.

Q. When you took that oath, did you know that you were not on any roll?—A. No, sir; I was informed of it a day or two afterward. I got a letter from Colonel Polk that, as I was not a disabled soldier, I could not be regarded as a soldier and put on the soldiers' roll.

Q. But you continued to do the duty?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you that letter with you?—A. No, sir.

Q. Is it in your possession still?—A. I cannot place it just now.

Q. Do you think it is destroyed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then state the contents of it.—A. The contents of it was that, as I was not a soldier, I could not be appointed on the soldiers' roll, and I must consider myself not under an appointment.

Q. What was the date of that letter?—A. I think I got it on the 11th or 12th of January, about the time I was sworn in. I had not more than got the ink dry on the affidavit before I got the letter; at least it was within a day or two afterward.

Q. You took your oath as an employé of the House in what capacity?—A. As a messenger.

Q. Did the oath state that it was as a messenger?—A. I don't know that it stated my position; I cannot tell.

Q. Then about the same time you were notified that there was no place for you, and that you were not on the roll?—A. Colonel Polk notified me that, as I was not a soldier, I could not hold a position on the soldiers' roll.

Q. What then?—A. That was the end. I had no other place assigned to me.

Q. Did you continue to stay at that door which you have mentioned and perform the duties?—A. I continued there because Mr. Donavin told me that there would be some arrangement provided, probably, by which I could perhaps get a place. My conversation was with Mr. Donavin mostly.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. Was your understanding with Mr. Prescott on the 10th of January, or thereabout?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you say that you had only known Mr. Prescott about ten days up to this time?—A. About ten days.

WASHINGTON, *February* 8, 1878.

CHARLES S. VOORHEES sworn and examined:

By Mr. Cox:

Q. You are employed in the office of the Clerk of the House?—A. I am.

Q. Please state to the committee the manner in which the Doorkeeper's rolls are made up and transmitted to the Clerk's office, and what is done with them in the Clerk's office when they come there.—A. The Doorkeeper makes up his rolls himself; they are then handed to the Clerk of the House, and if they are found to be in accordance with the law as laid down in the appropriation bills, if the proper oaths have been administered as required by law, and if the rolls are found in conformity with the law in all its details, the checks are made up and the men are paid. The Clerk has nothing whatever to do with making up the Doorkeeper's rolls; that is all done down-stairs. The rolls are in my charge after they come into the Clerk's office; and I have nothing to do with them except to ascertain that they are in strict conformity with the law.

Q. A book has been presented here said to contain a record of those rolls. How is that book made up and kept?—A. That book is an exact transcript of the rolls. The original rolls are returned to the Treasury Department at the end of three months and a settlement effected. This book is simply a transcript of the original rolls, which is made by a clerk in our office.

Q. Is this book part of the official and permanent records of your office?—A. Yes, sir; it is from this book that the Clerk makes up his annual statement of expenditures. Consequently, it is very necessary to have it correct.

Q. At what time in the month is the roll usually received from the Doorkeeper?—A. That depends altogether on the Doorkeeper himself. At times I have not received it until after the 1st of the next month; at other times I have received it as early as the 15th of the current month, and possibly earlier than that. It depends, however, altogether on the

convenience of the Doorkeeper. I usually like to get the rolls about the 25th of the month, in order to give me ample time to draw the warrants.

Q. Those warrants are for the payment of the men on the roll?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are they made out in the Clerk's office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is the name of the payee put upon the warrant?—A. Yes.

Q. The warrants are not made payable to order?—A. No, sir; they are payable to bearer.

Q. But the name of the man is put upon the warrant to show whose it is?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the warrants are presented at the Sergeant-at-Arms' office and paid there?—A. Yes, sir; that is generally done, but it is not obligatory on the Sergeant-at-Arms to pay them; it is a mere matter of accommodation on his part. They are really payable at the United States Treasury, but the Sergeant-at-Arms, for the convenience of the employés, has been in the habit of paying them.

Q. What, if anything, do you know of changes occurring in the rolls at any time after they have been left in your office?—A. You mean changes made by the Doorkeeper?

Q. Yes.—A. Well, I know of one instance that I can now call to mind; that is the only one that I positively know anything about. We have always taken the ground in our office that the Doorkeeper has a right to make up his own rolls, and we have made no objection to any changes that he might wish to make, provided they are made before the rolls are signed by the employés and the payments effected.

Q. I recognize that; I am only asking about the fact?—A. I will state the only instance that I now recall. Mr. Polk's attention was called, I believe, by one of the employés to the fact that his name had been omitted from the roll, and Mr. Polk came into our office and stated that it was a mistake; that he had intended that the man's name should go on the roll; he said, I believe, that it was a mistake of his clerk or his bookkeeper, and that this gentleman must go on the roll and somebody else must go off to make room for him. I said to him, "Mr. Polk, make that change yourself; we will not undertake to make any change in your roll because that is not our province." He then took one of the names off the roll and put on the name of this gentleman who complained that his name had been left off.

Q. Are you able to state the names of those two men?—A. Yes, sir; Mr. Phil. D. Sayre was the person whose name had been omitted from the roll, and Mr. Jesse S. Harris was the one whose name was dropped in order to make way for Mr. Sayre's.

Q. Do you know what positions they occupied?—A. They were messengers, I believe, at $1,000 a year.

Q. You speak of the examination of the rolls in your office to see whether they were in accordance with law; did or did not that examination extend to ascertaining whether the number of employés was in excess of the number allowed by law?—A. As far as that is concerned, whenever the amount of money appropriated by law was not exceeded, we took no notice of how many names he happened to have on his roll; that did not enter into our calculations at all. If the law allowed for ten places and the Doorkeeper came to the conclusion that it would be better for him to put on twenty persons and pay them for half a month each, we would take no notice of that, because the amount allowed by law would not be exceeded; we care nothing whatever about the number of names on the roll, so that the amount is correct.

Q. Does or does not the roll show how many days in each month each man has served?—A. Yes, sir; that is required where a month is broken up into two or three parts; in such a case it is required that the time that each man gets paid for shall be specified.

Q. Does your revision of the roll extend to noticing whether or no the amount paid to a man is the amount fixed by law for the position in which he has served?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. If, then, there are more than the proper number of names on the roll, is it or is it not true that it must show that one man served a part of a month and another another part of the month?—A. Precisely; it must show that.

Q. Suppose you should find upon the roll two men serving the whole thirty days of the month, but only allowed half-pay each, would that be a thing that you would pass?—A. No, sir; that is an instance that has not yet occurred. The roll simply shows that the man is to be paid from the 1st to the 15th of the month. He may have served the whole month, but we have no means of knowing that except from the roll, and the roll merely shows that he is to be paid from the 1st to the 15th, and somebody else from the 16th to the end of the month. It does not show that either of the men was on duty the entire month; that we know nothing whatever about.

Q. Whose duty is it to give the various employés their warrants? Do you do that?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. State whether, in the course of giving out those warrants to employés of the House, it has occurred in your experience that complaints have been made of men receiving warrants for less time than they had actually served, or for less amounts than they claimed to be entitled to.—A. I can't say as to their having received less pay for the time that they have actually served or less than they are entitled to, for I know nothing whatever as to what time they have served. I have heard, however, a good many complaints about the smallness of the amounts—that the amounts were not nearly so large as they considered themselves entitled to, but for what reasons I do not know.

Q. Does the face of the warrant show the number of days that the man has served?—A. No, sir; it does not.

Q. It shows only the amount of money due him?—A. It shows only the amount.

Q. And you say there have been numerous complaints that the amounts have not been sufficient?—A. Yes, sir; there have been some complaints.

Q. Are you able to give the names of any parties who have made complaints of that character?—A. Well, they have been so numerous that it would be almost impossible to specify. There have been a good many complaints made, for what reasons I am not able to state, knowing nothing about them, but I don't believe I could put my finger on any number of them just at this time. It is a matter that I did not charge my mind with at all.

By Mr. COOK:

Q. You issue the warrants according to the book furnished you?—A. According to the roll. The book is a transcript of the rolls. When the pay-roll is signed the warrants are issued.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. Governed by the limitation of the law as to the amount to be disbursed?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. Have applications been made to you for warrants by persons claiming to have done service, for whom you had no warrants, their names not appearing on the roll?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you tell how many of those cases have occurred?—A. I cannot tell.

Q. Few or many?—A. Well, I suppose everybody has his own idea as to what constitutes few or many. I don't know how many.

Q. Give us your own judgment.—A. I should say there was quite a nnmber, but I could not say how many or how few.

Q. Would you say that there were more or less than twenty?—A. It would be impossible for me to specify even so definitely as that. I may state that on pay-day everybody is so busy in our office, people coming in and going out all the time, that it would be impossible for me to keep track of the number of men who come in for that purpose or for other purposes.

By the Chairman:

Q. You stated a while since that it was part of your duty to see that the persons you paid had been properly sworn?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you look to the fact whether they have been sworn or not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You see to that yourself?—A. Yes, sir; I at all times require to see the oaths.

Q. If a party is employed and discharged, and is then replaced upon the roll, does the original oath hold good, or is it required that he shall take a new oath?—A. That is a question that has been mooted in our office of late, and I think the Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that the original oath will be sufficient. The Clerk of the House saw the Comptroller in regard to it, and I think that was his decision.

Q. If a man has been put on the rolls and sworn, and then is discharged and is off for a month, are you notified that he is off and that a new oath has been taken, or is the original oath satisfactory to you?—A. This last month I was instructed to make up the rolls on that basis, that the original oath was sufficient, which I did. That, I think, is the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury. These questions are not decided off-hand in our office; wherever a question of that or any other description, affecting the disbursement of money, arises, the Comptroller is the man who makes the decision, and we are careful to do nothing that might at all clash with the views of the Comptroller on the subject.

Q. Then if a party comes to you and you have his oath for the preceding month, and a new pay-roll is brought in on which his name appears, you do not ask whether he has been discharged in the interval; you take it for granted that he has not been, and you pay him?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. Please take the record of the rolls in that book, beginning with the first month of the extra session, and state, if you can, the number of employés on the Doorkeeper's roll.—A. You mean on the roll proper, I suppose. The Doorkeeper has three or four rolls; he has one known as the officers' pay-roll, one as the disabled soldiers' pay-roll, the pages' pay-roll; two rolls, as a general thing, in the folding-room, where they are paid according to the amount of work that they perform, and the session laborers' roll.

Q. Starting with October last, state how many names are on what

you call the officers' pay-roll.—A. I understand that you want all the names on the roll, whether for part of the month or the entire month?

Q. I do, now.—A. There are sixty-three names on the roll altogether.

Q. State how many places were provided for by law on that roll?—A. Fifty-three.

By Mr. COOK:

Q. Were those sixty-three persons on the roll for the whole month or only for fractions of the month?—A. Only for parts of the month. There are fifty-three places on this roll, and there are sixty-three names. A good many of them are on from the 1st to the 15th of the month. That would be necessarily so in this case, because that was the first month of the appearance of Mr. Polk as Doorkeeper, and of course there were a number of changes made.

Q. Do you mean that *at one time* during the month of October he had sixty-three men on that roll drawing pay from the government?—A. No, sir; not at one time. One man is on from the 1st to the 15th, and another from the 16th to the 31st.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Do you know, of your own knowledge, how long any man on that roll actually served during the month?—A. I do not.

Q. Had you any other means of knowing than the roll itself as furnished by the Doorkeeper?—A. No, sir.

Q. In like manner, give us the number of names that there are actually on the disabled soldiers' roll.—A. There are just fourteen for the month of October, the number authorized by law.

Q. How about the pages' roll?—A. There are twenty-eight pages on that roll; just the number authorized by law.

Q. How many laborers do you find on the laborers' roll?—A. The annual laborers are put on the officers' pay-roll. In the month of October there were no session-laborers paid, because they had not been sworn.

In compliance with the request of the committee, the witness promised to furnish an abstract from the official record, showing the number of names upon each pay-roll from October down to the current month, and also the number authorized by law.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. How many months have you paid my rolls?—A. Since the 15th of October last.

Q. That would be on the 1st of November one roll, on the 1st of December another, on the 1st of January another, and on the 1st of February another, making four in all?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have stated that a good many persons have come into the Clerk's office and complained that they didn't get as much money as they thought they were entitled to. I know that that is a very common complaint; but I wish you to state whether those complaints were not made mostly by persons on the annual roll, or on the miscellaneous roll, as it is called, made up by the Committee on Accounts.—A. Most of them were on the miscellaneous roll, made up by the Committee on Accounts. I think, however, there were some few on the regular roll who complained, but not nearly so many.

Q. When you get my roll you compare it with the affidavits of the persons who are on the roll, and you expect the time stated on the roll for them to agree with the dates of their affidavits, provided they had been sworn in during that month.—A. Yes.

WASHINGTON, *February* 8, 1878.

JAMES F. EDWARDS sworn and examined.

By Mr. COX:

Question. Where do you reside?—Answer. In Missouri.

Q. State what, if any, agreement or understanding you have had with Colonel Polk, the Doorkeeper of the House, with regard to employment in his department?—A. My residence is in Missouri, but I have been also in California, and on the 1st of November last Mr. Luttrell, one of the members from California, took me down to the Doorkeeper's department. Previous to that, however, I had been told by Colonel Polk that there was an appointment to be made for California, and Mr. Luttrell at this time took me down into that department, and I was sworn in and placed on the $1,000 roll, with the understanding, at least on my part, that I was on the annual roll as a messenger at $1,000 a year. I performed duties as such for the Committee on Private Land-Claims, and the Committee on Public Expenditures, and also at one of the doors of the public gallery, for the month of November. At the close of November, I think it was the last day of the month when we were all thinking of getting our pay, or perhaps it was Thanksgiving day, I don't remember exactly, I was passing by the Doorkeeper's office and he called me in and said that he was sorry to inform me that I was not on the regular roll; that he was compelled to put me on the irregular roll, but that it would not injure me in any way; that he thought it was more than probable that Congress would very soon pass a bill—I think he referred to what is called the Casey-Young bill—and that I should just keep on at work and I would get my pay for it eventually.

Q. How much work have you done since?—A. I performed the same work that I performed before, until the time of the recess in December.

Q. What then occurred?—A. Then I wanted to go to Missouri to attend to some business and see my family, and I asked Colonel Polk in regard to my pay. In the mean time, on the evening of the adjournment, there was a resolution introduced by the chairman of the Committee on Accounts, allowing $3,840 for the pay of persons on this irregular roll. I was anxious to leave on Monday night, and I wanted to get my pay to take it with me, and also to settle up my bills here before I left. I saw Colonel Polk on Sunday, and also on Monday, and he told me that as soon as the committee would fix up those accounts I would get the money. I told him I was anxious to leave that night, and that probably, if he would give me a statement of how much was owing to me, I could get it cashed by selling it to some one in town, which he did. I failed, however, to get it cashed, and went home. I also asked Colonel Polk in regard to my being appointed after that, whether there was any prospect of my receiving an appointment, as I expected that I would probably return here anyway, being a journalist, and he told me that my prospects for an appointment were good, that if this bill which he spoke about should pass, I would receive an appointment under it, and that if it didn't pass I should still receive an appointment; which statement he gave me in writing.

Q. Have you that writing with you?—A. I have.

Q. Please produce it.

The witness produced the letter, which was read by the chairman as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December* 16, 1877.

DEAR SIR: I shall have your salary paid you up to date, and will, if my force is increased, give you a permanent appointment in the department for the Congress, and even

if my force should not be increased I will still give you a permanent appointment after the question shall have been settled one way or the other.

Yours, very truly,

JOHN W. POLK.

Maj. JAMES E. EDWARDS.

Q. What occurred on your return?—A. On my return, as a matter of course, I was anxious to get my money, and I saw Colonel Polk, and asked him if it had been arranged so that we could get our pay. He told me that it had, and directed me to go to the Clerk's room. I went there and asked for the roll. Mr. Bailey, I believe, produced the roll, and I looked at it and saw that there was only, I think, $62.25 credited to me. I won't be positive as to the amount, but I know it was between $60 and $66. I did not sign the roll just then; I was surprised, because I knew what the amount due me was.

Q. What was the amount?—A. Well, I considered that the amount honestly due me was $125. I have here my own figures and also Colonel Polk's. I did not sign the roll at that moment. I went in and saw Mr. Luttrell about it first. I didn't see Colonel Polk. I don't think I had any conversation with him at all about it. I saw Mr. Donavin, though, the assistant doorkeeper, and spoke to him. I think I said to him, "How is this, Colonel Donavin? What kind of an arrangement is this?"

Mr. HANNA objected to the witness stating his conversation with Donavin, on the ground that it could not be used to affect Mr. Polk.

The committee decided to take the testimony, subject to the objection.

A. [Continued.] I spoke to Colonel Donavin and asked him, "How is this in regard to this pay? Here is so much due me, and there is only so much allowed me on the books." I cannot state exactly his words; they have escaped my memory; but the substance of what he said was that that was the best they could do just now, and that I had better take it, as it would probably be some time before I would get any more; so I went back and signed the roll and drew the money.

Q. Have you been employed there since?—A. No, sir.

Q. You have stated that you returned from Missouri for the purpose of going to work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you returned did you report for duty?—A. I saw Colonel Polk and he told me he thought it would be some little time before he could put me to work, and I don't think I have had any more conversation with him in regard to it since. I am free to confess that I felt somewhat hurt at the way my name was put on the rolls.

Q. You said you had both your own figures and Colonel Polk's as to what was due you?—A. Yes, sir; I have them here [producing a paper].

The CHAIRMAN read from the paper the statement of Mr. Polk, as follows:

To whom it may concern: The bearer, Major James E. Edwards, is on the Doorkeeper's roll for one month and a half. His salary, $81.50 per month, is provided for under resolution of the House, and will probably be paid by the last of the week by the Committee on Accounts.

December 17, 1877.

JOHN W. POLK.

The WITNESS. My statement is substantially the same, except that I think Colonel Polk made a little mistake in regard to the amount. At $1,000 a year I make it $83.33 a month, and for a month and a half the amount would be $125, instead of $122.25.

By Mr. HANNA, counsel for Mr. Polk:

Q. You say you live in Missouri?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. This letter that you have produced in evidence, dated December 16, signed by Colonel Polk and addressed to you, was delivered to you here before you went to Missouri?—A. Yes.

Q. While you were at home in Missouri, didn't you receive a letter from him advising you not to come on again?—A. I did not.

Q. A letter addressed to the care of Judge Buckner?—A. I did not.

Q. Did Judge Buckner ever tell you that he had received such a letter for you?—A. Judge Buckner told me that he had received a letter for me.

Q. From Colonel Polk?—A. No, sir; he did not say. He didn't open the letter.

Q. Did you see that letter afterward?—A. No, sir; I never have seen it.

Q. Where is that letter now?—A. I don't know. Judge Buckner said he remailed it to me; but I never received it at all.

Q. Where did he remail it to?—A. I presume to my post-office in Missouri; but the letter never has been received there. I wrote to the postmaster about it before I saw Colonel Polk again or knew of the letter being from him. Mr. Buckner told me that he had received a letter for me, directed to his care, and had remailed it; and I wrote to the postmaster, but I never received the letter.

Q. You don't know where that letter is now?—A. No, sir; I never saw it, and of course I cannot tell.

Q. You don't know, then, of your own knowledge, that Colonel Polk wrote you to Missouri, advising you not to come on here again?—A. No, sir; I have no knowledge of that fact, except from what Colonel Polk told me after I came on; but, of course, I have no reason to doubt his word about it at all.

Q. You say you understood that you were placed on the permanent roll. Why did you understand that, when you were put on the session roll and appear there?—A. Well, sir, that roll was changed several times. When I was sworn in I was put on the annual roll at $1,000. I presume it was the annual roll, because I saw my name, and opposite it "$1,000 per annum."

Q. That was at the extra session?—A. It was in the month of November, when a great many others were sworn in.

Q. After that Colonel Polk stated to you that he thought Congress would give him such relief as would enable him to make a settlement with you for that service?—A. I have stated already, but I can state it over again, that he told me about the close of the month that he was sorry to say that I was not on the regular roll, but I could keep on at my work and there would be provision made for it; and I did so.

Q. And if there was not a provision made, that after the thing was settled he would put you on the permanent roll?—A. No. You are mixing up two questions. I thought you were asking me in regard to my pay.

Q. Did he state to you that the force would be increased, and that you would be put on the permanent roll?—A. Not at the interview about the last of November. He said that in December, at the time when Congress took the recess.

Q. In this letter he states the same thing, doesn't he—"even if my force should not be increased I will still give you a permanent appointment after the question shall have been settled one way or the other." That is what he said to you before he wrote that letter, isn't it?—A. Well, about the last of November, when I had the first information that I was not on the regular roll, from Colonel Polk himself, he said to me to keep on

at my work and that there would be provision made for my pay; and that if this bill, which was then being spoken of, should pass—and he thought it was more than probable it would pass—it would make the thing all straight, and I should have a place.

Q. Then the promises he made to you were both contingent promises, were they not, dependent upon the action of Congress in giving him relief?—A. No, sir; I did not consider it that way in regard to my pay.

Q. Was not that what he said?—A. He told me there would be provision made for my pay.

Q. And that he would settle with you when that provision was made. There was no other way for him to do it, was there?—A. I don't know anything about that.

Q. And that he would then give you permanent employment, after the question was settled one way or the other?—A. You are confounding that letter with the November interview between myself and Colonel Polk.

Q. Well, that question has not been settled yet?—A. Which question?

Q. The question mentioned in that letter?—A. The question of reappointment, or of the increase of the force? I presume it has not been settled.

Q. Then there has been no violation of his promise on Colonel Polk's part?—A. I do not claim that there has been any violation of his promise.

By Mr. GARTH:

Q. Did I understand you to say that you were a journalist, and that, while you desired a position on Colonel Polk's staff, you would have come back here anyway?—A. I should have returned here anyway.

Q. Then, even if you had received the letter addressed to you through Judge Buckner, you would have returned?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You knew before you returned that you were not on any roll?—A. I did not come here with the expectation of finding myself on any roll; the only expectation I had in regard to it was that from what Colonel Polk had said I inferred that he probably had good hopes that he was going to get his bill passed very soon after Congress reassembled.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. When you speak of getting "his bill passed," you mean the Casey Young bill?—A. I mean that bill. That was the bill you spoke to me about; I know nothing of any other.

At the suggestion of Mr. Cox, the committee requested Mr. Polk to furnish a statement, which he would be willing to make a part of his testimony, explaining the partial-service accounts on his rolls, showing the number and names of the men appearing on the rolls for fractional parts of a month, how many, and which of them served longer than the time stated on the rolls, and how the discrepancies between time served and time paid for are to be explained.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, *February* 8, 1878.

WM. H. HOLT recalled and further examined.

By Mr. HANNA (counsel for Mr Polk):

Question. You said something yesterday, which I did not understand,

about having had the freedom of the floor after you were discharged. I wish you would give a fuller explanation of that.—Answer. Well, I was acting in the same capacity after the 15th of December. I, perhaps, ought to make that matter a little plainer for my own sake and for the sake of the parties concerned. Before I was discharged on the 1st of December, Colonel Polk told me that perhaps there would be an opening, and that I had better remain around, as they were short of help, and I told him I would do so, and I asked him if I should go on in the same capacity as before on the floor, and he said yes, if I had a mind to; and, as I had nothing else to take my attention, I did act up to the 15th in that same capacity on the floor, examining passes and seeing that only those that had proper passes were permitted there. I made a remark yesterday which, perhaps was inadvertent, that I passed in and out the same as one or two hundred others did, without any question. Perhaps I had no right to make such a statement as that, because I was acting in the same capacity as before, notwithstanding the fact that I was not receiving any pay. Colonel Polk was very particular with us. He was about there on the floor every day, and he would ask us, "Are you sure that these men on the floor have all got passes?" And we were as expeditious and as rigid as possible about the matter to see that every one that we could find that hadn't a legal pass from the Speaker, retired from the floor, according to the order of the Speaker. That is the way that I happened to be on the floor at that time when I was not receiving pay. I considered that I was acting the same as if I did receive pay.

Q. In drawing your pay, under this pooling arrangement established by the New England delegation between you and Mr. Prescott and Mr. McDonnell, you each drew your own pay an dsigned the receipt, did you not?—A We have not yet; it commenced on the 1st of February.

Q. Then you have not drawn any under that arrangement?—A. No, sir.

Q. Prescott and McDonnell were in before you?—A. I think they were.

Q. This pooling arrangement was entirely among yourselves, was it not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. A thing to which Colonel Polk was not a party?—A. Not at all.

Q. It was an arrangement between yourselves and the power which got you the appointment?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You said that you were appointed a messenger; what do you mean by that? Didn't you mean that you were appointed a messenger during the extra session.—A. During the extra session.

Q. Not since that time?—A. Not since that time.

Q. Do you know when Mr. Prescott was put on the soldiers' roll? Was it not about the 1st of December?—A. I have understood so.

Q. Were you here?—A. I was hereabout. I was not under pay.

Q. Do you remember when Colonel Polk agreed with the New England delegation to give them the three appointments?—A. I think it was along about the 10th of January.

Q. You, McDonnell, and Prescott were the three appointees?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. There was an understanding, was there not, that they were to have one fireman, one laborer, and one soldier?—A. That was the understanding.

Q. State whether the New England delegation who made this apportionment did not demand *your* appointment on the soldiers' roll?—A. I could not tell you whether they demanded it or not.

Q. Did they say anything to you about it or in your presence?—A. No, sir.

Q. Didn't Colonel Polk tell you, about the 10th of January, that he was going to appoint you on the soldiers' roll if you were competent?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you were appointed on the soldiers' roll?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were a soldier?—A. I was a soldier, but I never was a wounded soldier.

Q. After it was ascertained that you were not a disabled soldier, Colonel Polk immediately told you that you were discharged?—A. Yes, sir; the next day.

Q. That tenure of office lasted about two days?—A. I don't think it lasted as long as that.

Q. Well, you were put upon the soldiers' roll upon the understanding on your part and on his that you were a soldier within the rule?—A. Yes, sir; my letter of discharge is in the hands of Judge Phelps, I think.

Q. He agreed to appoint you about the 10th of January, you think?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. On what day did you receive the notification of your discharge?—A. I think it was the next day; it was either the 11th or 12th; I can't say exactly which. I don't know that I did any duty to amount to anything.

Q. Did Colonel Polk come to you on the following day and question you about this thing, and did you have a full talk with him about it, as to your competency under the rule?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He then ascertained that you were not a disabled soldier?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You had been a soldier?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long had you been in the service?—A. Three years.

Q. As an enlisted soldier from Massachusetts?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you known Mr. Prescott?—A. I don't know Prescott over ten days or thereabouts.

Q. You didn't know about his having been a fireman during the Forty-fourth Congress?—A. No, sir.

Q. You don't know anything about him except within the last ten days?—A. That is all.

Q. You don't know anything about his being placed back on the soldiers' roll?—A. I understand that he is. I only know it from hearsay.

Q. At that time, after you were removed, Prescott being on the soldiers' roll, what transpired? Did you go on and do the work there? State what you did and what was the manner of appropriating the pay.—A. I kept right on, from the time I was discharged, doing Mr. Prescott's duty. Mr. Prescott was to be appointed, as I understood, on the soldiers' roll, but he was not familiar with the duties I was performing, and he was a practical fireman.

Q. You did Prescott's work and Prescott drew the pay?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He signed the voucher?—A. Yes.

Q. He drew the pay and turned it over to you under this pooling arrangement that you had among yourselves?—A. Yes.

Q. Which was, you say, an arrangement between yourselves and your delegation?—A. Yes, sir; between ourselves and the delegation entirely.

Q. You appointees of the New England delegation had an understanding among yourselves that you would make this pool, and that was a

part of the agreement between yourselves and the delegation?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I understood you to say yesterday that on the 1st of February the New England delegation was to have three appointees; a laborer, a fireman, and a soldier?—A. So I understood.

Q. This transaction between you and M'r Prescott was antecedent to that part of the arrangement, was it?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Previous to the first day of December did not the New England delegation from Connecticut and New Hampshire (leaving out Massachusetts) have four men in the Doorkeeper's department?—A. I understood they had.

Q. On the 1st of December you were notified that you were discharged from service in the Doorkeeper's department on the last of November?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. HANNA (counsel for Mr. Polk):

Q. [Showing witness a letter.] Look at that letter, and state when you saw it before, if at all.—A. It seems to be a copy of a letter that I have had, if I have not had this one.

Q. Where is the letter that you received of which this is a copy?

Mr. COX. I understand the witness to say that he recognizes of his own memory the paper shown him.

The WITNESS. I do.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. Please state when you last saw it and what it is.—A. I think the letter of which this is a copy is in the hands of Judge Phelps, a member of the House from Connecticut, if this is not the letter itself.

Q. Is it an exact copy?—A. I think it is, as near as I can identify it.

Mr. COX suggested that if the original of the letter was in existence it ought to be produced.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. When did you find out that you had given that letter to Judge Phelps?—A. I found it out yesterday after I was before this committee.

By Mr. COX:

Q. I understood you to state this morning that you were doing duty before your discharge and down to the time of your reappointment?—A. Well, I was. After I was discharged in November, as I said before, I done duty up to the time that the House took its recess; that is, when I had a mind to. I was on the floor. Colonel Polk said to me I might as well be about there and assist, as he was short of help, and as I was familiar with the floor and the faces of the persons going into the Hall, I would be better than a green hand; and so I continued every day, more or less, on the floor, doing duty up to the 15th, the time of the recess.

Q. Then why did you describe it yesterday as though you were simply like a stranger there, without any proper authority?—A. Well, I wanted to convey the idea that I was not there under any stress of employment, but that I could stay or go, as I pleased. I did leave at any time I wanted. I would sometimes come and stay a half an hour and then go away. I regarded my position then as voluntary, as I was doing duty without any pay, and it was acceptable, and I done it in that way.

Q. Did you intend yesterday to state anything different from the simple truth as you remembered it?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you, since yesterday, had conversations with Colonel Polk with reference to this point?—A. No, sir.

Q. Were you not engaged in conversation with him on that subject when I came into the room this morning?—A. No, sir. I said to Colonel Polk: "I have not done justice to myself in speaking of coming in like one or two hundred other persons on the floor without authority. It was a broad, inadvertent remark—too broad altogether—and I wish to correct it in that respect."

Q. Was or was not Colonel Polk telling you that you were wrong in saying that people came in without passes from the Speaker?—A. I think he did say that I was wrong.

Q. Then you did have conversation with him about it?—A. I did to that extent.

Q. How much did you have?—A. That was all.

Q. But, according to your remembrance yesterday, prior to this conversation with Colonel Polk, you were telling the truth in what you stated here?—A. I was telling the truth. I have not undertaken to do anything else but tell the truth; but I wish to correct that part of my statement.

Q. Why did you state yesterday that before this new order of the Speaker, and the new resolution of the House, any man who came up and pretended that he had a right to go in could go in?—A. I don't know that I had a right to make that statement.

Q. Was it true or was it false?—A. I don't think it was true.

Q. Did you intend to state truth or not?—A. I did intend to state truth, but I did not intend to state it to have that bearing on the case.

Q. Your ideas of "the bearing on the case" have changed somewhat over-night, have they?—A. Not at all, only so far as that statement, that I wish to correct.

By Mr. COOK:

Q. You mean that there was great neglect or carelessness on the part of the doorkeepers in letting persons not entitled to the floor go in?—A. I could not say that, because I would want to know about the men at the doors, how they conducted themselves. I know that the order from the Doorkeeper to us was very strict not to allow anybody there without they had a legal right.

By Mr. POTTER:

Q. Had you ever been a doorkeeper in any other Congress, sir?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. You were not acting under authority of Colonel Polk, were you?—A. No, sir; only by his consent; he said I might remain around and assist there if I chose at that time.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Was there any more or less rigidity during those fifteen days than when you had been a regular doorkeeper?—A. Less.

Q. There was less?—A. I mean so far as I was concerned.

Q. I mean generally were there more or less people coming in without authority than before?—A. Not to my knowledge; about the same.

Q. You were told by Colonel Polk to perform the duties but you could not get any pay, and you did perform them just when you chose?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were there sometimes half an hour?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you there every day?—A. I guess so. I don't remember of being absent a day.

Q. Were you there about half an hour each day?—A. Yes, sir; I remember one day that I did not stay but fifteen minutes.

Q. You stated just now that when you were discharged, on or about the 10th of January, you understood or were informed that some arrangement would be made by which you could stay on?—A. I was led to believe so.

Q. To-day you have said that you were led to believe it by Colonel Polk?—A. I was led to believe so by Mr. Donavin.

Q. You continued, then, to do duty regularly?—A. Yes, sir; I was there every day, as I said, more or less.

Q. But I mean since the 10th of January?—A. Yes, sir; regularly since then.

Q. But you had been discharged peremptorily?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. But you continued to do the duty?—A. Yes, sir; I done the duty of Mr. Prescott.

Q. Did you know you were doing Prescott's duty then?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. From the 10th?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I thought Prescott was not on the roll?—A. He was on the roll, as I understood it.

Q. He was discharged on the 10th; how was that?—A. He had been discharged and replaced.

Q. Are you certain he was replaced?—A. I was told so.

Q. Who told you that?—A. I think Colonel Polk told me, to the best of my knowledge.

Q. We want to know precisely who told you that you were performing Prescott's duty?—A. Mr. Polk, I think it was. I did not have any conversation of that kind with Mr. Donavin, with reference to that.

Q. Yet Mr. Donavin told you that some arrangement would be made?—A. Yes, sir; he told me when I received the letter of dismissal that some arrangement would be made, he thought, whereby I could be retained.

Q. That was on the 14th?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You went in on the 10th, and on the 14th you received that letter; but when Mr. Donavin told you that, Mr. Polk told you that you could go on and do work in Prescott's place?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you received pay from Prescott?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You received pay from when?—A. From the 11th, inclusive, to the 1st of February.

Q. You had served in your own right up to the 14th?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you not say you were put on on the 10th?—A. On the 11th, I think; I didn't know the date exactly.

Q. You went in on the 11th, as a soldier?—A. Yes, sir; on the soldiers' roll.

Q. On the 14th you were discharged?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. On the 1st of February you got no pay from the Doorkeeper?—A. No, sir.

Q. But then you did get pay from Prescott?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you have got no pay for the four days from the 11th to the 14th?—A. No, sir; I never demanded any.

Q. But you got the full amount, didn't you?—A. I got the full amount from Mr. Prescott.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. You stated that you went on duty, as messenger, on the 11th of January?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember that on the same day I came to you on the floor, and had a conversation with you about your being a soldier?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did I ask you whether you were actually competent to be there under the law, and did you say that you thought you were, or what did you say about that?—A. Well, I did not understand that I said I was competent under the law. I do not remember that. I think I told you I was not.

Q. Did I ask you as to what service you had performed in the Army, and whether you were a disabled soldier?—A. You did, and I told you I was not.

Q. Did I then on that very day say to you that you could not go on the soldiers' roll?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did I say to you that I would see Judge Phelps, your friend, and talk with him and notify him that you could not remain on the soldiers' roll?—A. I do not remember distinctly, but I think that is the conversation we had on the floor.

Q. Did I tell you that Mr. Prescott was a soldier, and that he would have to remain on the roll in your place?—A. I think it was so stated at that time.

Q. Do you know whether Prescott did any duty during the balance of that month under the Doorkeeper?—A. He told me himself that he did not.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Seeing that the matter has been referred to, I will ask you to state what was your military service in the Union Army during the war of the rebellion?—A. I did not do any; I belonged to an independent company in Boston.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. That company was never mustered into the United States service?—A. No, sir; it belonged to the State militia.

Mr. HANNA, counsel for Mr. Polk, here stated that in reading over the testimony taken before he came into the case, and since, he had observed that questions had been put by members of the committee tending to impeach the witnesses produced to sustain the charges against Mr. Polk, and he asked the committee to define the scope which the investigation would take, and the rules of evidence under which it would be conducted.

The committee, after consultation, decided not to make any definite answer at present to the question raised by Mr. Hanna as to the scope of the investigation; leaving him free as the counsel of Mr. Polk to object to questions that he thought improper; such objections to be passed upon by the committee as they arose.

WASHINGTON, *February* 9, 1878.

The committee met at 10 a. m.

Mr. HANNA, counsel for Mr. Polk, stated that his client was prepared to submit a statement, as requested by the committee, explaining the partial-service accounts on the rolls.

Mr. COX suggested that he be required to submit it as a part of his testimony, and then that the committee proceed to examine him in detail upon the subjects embraced in the statement.

Mr. POLK said that he would require some time to refer to books and memoranda before being subjected to a general examination on the management of his office; and, after consultation, the committee determined to postpone his examination until Monday, February 11, at ten o'clock.

C. S. VOORHEES recalled and further examined.

By Mr. COX:

Question. Have you found time to make up the abstract that you were requested to make yesterday?—Answer. Yes, sir; it was made up yesterday by the clerk of this committee and myself. I left it with the clerk.

Q. Turn, in the official record of your office, to the disabled soldiers' roll for January, and state what memorandum you find on the margin of that roll opposite the name of Prescott.—A. [Reading.] "Check 5873 was issued for $33.33; check 6078 was issued for $70." I can give you an explanation of that, if you desire.

Q. You may give a full explanation of it.—A. Mr. Prescott was discharged on the 10th of January. He brought his written discharge to our office, and desired to be paid up to that time; and we told him that we would prefer that Mr. Polk should present his rolls to the office in the form in which he desired the payments to be made at the last of the month. Mr. Polk then made up the roll in such shape that we could pay Mr. Prescott and get his receipt upon the roll, which is always desirable. Under that state of affairs we paid Mr. Prescott up to the 10th of the month $33.33. After that Mr. Polk found that it would be impossible to use the roll that he had originally transmitted to us and he called for that roll and took it and made up another. In the mean time, however, we had taken Mr. Prescott's receipt so that in case the roll was changed it would make no difference. When the other roll came in we found Mr. Prescott's name on it for the entire month entitling him to $103.33, and in order to keep the record of the entire transaction in our office I drew a check for $70, which with the $33.33 that had already been paid made up the amount, $103.33.

Q. When was this first roll presented upon which Mr. Prescott's name appeared as a man discharged on the 10th of January?—A. It was some time shortly after the 10th of the month; I can't say the exact date, but my impression is that it was very shortly after the 10th, as Mr. Prescott desired to be paid at once if he was to be discharged.

Q. When was the roll presented upon which his name appeared as having served the entire month?—A. That was some time between the 20th and 31st of the month, along in the latter part of the month, but just exactly what time I can't say.

Q. Had Mr. Prescott during that time appeared to be resworn?—A. No, sir; I think not. In a case of that kind there was no break in his service during the month as indicated by the rolls. He was paid first up to the 10th of the month and then he went on the roll again on the 11th, and was paid from the 11th to the 31st, making the whole month's pay. We would make no question in a case of that kind, as there was no break in his apparent service.

Q. What is the rule in your office in regard to paying men for a portion of a month or within the month at any time? Do you ever do that, except where the man has been finally discharged?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then when you paid this $33.33 to Mr. Prescott it was with the distinct understanding that he was a discharged man?—A. Yes, sir; it was paid on his written discharge.

Q. What became of the written discharge which he presented.—A. I presume he has it. After this roll had been presented and his name appeared upon the roll, which is the official document of the Doorkeeper's department, we cared nothing about any outside paper that he might have.

Q. Was the original roll on which he appeared as a discharged man on the 10th of January taken away from your office and another one substituted?—A. I really don't remember; it may be in my safe now, but I can't say for certain. Perhaps Mr. Polk took it. After he took away that roll and presented another as an after-thought or after-act, we cared nothing about the first roll.

Q. Was there or was there not any hesitation on the part of Mr. Prescott to receipt for the $70?—A. Not at all. My recollection is that I explained the matter to him and that he appeared perfectly satisfied.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. When you paid on the final roll, you paid on the understanding that his discharge had been recalled?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that your understanding, or was it that he had been reappointed?—A. My impression would be that we paid on the understanding that he had been discharged, but that if he had been discharged the discharge had been revoked immediately, and that it did not act in any way to prevent his being paid for the entire month.

Q. Turn to the pages' roll for December and read the names you find there, with the portion of the month for which each is on the roll.—A. [Reading] Leonard Nackman is on the roll from December 1 to December 15, $37.50. T. K. Hackman is on the roll from December 16 to December 31, $40.

Q. Does the rest of that roll appear to have items in similar couples throughout, one name appearing from the 1st to the 15th of the month, and another from the 16th to the 31st?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. State whether the names that are there recorded as doing service from the 16th to the 31st are the same that are recorded as doing service from the 1st to the 15th?—A. No, sir.

Q. Or whether there is a different set of names?—A. A different set of names entirely.

Q. You were on duty yourself in the Clerk's office during the month of December?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. State whether Congress was in session from the 16th to the 31st of December, and whether any pages were employed on the floor.—A. No, sir; Congress was not in session. The law, however, has been construed that it was simply a recess of Congress, not an adjournment, and I think, in fact I know, that under that construction of law the pages were all paid for the full month.

Q. That is, the rule applied is that if Congress simply takes a recess, the time of the recess is not deducted from the pages' salaries?—A. It is not deducted.

Q. But do you find the name of the first page which you gave here as having been paid for more than the first half of the month?—A. No, sir. I find Leonard Nackman's name here from the 1st to the 15th.

Q. If he were a page on duty under the rule you have stated, would he or would he not be entitled to pay for the whole month?—A. Yes, sir; he would be if his name was returned on the roll by the Doorkeeper.

Q. If those persons whose names are put down as paid from the 16th to the 31st were only employed from the 16th to the 31st, could they have done any service whatever during that time as pages?—A. I should think not. I don't know, however, exactly what the duties of the pages are, or whether they have any duties when Congress is not in session.

Q. Please state how many pages there are there that appear to have been employed in December, only from the 1st to the 15th of the month, and how many only from the 16th to the 31st, or during the period of the recess.—A. There are twenty-eight pages that appear on this roll as having been paid from the 1st to the 15th, and twenty-eight from the 16th to the 31st. There are fifty-six names on the roll, just twice as many as there are pages allowed by the law, twenty-eight of whom were paid from the 1st to the 15th, and twenty-eight from the 16th to the 31st.

Q. If that roll, then, showed the actual truth of the matter, it should indicate that half of those pages were discharged on the 15th and another set were employed on the 16th for the remainder of the month. Is not that so?—A. Yes, sir; if a young man was on the roll from the 1st to the 15th, and somebody else appeared in his place from the 16th to the 31st, I should understand that he had been discharged and the other put in his place.

Q. That is what you understand by the roll, and that would be the meaning of the roll as it stands, that half of those fifty-six pages were employed *de novo* on the 16th, and served from that time until the 31st of the month?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Does your book show when those pages were sworn in?—A. It does not.

By Mr. SEXTON:

Q. Have you any record that does show that?—A. Well, really the book does show it, because nobody is paid until he has been sworn in. The fact that they were paid does indicate that they were sworn, but it does not indicate the precise time.

Q. You have no record of the oaths?—A. Nothing but the oaths themselves. They are on file in our office.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Will this abstract which you have here to-day show it?—A. I find the pages' names here on this abstract made by the clerk of the committee.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Can you state, from your own recollection, as matter of fact, whether the pages that appear on that roll as doing duty from the 16th to the 31st were sworn in on the 16th, or whether they were pages that had been on duty for more than a month before?—A. My impression is that they were not sworn in on the 16th, but had been sworn in at some time previous to that.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Are you certain of that?—A. This abstract, of course, is correct, and I can take any name here and state the time when he was sworn in.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Does the abstract show when the pages were sworn in?—A. It does.

Q. State when the first page on the roll was sworn in, and when he was paid.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. Did you make this abstract, or was it made by somebody else?—A. The clerk of this committee made it from the oaths furnished him from the clerk's office.

Mr. HANNA, counsel for Mr. Polk, objected to the witness testifying to the paper.

By Mr. COX:

Q. [Inspecting a paper.] I asked you to make an abstract yesterday; what did you make? Did you prepare a rough abstract from which this was copied?—A. No, sir; this is an abstract of the oaths. I furnished the clerk of the committee the oaths in our office, and he made the abstract.

Mr. COX. I have no doubt that the abstract is correct, but the better way, probably, will be to send and get the original oaths.

By Mr. COX:

Q. You speak of changes being made in the rolls, one roll being substituted for another; how frequently has that occurred during the past four months?—A. I cannot say. It has sometimes happened that the rolls have been brought into our office, and we have found instances where, through inadvertence, perhaps, on the part of the Doorkeeper, the men have not been sworn; in such cases we have called the Doorkeeper's attention to the omission and the rolls have had to go back to his office to be changed. There are a good many ways in which a roll might require to be changed before payment is made. The roll is not really established until we find that it is perfectly correct, and the Doorkeeper has acquiesced in it as it stands. After we commence making up the checks, however, it is not usual to change the roll. I really don't know how often a change has occurred during this Congress.

Q. In the course of its occurrence, has it or has it not been found to be true that men who were on the first roll would be left off the second entirely?—A. I think, perhaps, that has occurred. That is something that we would have nothing to do with. If the Doorkeeper found that he had made a mistake in his roll, and notified us in time so as not to put us to serious inconvenience, we have always allowed him to make his roll to suit himself, so long as it was in conformity with law.

Q. Have men who appeared on the first roll as having done work failed in any instance to appear on the second roll?—A. I cannot say about that. I think perhaps such a case may have occurred, but how often, or under what circumstances, I cannot say.

Q. How frequently have names been changed on the rolls?—A. I cannot state. I have no well-defined recollection of any such case beyond the one I stated here yesterday.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Your office does not consider itself responsible for the Doorkeeper's rolls?—A. Not at all, sir.

Q. But suppose you should pay money to the wrong man, Mr. Adams, as Clerk, would hold himself responsible, and therefore his sole duty is to take care to avoid paying out money improperly?—A. That is all; to pay to the men whose names appear on the roll.

Q. Do you consider it your duty to know whether the Doorkeeper is running his department correctly?—A. Not at all; so long as his rolls presented to us are according to law.

Q. Why do you scrutinize his rolls at all?—A. It is for the protection of our own office.

Q. If a roll should be brought to you, and you should pay a man upon it, and you should afterward find that you had paid the wrong man, and the right man should come forward and demand his pay, would not Mr. Adams be compelled to pay him?—A. If a man's name is on the roll and that man appears and signs the roll, and we are satisfied that he is the man, we pay him.

Q. Then it comes to this, that what you are trying to do is simply to protect your own office?—A. Precisely.

By Mr. COOK:

Q. You examine the Doorkeeper's roll verified by the affidavit, and when the man who has made the affidavit comes along and you are satisfied of his identity, you pay him?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Is the Doorkeeper's roll verified by any affidavit of his that the roll is correct?—A. No, sir.

Q. There is no oath appended to the roll?—A. No, sir.

Q. The only oaths by which you examine it are the oaths of office of the employés?—A. Precisely.

By Mr. SEXTON:

Q. Is there any certificate to the roll?—A. There is a certificate of the Doorkeeper at the bottom of the roll that it is correct.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Please look at the oaths of office in the order in which you find them in that package, and read the names of the pages, the time for which they appeared to have been sworn, and the dates of the oaths?—A. (Reading) Herbert Athey; on theroll from the 16th to the 31st of December; sworn on the 3rd of December. Josiah Bedon; on the roll from December 16 to December 31; sworn October 20, 1877, and sworn again, subsequently, January 11, 1878, but it was under the first oath that we paid him. Joel Grayson; on the roll from December 16 to December 31; sworn October 22, 1877; it was under that oath that we paid him on this roll.

Q. If it should actually turn out that the three pages whose names you have just read were doing duty on the floor during the whole of the month of December, would or would not that roll be a true roll as to their work?—A. That is a question that I would be unable to answer. The roll has been submitted by the Doorkeeper.

Q. That is not the question. If those young men were actually on duty during the whole of the month of December, I ask you to state, independently of your knowledge of the law, and of the way the rolls are made up, or ought to be made up, whether that roll would or would not be a true roll?—A. Well, I should think that if a young man had been on the floor doing duty for the entire month, and was only paid from the 16th to the 31st of the month, it would be apparent that he was not paid for his entire work; but in an official way——

Q. As you have explained the law as heretofore applied in the House, if any of those young men appearing there as having served from the 1st to the 15th were not discharged, but were only excused during the recess in the usual way, would or would not they be entitled under the custom of the House to be paid for the whole month?—A. I scarcely know how to answer that question. I could not answer it in an official way. The only official cognizance we take of the service that these boys have rendered is of the roll as submitted by the Doorkeeper.

Q. Suppose the roll showed only the number that the law recognizes, and those young men had only served from the 1st to the 15th, except as some of them might have been retained (the others being excused) during the recess, would or would not those excused pages, under the established custom of the House and the interpretation of the law, be entitled to their pay for the whole month?—A. Yes, sir; if the Doorkeeper instructed us that the roll was his official act.

Mr. Cox. I will state here, for the benefit of the committee, that I have information that the roll does not show who did actually serve from the 1st to the 15th and who from the 16th to the 31st, but that it was made up independentlp of that question.

By Mr. SEXTON:

Q. Are you acquainted with those boys?—A. With some of them I am.

Q. Do you know any of them who are over the age of 21?—A. No, sir; I do not of my own knowledge.

Q. Is it not your judgment that they are all under 21?—A. Looking at the list I do not find the name of any here that I would think to be over 21.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Please look at the list of pages who received $40 for that month; in other words, those who appear to have served from the 16th to the 31st of December, and state how many and which of them continued on the roll for January?—A. That will take some little time.

Q. Take first the list for December and indicate the pages who are put down as serving for the first half, and those who are put down as serving for the last half of the month?—A. (Reading) C. S. Henry, from the 16th to the 31st; Chas. H. Kalbfus, from the 16th to the 31st; Fred. Mattison, from the 16th to the 31st; T. C. Quinlan, from the 16th to the 31st; Joseph Bedon, from the 16th to the 31st; Joel Grayson, from the 16th to the 31st; H. L. Blacklock, from the 16th to the 31st; Nicholas Harper, from the 16th to the 31st; W. G. Davis, from the 16th to the 31st; Herbert Athey, from the 16th to the 31st; Wm. Fry, from the 16th to the 31st; H. M. Moffett, from the 16th to the 31st; Jos. H. Friend, from the 16th to the 31st; T. K. Hackman, from the 16th to the 31st; Henry L. Joyce, from the 16th to the 31st; Jas. P. Whitty, from the 16th to the 31st; Alex. Stewart, from the 16th to the 31st; H. B. Burch, from the 16th to the 31st; Wm. McNeir, from the 16th to the 31st; R. D. Shepherd, from the 16th to the 31st; George B. McHilton, from the 1st to the 15th; Geo. W. Brent, from the 1st to the 15th; Bradley Whitely, from the 1st to the 15th; L. B. Collins, from the 1st to the 15th; Wm. H. Wright, from the 1st to the 15th; L. S. Lipscomb, from the 1st to the 15th; Matthew T. Holleran, from the 1st to the 15th; Stinton Anderson, from the 1st to the 15th; Chas. C. P. Waller, from the 1st to the 15th; James J. McCallum, from the 1st to the 15th; E. H. M. Lively, from the 1st to the 15th; F. L. Ratcliffe, from the 1st to the 15th; Jno. L. Leary, not on the roll; Paul Sullivan, not on the roll; Willy Roberts, not on the roll; John B. Fossett, not on the roll.

By Mr. HANNA (counsel for M. Polk):

Q. Out of what fund are the pages paid?—A. Out of a fund provided expressly for that purpose. In our account with the Treasury it is styled the pages' fund.

Q. Does not the Committee of Accounts approve the pages' roll before

payment?—A. They should approve it; but where there is no question about it, we have been in the habit of paying it sometimes without that. They must all be approved by the Committee on Accounts before they go to the Treasury.

Q. Was not this pages' roll that you have testified to here considered as paid under the approval of the Committee of Accounts?—A. Yes; I think they did approve it; that is my recollection.

Q. With regard to Mr. Prescott, he was on the soldiers' roll, and there was some question about his being taken off and being put on, but you would not know anything about that; your books would not show anything about it, if it were a mere temporary thing for a day or two?—A. No, sir; if there were no interval in his appearance on the roll.

Q. If he was on the soldiers' roll, and was discharged for a day or two and then restored, there would be nothing in your books to show that fact?—A. Nothing, except the annotation which was put on the margin here for the convenience of the office, to show the transaction. We would know nothing about it, had not Mr. Prescott presented his discharge and asked for payment up to the 10th of the month.

Q. You are not, I suppose, of your own knowledge, familiar with what did occur in that case of the discharge of Prescott, and the finding out that the man appointed in his place was not eligible, and then Prescott's continuance on the roll?—A. I know nothing whatever about that.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Do you or do you not know whether the pages who appear on that December roll from the 1st to the 15th were discharged from the service of the Doorkeeper?—A. I know nothing whatever about that except as the books show. Beyond the conclusion that I could draw from the books, I have no knowledge.

Q. Have you in your possession, or in your office, the roll from which these pages were paid in December?—A. No, sir; the original roll is in the Treasury. There was a settlement made up to the 31st of December, and that was part of the settlement.

Q. Have you still in the clerk's office the roll on which were paid the extra employés, out of the contingent fund, of the called session?—A. Yes, sir; the $3,840 provided for by the Committee of Accounts—we have that roll.

By Mr. COX:

Q. If the Doorkeeper made any change in any of his rolls the old roll would not remain in your office?—A. No, sir: except by chance.

Q. Does not the Doorkeeper, where changes are made, furnish a clean sheet to go to the Treasury?—A. Yes, sir; but a roll might get into our office, and then Mr. Polk might find that he had made a mistake, and might desire to change the roll, and in order to do that he might have to erase something and insert something else in its place.

By Mr. POTTER:

Q. In which case your record would not show the erasure, but the completed roll?—A. The completed roll.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Does it not occur frequently that when the roll is brought in for your inspection, you find the name of some person upon it misspelled, so that a change has to be made?—A. O, yes; that occurs very frequently.

Q. Has that not occurred frequently in my case?—A. O, yes; it is almost impossible to avoid cases of that kind.

Q. The roll upon which you paid these extra employés for the called session was sent to you from the Committee of Accounts, with the approval of the chairman, was it not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you pay upon that original roll, or did you copy it?—A. It was copied in our office, because we found that there were some changes that had to be made in it, which would put the roll in such a condition that it would be almost impossible to pay upon it. We have in our office the roll upon which the certificate of the chairman of the Committee of Accounts appears and your own certificate, and it has been simply a matter of delay that the same approval has not been put on the other roll. But it was with the consent of the Committee of Accounts that we copied that roll and paid on the copy, preserving the original.

Q. Do you know whether there were changes made in that roll after it was first submitted—interlineation by authority of the Committee of Accounts?—A. Yes, sir; I remember several cases. On one line there had been two names inserted, and that was one reason why we desired another roll with a line to each name, because it would have made bungling work to have issued the checks and got the signatures in that way.

Q. Do you know in whose handwriting that original roll brought you from the Committee of Accounts was?—A. I do not. Possibly by looking at it I might know, but I have no recollection of it now.

Mr. COX. The purpose for which you were asked to make an abstract was to get the number of employés on those rolls as compared with the number authorized by law; does your abstract show that?

The WITNESS. It does.

Mr. COX. Please produce it.

The witness produced the abstract, which was read, as follows:

Name of roll.		Amount.	No. of persons authorized by law.	No. on roll.	Remarks.
Disabled soldiers'	Oct.	1,363 08	14	14	
Pages' roll	"	840 00	28	28	
Officers' roll	"	4,821 92	52	64	Part Patterson's and part Polk's.
Officers' roll	Nov.	4,714 47	52	65	
Disabled soldiers'	"	1,369 59	14	23	
Laborers, session	"	587 00	10	10	
Pages'	"	2,100 00	28	28	
Officers'	Dec.	4,874 12	52	56	
Laborers, session	"	606 50	10	12	
Soldiers'	"	1,415 25	14	18	
Pages'	"	2,170 00	28	56	
Officers'	Jan.	4,977 33	52	56	
Soldiers'	"	1,446 62	14	15	
Laborers, session	"	620 00	10	17	
Pages'	"	2,170 00	28	36	

The WITNESS. In my testimony yesterday, speaking of the October roll, I said that the number of persons authorized by law on the officers' pay-roll was 53. That was a mistake; the number is 52, and the number on the roll is 64, instead of 63 as I stated yesterday. Part of that October roll was Mr. Patterson's and part Mr. Polk's.

By Mr. COOK:

Q. You report 56 pages as on the roll for December; that you explained

in your testimony yesterday by saying that half of them were paid from the 1st to the 15th, and the other half from the 16th to the 31st of the month?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that for no part of the time is there a charge for 56 pages at once?—A. No, sir.

Q. Is that true as to the soldiers' roll?—A. It is true of all these rolls.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. It does not apply to that extra force?—A. That is an extra matter. That is not on this list.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. A great many of those names are on for fractional parts of the month?—A. Yes, sir. The month is divided into two parts, and in one or two cases into three. If we pay out more than is authorized by law we ourselves are responsible.

Q. Well, you do not pay any more than is authorized by law?—A. No, sir; we do not.

By Mr. POTTER:

Q. As to the aggregate amount of money to be paid to these several classes of employés you have no discretion; you have so much to pay and no more?—A. No more.

By Mr. COOK:

Q. And you pay only the number allowed by law?—A. No, sir—the amount allowed by law.

Q. If the Doorkeeper should bring you a list of 56 pages, each for the full month, you would not pay them?—A. Not at all.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. You received the roll for the payment of this extra amount, this $3,800?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did the names of the persons to whom that money was due appear upon that roll?—A. I could not tell to whom the money was due. We paid the persons whose names appeared on the roll, whether the money was due to them or not. The Committee of Accounts had so notified us, and we paid those persons.

Q. Did the Committee of Accounts give you a list of the names of the persons to whom the money was due, and of the amounts due to each one?—A. The Committee of Accounts gave us a list of the persons to whom this money *was to be paid* and the amount to be paid to each man.

Q. Then were they all paid the full amount found to be due them by the Committee of Accounts and so reported to you? For example, where the Committee of Accounts reported John Smith as entitled to $80, was he paid $80 by you?—A. If that amount appeared on the roll submitted by the Committee of Accounts, he was paid that amount.

Q. And so with each one?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And this $3,800 was made up by the amounts set opposite to the names of the persons to whom it was due?—A. Precisely.

By Mr. HANNA (counsel for Mr. Polk):

Q. In the list there are two columns, are there not, one showing the amounts claimed and the other the amounts apportioned by the Committee of Accounts?—A. Not on the roll. The first name, for instance, was Charles Kyle, for, I think, from the 1st to the 30th of November. The Committee of Accounts had decided that he should be paid $65.20,

and that was the only amount set opposite his name, the amount for which the warrant was drawn, and which he was paid.

Q. There was nothing to show what amount he claimed he had earned?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was there in any case?—A. No, sir; only the amount actually paid.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, *February* 11, 1878.

The committee met at 10 a. m.

Mr. CRAVENS. Mr. Chairman, in justice to myself and to the committee, I desire before we proceed with the testimony to make a few remarks concerning an article which appeared in the Union of the 8th instant, to which my attention has been called. In that article, headed "A muddy pool," the following appears: "It is alleged that a constituent of Mr. Harrison, the chairman, was promised a position by Colonel Polk and did not get it, and has, since the investigation opened, been offered one by Polk, but has, by Harrison's advice, declined it, lest the acceptance now should be misconstrued. It is stated further that a constituent of Mr. Cravens, a member from Arkansas, and one of the committee, has received a position on the Doorkeeper's force since the opening of the investigation."

My attention was first called to this article upon Saturday night, through the following note received by me at my rooms, by the ordinary channel, with other mail-matter:

WASHINGTON, *February* 9, 1878.

Mr. CRAVENS:

The Union of yesterday charged that Polk had appointed one of your applicants since the investigation opened, and had also offered a place to Carter Harrison's man, which he had properly declined. This leaves you and your man in a tight place, and it looks like tampering with the jury; but your friends hope that the charge is untrue, and made from malice.

This note is signed by no one.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I will state that I have but a single constituent borne upon the rolls of the Doorkeeper, so far as my knowledge extends, and his name, I think, has been upon the roll since the first day of the extra session, he having been continuously in service. At one time there was another one of my constituents upon the roll during the extra session, but he was discharged by the Doorkeeper; at which I felt somewhat aggrieved. So far as I know, there is but one other man from Arkansas borne upon the roll, Mr. F. W. Lynn, a constitutent of Colonel Gause. When he was placed upon the roll, I do not know. My only knowledge concerning him is that at some time during the extra session he was upon the roll and was discharged. At about the time when the recess was taken, Colonel Gause, in my presence, approached Mr. Polk upon the subject of the appointment of this man, and Mr. Polk told him that he would place the man upon the roll when Congress reconvened. Since that time I have never opened my mouth to Colonel Polk upon the subject of appointments, and I presume that I have beset him during his term of office as little as any man on the Democratic side who has ever approached him at all upon the subject of appointments for constituents. These are the facts. Now I am led to believe, by common reasoning, that the author of this statement appearing in the Union of the 8th instant is likewise the writer of this anonymous note. Such conduct upon the part of any one cannot be otherwise characterized than as infamous scoundrelism, and I here so pronounce it unqualifiedly. The

man who can be guilty of such conduct would, through his base instincts, were he led to believe that it was to his personal interest, defame the name of his own mother.

Mr. HARRISON (the chairman). Probably it would be proper for me to state here, as my name has been introduced, that I am not aware that Mr. Polk has offered any person from my district any appointment since this investigation began. I have no person whatever appointed by Mr. Polk, or by any other officer of the House. I have no appointee in any position except, for the time being, a messenger or sergeant-at-arms here with this committee. The gentleman probably referred to in that article mentioned to me that he *might get* a position from Colonel Polk. That was about the time that this investigation commenced, and I told him that it would not do for him to accept any position at that time. Mr. Baker came to me one morning after the commencement of this investigation and told me that Colonel Polk had asserted to him that I had made a request since the beginning of the investigation that he should be put on the force, and that he, Mr. Polk, had refused, and that it would probably offend me. I called upon Mr. Polk with Mr. Baker, and Mr. Polk then disclaimed having said that, but stated that he had said that my man, as he expressed it, had called upon him, and Mr. Baker, he supposed, had misunderstood the statement. The discussion of this matter between Mr. Baker, Mr. Polk, and myself was an open one, and probably that is how my name came to be introduced. Mr. Polk has not to my knowledge made any offer of an appointment to me, or for me, since the beginning of this investigation, and certainly he had always refused every appointment that I had asked him to make prior to that time. But had he made such an offer after the commencement of the investigation, I think, as I told the gentleman who spoke to me about it, that it would have acted injuriously to Mr. Polk's case, because it would have made me so afraid of being influenced in his favor that it might have inclined me the other way; it would have made me stand so straight that I would probably have leaned backward; and therefore I advised that Mr. Polk should not do anything of the kind.

Mr. HANNA, counsel for Mr. Polk, complained that many journals throughout the country were publishing articles misrepresenting the testimony taken by the committee, to the great injury of his client, and he suggested that if practicable the investigation hereafter should be conducted with sufficient privacy to secure fairness.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that it would be utterly impossible for the committee, by any action it might take, to dry the ink on the pens of writers who might choose to make statements about the investigation. Mr. Polk himself and journals friendly to him had requested that the investigation should be public, and, of course, it would be impossible for the committee to exclude any person merely upon the ground that he was hostile to Mr. Polk.

WASHINGTON, *February* 11, 1878.

JOHN W. POLK sworn and examined:

The WITNESS began his testimony by reading the following statement and letters:

In compliance with the request made by the committee the other day, I have the honor to reply to the interrogatories then propounded, as follows:

To the first question I answer: Where different persons' names appear on the rolls for frac-

tions of a month it indicates their term of service in the capacity named for that month; for instance, where one employé's name is placed on the monthly roll from the 1st to the 15th, it implies that he was either changed to some other employment under me or was discharged from service. And where the name of an employé is entered on the same roll from the 16th to the last day of the month it implies that he was either sworn in that day or was changed from some other position to take the place of the one discharged. The two aggregating one month for one person.

To the second question: To the best of my recollection Major J. R. Edwards was the only case, which will be explained in my examination.

To the third question: The House of Representatives having made provision for the payment of the force in my department which had been employed by me without authority of law, I made out a roll definitely setting forth the character and length of service of each employé and the amount due each, and rendered said roll to the Committee of Accounts, under whose approbation and decision the money appropriated was to be distributed. That committee canvassed the claims, as presented on the roll, and holding that as each and every employé was unknown to the law, and, strictly dealt with, not entitled to any pay, it was right and proper that the committee should fix the value of the service rendered. In accordance with this view the committee deducted twenty per cent. from each claim as rendered by the Doorkeeper, making out a new roll, wherein was set forth the reduced pay, and which was approved by the chairman of the committee and given to the clerk to make his payments on. The committee was acting under a resolution of the House, and the following is the report of the committee recommending the adoption of a substitute for the one which had been referred to it originally:

"ORGANIZATION OF DOORKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT.

"Mr. ROBERTS. I desire to report from the Committee of Accounts a resolution for present action. The resolution has been considered by the Committee of Accounts, and I report a substitute for the one on the same subject which was referred to that committee, and which fully explains itself. I am instructed to do this without any recommendation from the Committee of Accounts, and do it for the purpose of testing the sense of the House upon this subject. I will state, in addition to what I have said, that it is for the purpose of paying men who have actually been employed in the House and rendered service, but who have never received any compensation for it.

"The Clerk read the substitute, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Clerk of the House be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay out of the contingent fund a sum not exceeding $3,840 for expenses incurred in the employment of an extra force in the organization of the Doorkeeper's department for the special session of the Forty-fifth Congress, and that said sum shall be paid out subject to the approval of the Committee of Accounts.

"The substitute was agreed to; and the resolution, as amended, was adopted."

This letter from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, which I now file as a part of my defense, is a certificate that there were employed in the Doorkeeper's department for the second session of the forty-fourth Congress forty-seven persons not authorized by law. That session was ninety-two days long. So these extra employès there were paid $ or $ per day.

The roll rendered by the Committee of Accounts to the Clerk to make payments on to the persons employed by me as extra help during the called session of the present Congress, beginning on the 15th of October, and ending November 30, 46 days in all, shows that there were persons employed, at a cost to the government of $3,840.06 in the aggregate, and $83.47 per day.

When I entered upon my position, I found the force in my department, as authorized by the appropriation act, inadequate to an efficient management of it; and having from the 15th of October to the 1st of November to consider the matter, and having determined to make no general changes in the employés before that period, I had ample time to examine into the needs of my department, study its history, and consult with the democratic members as to the policy that should govern me.

I found that the Doorkeepers'-department of the House had never been worked with so small a force as was then and is now authorized by the law, and that the forty-fourth Congress, which had fixed, in the legislative and civil appropriation bill, the number, character, and pay of the force, authorized by resolution of the House, the employment of forty-seven extra employés under the Doorkeeper, for the second session of that Congress, aside from a large number of extra men under the Sergeant-at-Arms, whom he was authorized in the same way to employ to do duty during the electoral count, and who were so employed and paid upon his own roll, out of the contingent fund.

The foregoing considerations, backed by the incessant demands and importunities of the House for appointments of their friends, and the repeated assurances from them that my force should be increased to the necessary number, and all my appointments thereby legalized; the urgent requests of chairmen of the leading committees for special messengers for their committee-rooms; the demands of the folding and document departments for more

help; the recognized fact that the force was insufficient, and out of all proportion to what was deemed necessary for the Senate end of the Capitol, where the amount of work is also out of all proportion, and the constant pressure from all quarters, I yielded to the demands and made these extra appointments, temporarily, for the session, relying upon the House and the promises made me, to sanction my action; but, having all the time misgivings about the course I had pursued, notwithstanding I was justified by precedent, I, on the 9th day of November, addressed a letter to the Committee on Appropriations, (a copy of which I now file as a part of my evidence,) and soon thereafter, at one of the earliest meetings of that committee, I appeared in person and requested immediate action on the matters contained therein, and urged the committee to make provision, in their deficiency bill, for the payment of the salaries of the extra force employed by me for the called session. When that deficiency bill was reported to the House I was greatly surprised at not finding this had been done. The Hon. Charles B. Roberts, chairman of the Committee of Accounts, offered an amendment to the bill when reported, providing that these extra employés should be paid, which was objected to.

The next remedy I resorted to, to obtain authority to legally employ a necessary force, was to frame House bill 1689, introduced by the Hon. Casey Young and referred to the Committee of Accounts. That committee failed to report it before the close of the called session.

I then notified by letter each person employed for the called session that their term of service under me would expire on the last day of November, and that their reappointment would depend upon the increased force asked of Congress. A few of these persons claimed afterward they had received no written notification, notwithstanding I had directed my then clerk, Mr. Coryell, to notify each and every one by letter and keep a list of those so notified, which list nor the original letter from which he copied have I been able to find. This negligence on his part was one of the causes which led me to doubt his capability for the work assigned him and that ultimately led to his discharge.

[Copy.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., November 9, 1877.

MY DEAR SIR: I am anxious to come to a complete understanding as to the force to be employed in the Doorkeeper's department. The law is specific as to the number and character of the employés. The history of the department is that the help fixed by law is insufficient to conduct the business. The Doorkeeper heretofore has exercised his discretion as to what force was absolutely necessary for the thorough conduct of the department, and after its employment has appealed to the Committee of Accounts to exercise its authority for a justification of his acts.

The option of the Doorkeeper is not a safe mode of regulating the force to be employed, and I have no disposition to exercise it. It is not known to the law, and affords large opportunity for abuse, is open to objection when viewed in the light of necessity, and may subject the Doorkeeper to severe and perhaps unjust criticism. In the organization of my department, which I have been compelled, in a great measure, to do before the announcement of the committees of the House, I find it impossible to meet the demands made upon me with my authorized force. I have been compelled to call to my aid temporary help, and respectfully ask a sanction to my action. With this communication I submit a paper setting forth the number and character of the force I have employed.

By reference to this paper you will observe that special messengers have been assigned to important committees. This is done on the request of the chairmen of the committees in most cases, and in the balance where I deemed such officer necessary. Those members of the present Congress who were at the head of committees in the last or any other preceding Congress are urgent in their demands for special messengers, giving as reasons for their requests the facts that heretofore the committee-rooms have been robbed daily of stationery and other more valuable property.

An inventory recently taken shows that thousands of dollars' worth of property have been stolen.

A special messenger to each of the important committees would enable me to fix responsibility, and thus protect the property of the government. There is scarcely an hour, or indeed a minute, between 10 a. m. and the adjournment, that some member is not in the committee-rooms.

A messenger is in frequent need, and should be there to facilitate those who are engaged in committee work. The messenger should be a man of repute and intelligence, so that the service required of him shall be intelligently and honestly performed. In caring for the property of the committee-room he will be able to do much toward paying his salary.

There have been wastes which should cease. In the matter of waste-paper a large revenue should be received. From what has been saved since I took my position, I am of opinion that this source will yield a revenue of several thousand dollars during the year. I have designated a man to take special charge of this matter.

As soon as I was qualified, my attention was called to the absolute necessity for better

order on the floor of the House. To secure this it has been necessary to assign two messengers to either side of the chamber, and to have a full force at the doors. How far I have succeeded in carrying out the wishes of the House as to order is not for me to say.

Heretofore the lobby at the south of the chamber has been an intolerable nuisance. All castes and shades of character frequented it with impunity. I have endeavored to correct this evil.

The ladies' reception-room has been changed to the outer corridor, and I have adopted a system of presentation of cards to the members of the House which is not liable to abuse, while the order and tone which pervade the reception-room have greatly improved. In bringing about these reforms I have been compelled to increase the employé force. The paper which accompanies this letter clearly defines the position and duties of each man. The amount of money allowed the former Doorkeeper for the employment of extra help, and the amount of money which will be necessary to pay extra help that has rendered faithful service, but as yet received no compensation, will equal in amount what will be necessary to pay for the force I ask for. Members are greatly dependent upon an efficient management of the document-room to aid them in the business of legislation. None but experienced men in that department can be depended upon to meet the constant and immediate requirements of members. To add, therefore, to the efficiency of this department, I have appointed Messrs. Schell and Fitzhugh messengers, and detailed them to duty in the document-room, with which they are entirely familiar.

The folding-room, under the present system, is a cause of great vexation to the members of the House, and also to the officers in immediate charge, as well as myself. To in some degree remedy the evil, I have, upon the requisition of the superintendent of that department, appointed three laborers, in addition to the regular force, and assigned them to duty there.

I take this occasion to call attention to the insufficient organization of this department. The contract system should, in my opinion, be abolished, and a regular trained force used to perform the work. An addition of fifteen men, at a salary of sixty dollars per month, would be sufficient to perform all the work thoroughly. I feel sure that an examination into the present working of the department will afford ample evidence that the work cannot be done properly except by an effective permanent force.

In conclusion, I would say that upon a careful estimate it will require, for a session of eight months, an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars more than was appropriated at the close of the Forty-fourth Congress to pay the expense of the Doorkeeper's department. But I beg leave to call attention to the necessity of an appropriation by this Congress to provide for a deficiency caused by the employment of help by my predecessor. The amount necessary to pay these obligations, when added to the regular appropriation, will quite equal what is asked to put the Doorkeeper's department in thorough working order.

The amount of property which will be saved will go far towards making up the amount asked for to pay for this extra help.

Very respectfully,

JNO. W. POLK,
Doorkeeper House Representatives.

Hon. J. D. C. ATKINS,
Chairman of Committee on Appropriations.

NOTE.—The above is supplied from memory, the last sheet of this communication having been lost or mislaid.

By Mr. COX:

1. Q. What was the date of the action of the House upon the report of the Committee of Accounts allowing a certain sum of money, $3,840, for an extra roll?—A. That was the last day prior to the recess. It appears in the record on the 16th.

2. Q. When did the Committee of Accounts examine and revise your report of extra pay due, and approve it?—A. After this resolution that they reported passed the House. But I had submitted the whole thing to them before. I had made out a regular roll of all the extra employés, all the men that had been employed by me illegally, and submitted it to them before that. They wanted all the data before them.

3. Q. Didn't that committee inform you that you must not expect them to recommend any appropriation, or any appropriation to be made, for any employment or for any employés in excess of the law after a given time?—A. I think they did.

4. Q. What was that time at which they endeavored to make a stop?—A. The close of the called session.

5. Q. That would be the 3d of December?—A. Yes, sir; but, as I had to make up my rolls to the first of the month, I considered it the last day of November. In making up the roll for December, I made it up from the 1st of December for all the employés, the annual roll.

6. Q. The extra roll on which the $3,800 was paid was estimated to the 1st of December?—A. That was my estimate, but the Committee of Accounts had full control of that roll.

7. Q. You say that they cut your roll down some twenty per cent.?—A. They did. They had full control of it.

8. Q. But it was up to the close of that month that they endeavored to arrange for what had been done irregularly, and the extra appropriation was intended to cover that?—A. I do not mean to say that that was their intention. I don't know. I have no right to know what their views were. I know, myself, that in making up the annual roll I began from the first day of each month, and therefore they might put, if they saw proper to do so, some person on the roll that served up to the 3d of December. They may or may not have done so. I had no control of that roll at all except to furnish the memoranda and the names of the persons that I had actually employed.

9. Q. That is what you gave them?—A. Yes, sir.

10. Q. And you say that the report which you made up the 1st of December was such that the committee cut it down about twenty per cent. when they agreed to report a resolution to cover the deficit?—A. Yes, sir.

11. Q. You furnished the names of the parties, the time they had served, and the amounts that would be due them at regular rates?—A. Yes, sir.

12. Q. In order that we may understand what occurred subsequently I will go back to the beginning. What are the several classes of employés who report to you or who are in your employ by law?—A. There is, first, my assistant, S. K. Donavin. As I make out my roll the next man is A. W. Fletcher, superintendent of the folding-room.

13. Q. I do not ask the names, only the classes.—A. There are the superintendent, the chief clerk, and two clerks in the folding-room authorized by law. In the document-room there is a superintendent, an assistant superintendent, and one file-clerk authorized by law. Next comes the clerk to the Doorkeeper; next the folder in the sealing-room; next the janitor; next the chief engineer and one assistant; he is the electrician of the House; there is another assistant engineer also, making two assistant engineers. There are five firemen. There are eight messengers who receive $1,200 per annum, ten who receive $1,000 per annum, and fourteen who receive $1,200 per annum, making thirty-two messengers in all. There are thirteen laborers on the annual roll, one of whom is the waitress in the ladies' room. A third, Henry Douglass, having charge of the members' water-closet, has a salary of $840. There are ten annual laborers who receive $720 a year each, except two; one of those two is the waitress in the ladies' room, who receives $600, and Henry Douglass, who receives $840. The ten messengers authorized to be employed during the session of Congress receive the same pay, but they are only employed for the session. There are twenty-eight pages who receive $2.50 a day while actually employed. Then there is Mr. Chauncey on the floor, who is there by resolution of the House. Then there is myself. That I believe comprises the whole list.

14. Q. How is the time of the various employés kept and by whom is it reported to your office?—A. Their time dates from the day when they

are sworn in and assigned to duty, and it ends, of course, with their discharge.

15. Q. My question refers to the attendance of the employés from day to day. Who keeps the record showing when they are present or absent, doing work or omitting to do it?—A. There are ten laborers authorized in the appropriation act. Four of the ten laborers are detailed by law to do duty in the folding-room. They are there, of course, under the control of the superintendent of that room. All the other laborers are under the control of the janitor of the building, who reports to me if there is anything wrong. There is no regular system of reporting every morning; but if the necessity arises at any time he reports to me.

16. Q. Is there any time-book kept such as the master of a shop keeps?—A. No, sir; nothing except where leaves of absence are granted. If a man gets sick it is reported. My printed orders issued to all the employés and subordinates clearly define those matters.

17. Q. Can you produce your orders that you issued to your employés?—A. I can.

18. Q. Are the persons who are assigned to the various classes of duty on the rolls engaged in the actual performance of the duties belonging to their positions?—A. They are not, sir; not altogether.

19. Q. By what authority are they changed and set at other work?—A. I will begin with the document-room. The number of officers fixed by law is insufficient to perform the duties in the document-room, and we frequently have to make details for that purpose. The rooms are not in good shape for the rapid handling of bills, and sometimes documents come in in great numbers, and have to be distributed and filed immediately, and it requires a great deal of activity and a good many hands. That explains why I have detailed Mr. Schell and Mr. Fitzhugh to that room; they are not regularly authorized officers for that department. Sometimes I have to send pages there to assist in the work. While I had charge of the floor of the House it took six messengers, and sometimes more from the doors to keep order on the floor. Then we didn't have a sufficient number of messengers for committee-rooms. I think I may estimate that there are not less than four on the sick-list, or absent from some cause or other, and I followed the precedent of using laborers for messengers, and I am doing so yet to some extent. Then again, it is necessary to have the right man in the right place. I consider that I would get along badly if I did not have the arbitrary power to assign men to the duty that I think they are best fitted for. I have entertained the opinion all the time, and I entertain it now, that it is wrong to make a laborer who gets $720 a year do the work of a man whose pay is $1,200 a year, and those laborers are double worked, too, but it is from necessity.

20. Q. How are they double worked?—A. They have to do their work as laborers, too, many but not all of them. I can name some instances where men on the laborers' roll never do any scrubbing or menial work about the Capitol. Mr. McDonnell is one case. He is acting as messenger to two committees and also as assistant clerk.

21. Q. In the case of McDonnell, was it not understood when he came that, although he was nominally a laborer, he was not to be actually a laborer at all? Is he of the class of men that you expect to employ as laborers?—A. Well, sir, I have men working as laborers who are in all respects his equals; but there *was* a special agreement that if I could spare him he should be assigned to that other duty. There was a special request made of me by the chairman of one committee, Mr. Schleicher, that Mr. McDonnell should attend that committee (Mr. Schleicher was

unable to obtain a committee-clerk, the Committee of Accounts having refused him one); he requested that Mr. McDonnell should be there as messenger, and at the same time aid him as clerk, and I yielded to the request.

22. Q. What is the work that is intended by law to be assigned to laborers?—A. I don't think the law defines it at all.

23. Q. What is the general work that you have laborers for?—A. There are seven of them at work in the folding-room packing and shipping books, checking off, and keeping time, &c., and there are four or six that we keep to clean the galleries after the adjournment, and in the morning to sweep up the Hall. There is probably the same number down below. Really I don't know how they are all distributed, but so far as I can recollect I tell you.

24. Q. Who sweep out the committee-rooms, wash the windows, and keep things in order?—A. The messengers do it.

25. Q. Are laborers employed in the cloak-rooms?—A. Yes; but I have nothing to do with them except that they are under my control. They have not been on any roll for a long time, that I can discover. My understanding is that they have always performed that labor, and the House has paid them by resolution, as was done a short time ago. I may state here for your information, that the Committee of Accounts issued an order to me that no man who was not on the rolls should do any work about the Capitol. On the first day of the reassembling of Congress, I went to the chairman of that committee, and told him that those ten men who were employed in the cloak-rooms were not on any roll, and that I could not put them on any roll, and I wanted to know whether I should, in obedience to the order of the committee, remove them. I explained to the chairman the necessity for the labor that those men performed; that as soon as the House adjourned they had to clean out the Hall, which was a big thing to do, and he told me to let them remain; and subsequently I went before the Committee of Accounts, and called attention to the question again, and they asked me for all the information I had on the subject, which I gave them, and I have heard nothing of the matter since. That was on the 11th of November.

26. Q. Are we to understand you, then, to say that the laborers at work in our cloak-rooms are on no roll?—A. On no roll whatever. They are under my control as the responsible officer, but I have nothing to do with them, except to see that they do their work.

27. Q. You do control them, however?—A. Yes, they are subject to my orders.

28. Q. You admit them to the floor of the House for the purpose of doing their work?—A. They are constantly there waiting. Every member knows what their duties are, but their work is done mostly after Congress adjourns. If you adjourn late at night those men clean out the Hall, and have it ready for you next morning.

29. Q. You say that the duties assigned to laborers are not defined by law?—A. I think not.

30. Q. Then you assign those men to this particular work rather than send them to the folding-room or have them take care of the corridors or halls?—A. The law provides for four laborers under the superintendent of the folding-room, to handle books, &c., at $720 per annum each. That is how the law reads.

31. Q. Is that statute the one that gives a list of the employés?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

32. Q. How many laborers do you say you employ on the roll altogether?—A. Twenty-three authorized by law, and one by resolution.

By Mr. COX:

33. Q. You have seven laborers at $720 a year each; ten laborers during the session, at $720 each; one at $600; one, Henry Douglass, at $840; and one attendant in the ladies' room at $600; those are all the laborers employed?—A. Yes, sir.

34. Q. Of these, except the laborers, who have specific duties assigned by statute, there are ten during the session, and seven annual laborers, making seventeen in all; is that number supposed to cover all that are employed as laborers for duty?—A. Yes, except the extra employés.

35. Q. But I understand you to say that, because those are insufficient, you, in accordance with what you believe to be the precedent, have employed those in the cloak-rooms?—A. I have not employed them.

36. Q. Well, let us not quibble about words; they are acting in the employ of the House, and doing work for the House?—A. They are.

37. Q. And they are under your control, if they are under anybody's control?—A. You are correct in that.

38. Q. Have they been sworn in?—A. Yes, sir.

39. Q. Then how does their appointment differ from that of anybody else under you, except that you do not put them on the roll and pay them?—A. They were not sworn in at my instance. I have had nothing at all to do with them. It is well understood that if I were to take ten out of the twenty-three authorized by law, and assign them to that duty, I would have no laborers for any other work, and those men have always been regarded as an extra force; that is my understanding.

40. Q. At whose instance are they sworn in, if not at the Doorkeeper's?—A. The Clerk's.

41. Q. Are they employed by the Clerk?—A. No, sir; they are employed at the instance of the House, I should say, but the Clerk sees that they are sworn in before they are paid.

42. Q. Who makes up the roll that has their names on it?—A. I have not made up one. They have been paid by the House. The Committee of Accounts makes up the roll, and they are paid by the Clerk.

43. Q. Is there any resolution of the House authorizing either their employment or their payment?—A. There was a resolution introduced (I cannot refer to it definitely now) paying them, I think, at the adjournment for the recess. I think they were all paid by resolution then, but I am not accurate about it.

44. Q. I am not talking about a resolution introduced, but not passed. Has the House passed any resolution by which any pay to those men is now authorized?—A. None that I am aware of.

45. Q. If they are not on your roll, are they on anybody's roll; and, if so, whose?—A. I think they are just at the mercy of the House.

46. Q. Is it not true, then, that you are recognizing them as employés of the House, trusting to some future action of the House to pay them?—A. I have explained that I went to the Committee of Accounts about it.

47. Q. Let us be perfectly frank about this. Is not the fact as stated in my question?—A. O, yes; I take it for granted that they cannot be paid in any other way.

48. Q. Then, so far as the law is concerned, they are now irregularly employed by the House?—A. Yes, unless some other action has been taken in regard to them that I don't know about. My understanding of the law is that the Committee of Accounts has full control of the miscellaneous fund, and can, if they deem proper, authorize the employment of extra force, to be paid out of that fund. That is my understanding, whether it is correct or not.

49. Q. Have you received any notice as yet from the Committee on Accounts, or other authority, directing or authorizing the employment of those men?—A. No, sir; except what I have stated, that they told me to leave them there.

50. Q. Who selected those men?—A. I don't know, sir. I found them there when I came into office, and I think that some of them have been here for a good many years.

51. Q. Is not that true of the other employés also?—A. Yes, sir; some of them have been here a good many years.

52. Q. If those men are under anybody's control, what officer of the House are they under the control of?—A. That is a difficult question to answer. For the maintenance of good order and the protection of the property of members, I keep a man there all the time. Mr. Chauncey really takes charge of those men in cleaning out the hall, and when it is done they are put out, and Mr. Chauncey locks the door. Mr. Chauncey and Mr. Donavin have each a key to the hall (I don't carry one myself), and when it is cleaned out it is locked, and no one is admitted.

53. Q. Then those men are responsible to you through Mr. Chauncey, are they not?—A. Yes, sir; no doubt they are.

54. Q. Has not the Doorkeeper always exercised the same right of discharge in regard to those men when they prove incompetent or dishonest, as in regard to any of the other employés under him?—A. I don't know what has been done heretofore. I should certainly do it.

By the CHAIRMAN:

55. Q. They were never considered, then, as part of the force of laborers that are authorized under the law?—A. I imagine not. There is no provision for them. But it would be absurd to think that twenty-three laborers, with the increased amount of work in the folding-room, could perform all the work.

56. Q. But don't you think it probable that, originally, the number of laborers authorized by law did that particular duty in the hall, so that the men employed there were on the roll?—A. I think it may have been so. I have never looked back through the rolls very far; in fact, I didn't have access to them very far back.

By Mr. COX:

57. Q. Were not these men on the roll for October?—A. I don't know, sir; I will look and give you the information. They were not on from the 16th to the 31st of October. I began at that time. I don't think they were on. If they were, I don't know it.

58. Q. Was any payment made to them out of the $3,840 voted by the Committee of Accounts?—A. No, sir; I think they are paid by special resolution.

59. Q. Have they, in fact, been paid?—A. I think they have, but I am not positive about it; I don't know. I will have to consult the Clerk about that.

60. Q. I call your attention to the pages' roll for December. Upon examination of that roll I see that half the pages are put down as hav-

ing been employed from the 1st of December to the 15th, and half as employed from the 16th to the 31st.—A. Yes, sir.

61. Q. I understood you to say a while ago that the law provides that the pages shall be paid for the time actually employed?—A. You will find it right before you in that book.

62. Q. [Reading.] "For twenty-eight pages, while actually employed, including three riding-pages at $2.50 per day." What do you understand by "actually employed"?—A. Well, I was putting a strict construction upon that until I referred the question to the Clerk, who is, of course, the accounting-officer, and he told me that it had always been held at the Treasury that a recess was not an adjournment, and that, as to all employés not employed doing work as a specialty, their time and pay were to go on as if there had been no recess; and therefore he decided that the roll for the whole month was mine, and that I had a right to put down names for the whole month. That was his decision. I am governed by him. I apply to him or to the Committee of Accounts when I have any doubt as to what I shall do. The Committee of Accounts approves of the pages' roll. That roll is paid out of a special fund, and the Committee of Accounts approve the roll. They do not approve the annual rolls; that is not necessary; but they approve everything that comes out of the special or miscellaneous fund.

63. Q. That is, they approve of the roll which you present them?—A. I present it to the clerk and he takes it to the Committee of Accounts.

64. Q. But I understood you to say with regard to the pages, that there is no time-book kept in which their presence or absence is marked?—A. Yes, sir; there is a memorandum kept by the gentleman in charge. The fact is they are always there unless they are sick, and then it is reported.

65. Q. There is, however, no regular record kept of their presence or absence?—A. No time-book.

66. Q. The person in charge relies on irregular memoranda that he may make?—A. Yes, sir.

67. Q. You say they report to Mr. Chauncey?—A. No; to Mr. Donavin.

68. Q. Of the 56 or 57 pages on the roll for December, did not all do substantially the same duty during that month?—A. Yes, sir; all except a few that were kept through the recess. There are always members in the city, and in the committee-rooms, and they require a few pages all the time, who are detailed for that purpose.

69. Q. How many were detailed?—A. I think there were four.

70. Q. Have you the names of the four that were detailed during the December recess?—A. I don't recall them now. I know one of them was my son. There were none exactly detailed; they were accepted as volunteers.

71. Q. Is it not true that the whole 56 were really on the floor during the time prior to the 15th of December unless when they were sick or excused?—A. I do not know.

72. Q. Is not that your understanding of it as Doorkeeper?—A. Yes, sir, it is; but I wish to make an explanation.

73. Q. I will give you a full opportunity to explain, but I want to get at the bare literal facts first. These pages had all been sworn in before that, had they not?—A. Yes, sir; at one time or another.

74. Q. But all, prior to their service?—A. Yes.

75. Q. There were not 28 of them that began service on the 16th of December?—A. No, sir.

76. Q. The arrangement of that roll was for the purpose of making

the pay of twenty-eight pages for the month cover the cases of fifty-six boys?—A. That is it.

77. Q. Each page, then, was paid what, under the interpretation of the law that the Clerk gave you, that their pay would run on through the whole recess, was only one-half of what the law entitled him to?—A. On the 15th December one-half of those pages were discharged by written notice. I had selected the pages that I thought best fitted to serve the House and that I intended to put on on the 1st of January. I discharged them all on the last day before the recess, and I said, "You can all go home, except some few that I want to stay here and work, and those that wish to stay can volunteer." I think they all volunteered. I said, "Now the Clerk has decided that I am entitled to the roll for the whole month, you who are going to be kept on the regular roll through the session, these other little fellows that are going to be left off have done as much work here this month as you have and I will put them on the roll and give them the half-month's pay. None of you are entitled under the law, as I construe it, to more than fifteen days' pay, but the decision of the Clerk and of the department is, that I am entitled to the roll for the whole month." So those that I intended to keep I put on from the 16th to the 31st of the month, each boy getting pay for the time that he actually worked. My mind was not clear about this thing. I went to the Committee of Accounts with the roll, as made up, with the fifty-six boys on it, the same roll on which they were paid, and explained the thing to them as I am explaining it to you. The Committee of Accounts knew, I suppose every member knows, that there was great difficulty in keeping the discharged boys off the floor. Members would have their favorite pages, and they would bring them in on the floor, and the boys themselves would sometimes go to the document-room and get a bill and present themselves to the Doorkeeper bareheaded, with the bill in their hand, and so would get in on the floor, and as soon as they got there some member would order them to run and do this or that thing, and so they would get to work. In that way we would start there in the morning with twenty-eight and by night we would have sixty boys on the floor, and we could not raise a difficulty during the session of the House. Then a good many of the boys were brought in on Speaker's passes. In several instances when boys were sent off the floor members would go to the Speaker and get passes for them to come in again. I represented all these things to the Committee on Accounts, and they thought, with me, as these boys generally represented needy families that it would be nothing but a charity to give those that I was going to discharge a half-month's pay and the others a half-month's pay, and so they approved the roll and the Clerk paid it. There was a full explanation made to the Committee on Accounts.

78. Q. Let me understand. You say that the pages who served from the first to the fifteenth only, had a right, according to your interpretation of the law, to pay for fifteen days?—A. That was my construction of the law.

79. Q. Was that interpretation followed out?—A. Oh, no, sir; I turned the whole question over to the Committee of Accounts.

80. Q. Do you mean to say that the Committee of Accounts themselves determined how this should be done?—A. I submitted the roll, as it was read to you, to that committee.

81. Q. But you had just made out the roll in that way?—A. Yes, sir, I did; I thought it was right.

82. Q. You do not wish to be understood as testifying that, just as

the House took a three-weeks' recess, you put twenty-eight pages on the roll to draw pay for doing nothing?—A. No, sir; I do not mean to say that. I have explained it. I went to the Clerk and got his decision.

83. Q. If the Clerk's decision was right, then the pages who served the fifteen days had a right to be paid for the whole month?—A. Yes; I suppose so. That would be my conclusion.

84. Q. Now why did not you at the beginning of the month select your twenty-eight pages, and simply treat all the others as strangers to the roll, and stick to that?—A. I tried to do so. I have explained to you that I tried to keep them off the floor.

85. Q. But if they came there as strangers, not employed by you, why not continue to treat them as such?—A. I did take that position at first, until I consulted about it. I don't pretend to deny the irregularity of it at all. I did it because appeals were made in every possible way for some favorite boys, by the members themselves, and by the mothers and guardians of the boys, and by everybody else who felt an interest in them. I hesitated a good while about it, and finally went to the Clerk and asked him if I was entitled to the roll for the whole month, and he said I was, and I explained all of it to the Committee of Accounts, and then it was that I considered that the responsibility rested upon them and not upon me, because they are the revising power. I do not pretend to say that in my judgment the thing is right, but——

86. Q. So far then, as that roll shows that 28 pages were hired on or about the 16th of December, and paid for the remainder of the month, it does not show the fact with regard to their actual employment or labor, does it?—A. No; not for the last half of the month.

87. Q. And so far as it shows that only 28 pages were apparently employed and paid for the first half of the month, it does not show the whole number that were actually doing service on the floor as pages?—A. I think every one of them was there during the time.

88. Q. When did you first notify them that they were to be discharged?—A. On the 14th or 15th of the month.

89. Q. Prior to that they had no information of any discrimination being made between them, had they?—A. Yes, they had.

90. Q. When and how?—A. They knew that they were not on the roll, but were kept there in the manner I told you—it was just an act of charity—nothing else.

91. Q. I understand that, but I want to get at the history of the thing. Did you distinctly put on the roll 28 pages, at the beginning of the month, whom you notified that they would be discharged?—A. No, sir; I never make up my roll until the close of the month.

92. Q. Then how was there any means of distinguishing between the 28 that were employed under the law and the 28 that were not employed under the law?—A. The Assistant Doorkeeper had a list of the 28 pages that were intended to be employed all through.

93. Q. When did he have that list?—A. From the beginning of December.

94. Q. Were those boys then set at work by your authority?—A. Yes, sir.

95. Q. Which boys are they?—A. I cannot name them exactly. They are the boys that are now on the roll.

96. Q. Are they the identical boys that are now on the roll, or did you make changes afterward?—A. I think I made some changes in January.

97. Q. Did not you make some in December?—A. Perhaps I did. I make frequent changes.

98. Q. Is that list that you gave the Assistant Doorkeeper still in existence?—A. I did not give it to him. He made it up himself, or we made it up together. There are over 600 applications for pageships.

99. Q. When was this selection of pages made, before or after the 1st of December?—A. I suppose it was made before the 1st of December.

100. Q. Were the selected pages notified in writing that they were to be employed?—A. No, sir.

101. Q. It was simply oral?—A. We just had them sworn in.

102. Q. Those that had been sworn in in excess of the number, prior to the 1st of December, and that you did not intend to keep after that time, were they notified of their discharge?—A. Every boy of the called session. There were a number of extra pages. At the beginning of the regular session and the 1st of December, every boy who was in excess of the 28 was notified of his discharge.

103. Q. How were they notified, and who notified them?—A. I directed my assistant to do so. He takes the whole control of the pages. I was present myself and notified them also, except two, the riding page and the mail page. They are indispensable, they are experienced and trained boys; they were not regularly appointed and are not so yet, but the Committee of Accounts were notified that they were indispensable. Immediately on the reassembling of the House after the recess, Colonel Donovin himself went to the Chairman of the Committee of Accounts and said to him: "Colonel Polk has directed me to discharge those two boys, but I cannot get along without them, and I want your decision. If I have to discharge them I will pay them myself for the few days that they have been at work; but if not, I want your sanction."

104. Q. But does not the law provide for three riding pages?—A. Yes; it provides for three out of the 28. It does not specify the boys, though.

105. Q. But does not that, in your judgment, mean that you shall pay for the three riding pages on the regular roll, and then if you have to have any others, that you shall get them on the extra list?—A. I have explained to you that I directed Colonel Donovin to discharge those and employ others. I am not compelled to select any particular boy for a riding or mail page, and I directed him to discharge those, so as to come right down to the requirements of the law, but he felt that he could not get along without them, and so he went to the Committee of Accounts.

106. Q. Then I understand you that on the 1st of December all the pages except 28 were notified that they were discharged, and these were kept?—A. All of them were discharged on the 1st of December, and I selected the 28 that I expected to retain permanently as pages on the floor.

107. Q. Were they notified of that?—A. Yes, sir; and then there was a great scramble.

108. Q. When you notified those 28 pages of their employment, they then became employés of the United States under the law?—A. Yes; the notification was this: The House reassembled on the 10th, and in the mean time I had been directed to get badges made and badge the 28 pages that were authorized.

Mr. Cox. Well, that is a little outside of what we are trying to get at just now.

The Witness. On the 10th of January we selected the boys that should go on as permanent pages and put them on the roll, and the payroll shows that. Some of them were absent at first, and received pay only from the 16th or 17th to the end of the month—those coming from

a distance. Every one else was discharged, of course. Every page was discharged on the 15th of December, on the day Congress took a recess, and part of them had written notices that they would not be re-employed, and they all understood that; but inasmuch as there had been this great number on the floor during the month, I have explained to you how I came to make a double roll for that month of December.

By Mr. MORGAN:

109. Q. Did I understand you to say that, with the exception of Mr. Edwards, there was not one employed by your department who now has a claim against the government for unpaid services?—A. There is no one else by my authority.

110. Q. With that exception, you have no man on the roll for January, or for any other month, who has received only part pay for his services?—A. No, sir; not one, I believe.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, *February* 12, 1878.

JOHN W. POLK recalled and further examined.

The WITNESS. I have read over the testimony that I gave here yesterday, and I wish to make some corrections. I find that I fell into some confusion in regard to dates, and in one or two places my testimony is not so full as I should like to make it. I therefore ask permission this morning, after having revised the testimony without consultation with anybody, to make some corrections on those points.

The committee having declined to permit the witness to make corrections by changing the record of yesterday, he proceeded to make them by reference to the numbered questions and answers in his previous testimony, as follows:

In my answer to question No. 2 I said, speaking of the Committee of Accounts, "They wanted all the data before them." I want to strike out that expression.

By Mr. COX:

Question. What is your reason for striking that out?—Answer. Because I think it is overstated. I think I am mistaken in using the word "data" there.

In reply to question No. 3 my answer as recorded is, "I think they did." I wish to strike out, "I think," and let the answer stand, "They did," positively. In my reply to question No. 7, after the words "they did" I wish to add "and I agreed to it." In my reply to question No. 8 I wish to strike out the words "memoranda and" and substitute the words "a roll of"; and I wish to strike out also the words at the end of that answer, "that I had actually employed," and to substitute therefor the words "who had actually done service."

Q. Why do you want to make that change?—A. For the reason that there are men put on that roll and paid that I never actually authorized to go to work; but I found that they had done work, and I put them on that roll so that they might have pay.

Q. Who are the men; and at whose instance had they gone to work?—A. I cannot name every one of them from memory; but I think I can take the roll and point them out. I came into my position at the middle of the month, the beginning of the called session. I was very much engaged for some time in reorganizing my department. I had to entertain a great many applicants for positions, and I really had no time to

make the acquaintance of the employés of the House, who were nearly all strangers to me. When the 1st of November was reached, when I made my appointments generally, I appointed a great number of extra employés (which I hope to be able to explain more fully hereafter) and set them to work. I was not even acquainted with those that I appointed. My appointments were simply in this way, giving the different democratic delegations authority to make appointments themselves. They would give me the names, and in many instances I was not acquainted with the persons. On the last of October I notified every democratic delegation that all places were vacant; that I had so declared them; and that reappointments would be made on the 1st of November; but, as matters went on, I heard now and then of one person or another who was doing duty without appointment. There were a great many people that claimed to be doing duty; they seemed anxious to stay around here and be doing something. They would come in from time to time and give satisfactory evidence that they had been doing duty, either in one position or another. I talked with the committee about that, too, when I made up the roll, and I said, "I think that inasmuch as they are running resolutions into the House to pay this one and that one, separately, and inasmuch as we have decided to cut down this roll twenty per cent., we had better take in all these cases, where they have done any work at all, without reference to my appointments."

Q. You mean that that was after the House adjourned, when you went to settle the pay?—A. It was after the resolution had passed the House.

Q. You do not mean that you had had any consultation with the committee prior to that?—A. None in the world. I never told them anything about this before that, that I am aware of, unless, possibly, in private conversation somewhere I may have mentioned it; but I don't remember that I did. This explains why the roll appears so much larger than was expected; why there are so many more names on it than I at first estimated. In making my first estimate, I estimated for those that I had actually authorized to go to work.

Q. You do not quite answer the question. At whose instance did those men go to work?—A. I don't know, sir; voluntarily, I suppose. It was all in that kind of confusion, my being unacquainted with them, and my assistant also unacquainted with them. They claimed that they had gone to work, and they came to me from time to time and gave satisfactory proof that they had been doing some work, and the object really was to pay men for the work they had done. I thought it was right if men had done work to pay them, whether they had been authorized to do it or not; and another object was, to keep them from annoying members by offering resolutions for their pay.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. In getting up or authorizing the resolution to pay that $3,840, didn't you report to the committee that there were thirty-two of the extra force on the roll, and that it was the full value of the services of those thirty-two men that made up that $3,840?—A. No, sir. I think I stated that there were thirty-three extra messengers. I won't be accurate about it now; but I think that was the number.

Q. Didn't you arrive at the $3,840 by a statement, or a roll that was before you containing thirty-two names?—A. No, sir; not thirty-two; I don't think so. I don't remember the exact number, but I think there were thirty-three.

Q. How did you arrive at the conclusion that $3,840 would pay all

se employés in full?—A. I knew those that I had authorized to work, that takes in laborers and pages also; and in that is included, also, Wedderburn, who was assigned to take charge of the passes and ladies' reception-room. That place was not provided for in the , but it was thought to be a very necessary one. Mr. Wedderburn ı included. I did not look upon him as a messenger. In fact, there ı a good deal of talk about making that place by a resolution of the ıse.

By Mr. Cox:

). Didn't your janitor and your assistant doorkeeper know from the y first day who the men were that were employed by authority and) were not so employed?—A. It was their place to know, but it took ıe time for them to get acquainted with them.

). Do you wish to be understood to say that you inherited some kind ın organized force; and, if so, who had organized it, and where had ome from?—A. That is pretty near the idea. Those who had been charged, the employés of the former Doorkeeper, were all anxious to something to do. There seems to be a real passion among men to something about the House, or to be around here whether they are iving pay for it or not. Then, perhaps, there were some cases where sons had come here expecting to get appointments and were disapıted, and some of those may be on that roll; but I think that in rly every case they were persons who were lingering around here n the former administration.

By the Chairman:

). Do you mean that the people you paid as this extra force were se persons?—A. Some of them.

). Do you mean that the majority of those whom you paid as extra e came down from the old administration?—A. No, sir; I do not ın that. The majority were my own appointees.

By Mr. James:

). Have you any such men now, men who were never employed, who e been here from the first day of the session, and never have been l?—A. No, sir. There was a case that arose the other day—a boy ; carried wood. I had always believed him to be in the pay of the rk. I supposed he was paid by resolution of the House, and I disrged him when I discovered that he was not.

). Is there not a man serving now as clerk to some committee who been here from the commencement of the extra session without his ıe being on the roll and without receiving any pay?—A. I don't ıw of any one.

). I was told last night that there was such a man.—A I think not. there is any such man it has never come to my knowledge. The nbers of committees may have their friends here, and I think some hem have friends that stay about here without pay.

By Mr. Sexton:

). You don't know about the clerks of the committees; they are not ler your control?—A. No, sir; I have nothing to do with them.

By Mr. James:

). I understood that this was a man that you agreed to employ, and t he came from California, or some Western State, and had been at rk, but never on any roll; also, that you knew all about it, and that ı suffered him to remain here, although he had not been paid any-

thing?—A. I think not, sir; I don't know of any such case. If any of the committees choose to have a man about them on their own account, it is none of my business, and I cannot help it.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. You spoke of a man who carried wood?—A. Yes, sir; John Berry.

Q. Did you, yourself, put a colored man named Pim in his place to do that work?—A. Yes, sir; for four days. The work had to be done, and I had no suitable man to do it. I expected to make some of the laborers pay him for that work, but it was not convenient, and so I told him I would pay him myself for what he had done, and I discharged him. That was a private arrangement, having nothing to do with public matters.

Q. To be a little more definite about the other matter, was there anybody employed or under pay on the Doorkeeper's list when you came here?—A. O yes, sir. I didn't disturb the roll in October, except to make a few changes.

Q. Then if there was any roll it was a roll that was made in accordance with law?—A. O, unquestionably. I am speaking now of the October roll.

Q. Then what need was there for you to recognize in any way mere volunteers who crowded in?—A. I didn't propose to do it; I didn't want to do it. I didn't know them until afterward, and then I had to rely upon evidence to find out that they had actually done work. I have stated that I was not personally acquainted with them, and I was so much engaged all the time that frequently I didn't get upon the floor for three or four or five days.

Q. Wasn't it the duty of your subordinates to take the established roll, find out their own men and make them report to them, and refuse to recognize any others until they were regularly appointed?—A. I think they did try to do that, but these men didn't report. I made that the duty of the assistant. All the men who were appointed by me and sworn in, my assistant had a list of, and the orders were that they should report every morning, and no doubt they did; but this other class of men that I speak of didn't report, and after the whole thing was over it was discovered that some of them had been doing work. A man named Schwartz had been at work twenty-one days in the folding-room as a laborer. I think his Representative took him down there with the understanding that he should do contract work, and he got to work as a laborer, and I found out that he had done faithful work there and I felt it my duty to pay him. That is one instance that I remember now, but I can point out others.

By Mr. Hanna:

Q. I understood you to say that after you had made up your list there were other persons claiming to have done work and that they had done work, and that that happened at the very beginning before you got acquainted with the employés?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Those men that had come down from the former Doorkeeper's administration claimed to have been working there and claimed compensation for it?—A. That is it.

By the Chairman:

Q. You reported to the Committee on Accounts that there was an extra force, to pay which you required $3,840?—A. I did.

Q. You meant by that to pay them in full, didn't you?—A. I did.

Q. Do you remember how many you had on your roll by which you computed that that amount, $3,840, would pay them all?—A. Not exactly; but I can ascertain.

Q. About how many?—A. My recollection is that there were 33 messengers; then there were probably five or six laborers. I cannot be accurate about the number now.

Q. Thirty-three messengers at how much a month?—A. Eighty-one dollars and fifty-two cents was the pay for November. Then we agreed finally that the laborers should not be put down, and it does not appear on the roll, I think, that they were put down. Then, I think, there were from ten to fifteen pages in addition to what I have mentioned.

Q. Extra pages?—A. Yes, sir, extra pages; and there ought to be that many now, too.

Q. Didn't you swear in some extra pages during that extra session who never got a cent of pay?—A. I don't think I swore in a single one that was not paid. I am sure I did not.

Q. Then you claim that the majority of the remainder over and above the number that you had based your calculation upon, were such persons as were hanging over from the old administration?—A. That is what I mean. I think there were eight or ten persons, but I cannot say exactly now; I can, however, refer to memoranda.

Q. You have the roll from which you made your calculation?—A. Yes; I have the original roll of the persons that I authorized. I have the original memoranda. I am not sure whether I gave them afterward to the Committee of Accounts, but of course I have data to show the exact number of persons that I had sworn in and authorized, and it was upon that number that I made the estimate that it would require $3,840 to pay them at full rates. After the resolution passed the House, in consultation with the Committee of Accounts, we agreed that there should be a reduction of 20 per cent. made upon all the salaries, and the argument was mentioned at the time in the committee—I don't remember which member of the committee alluded to it, but I know I sanctioned the idea—that most of these men had sold their pay accounts at a big discount, so that the reduction worked no injury really to the employés themselves. I know that that idea was talked over in the committee and I assented to it. Now, I want to say here that I do not wish to shift any responsibility from myself in any way whatever. I agreed to this, sanctioned it, and thought it was all right.

Q. Was not one of the reasons urged in that committee this, that those men were outside of the law and you did not want any further claims brought up in their behalf by private resolutions?—A. I have stated that it was.

Q. The Committee of Accounts considered this as finishing the whole matter?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. HANNA (counsel for Mr. Polk):

Q. When you went before the Committee of Accounts it was their understanding that this thing was irregular and that it was altogether in their discretion; they said so, didn't they?—A. Yes, sir; I said to them, "Gentlemen, I do not come here to ask any favors about it. These men I employed outside of the law; I had no authority in law to do it; I do not ask you to do anything at all about it, except to just submit the question to the House."

Q. The committee thought so too, didn't they?—A. They told me that they would not recommend the payment; that they would just submit the question to the House. I told them that I would pay the

men myself if the House did not; that it was a question of honor with me.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. You remarked a few moments since that some of those men had sold their pay accounts at a discount, so that the loss by the deduction would not fall upon them?—A. Yes, sir; but that was a mere presumption.

Q. What in the shape of a statement or a certificate of account was given them, which they could sell?—A. I don't know, sir; I tried to avoid giving any, but I think I did state in some cases that those men had served such a time, and were entitled to their pay. That certificate of Major Edwards is one.

Q. Is that a sample of what you gave in those cases?—A. Yes, sir; but his goes down to the 15th of December.

Q. All the others stopped with the extra session?—A. Yes. On the last day of November they were all notified, and it was notorious that they were all dismissed.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. Have you been able to do this work during the regular session with the lawful force?—A. Not very well.

Q. Are there any others on the roll?—A. None on the roll at all.

Q. Are there any others employed by you and not compensated on the roll?—A. Well, if there were that would be a private matter with which the government would have nothing to do. I have just mentioned one case, that of Pim. I am personally liable to him.

Q. Since the extra session your force has been the force that is authorized by law?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. But we understood you to say yesterday that the men employed in the cloak-rooms are there without authority?—A. Yes, sir. I overlooked them. I do not consider them at all. Those men, except two barbers, have never been on any regular roll at any time, and some of them have been here 12 years. They have always been paid, I understand, by resolution of the House.

Q. Was it not part of your understanding with the Committee on Accounts that after the extra session no more men should be allowed to work around the House irregularly and then look for their pay to irregular resolutions?—A. It was.

Q. Then why were not those men discharged?—A. I answered that question fully yesterday, I think. I notified the men personally; I notified the two barbers in writing that under the order of the Committee of Accounts they had no right to be there and they must not expect any pay. Of course during the recess they were not needed there so much, but I notified them that they need not look to me for pay nor expect it, and in fact it was my duty to send them off the floor. The first day of the meeting of Congress after the recess I went to the chairman and told him the fix I was in, and I said to him, "Now, it is either disobedience to this order, or I must send these men off; you understand what a difficulty that would raise; I have nobody to put in their places, and the members need some one there to take care of their property. What shall I do?" He said, "Wait; that question must be referred to the committee." At the next meeting of the committee, which was within a day or two, I went down to their room and brought the case before them again, and they asked me to go and get a list of the

names of the men and bring it to them, which I did. The committee had other business, and I went out. Afterward I asked one member of the committee, "Did you come to any conclusion about those men that I furnished you a list of?" And he said, "Yes, we wanted all the information about it that we could get." That was all about it. I considered then that the men were there by consent of the committee; that it was looked upon as an absolute necessity, and as they had always been paid out of the contingent fund I supposed that they meant to provide for them in that way again. I had felt some anxiety about it, and I got it in this shape.

By Mr. JAMES:

Q. But there is one barber in each room who has always been paid by the Doorkeeper?—A. No, sir; I do not think they were on the last rolls of my predecessor.

Q. Are they not required to keep the rooms in order and clean them up after the House adjourns, and are they not always on the roll as laborers?—A. I never have put them on the pay-roll.

Q. Were not Cook Nickens, and Thomas, the head barber, on the October roll as laborers?—A. I don't know. If they were, I did not put them on afterward. They were paid by special resolution at the adjournment, on the 15th of December, I think.

I was asked yesterday (question No. 10): "You say that the report you made up to the 1st of December was such that the committee cut it down about 20 per cent. when they agreed to report a resolution to cover the deficit?" and my answer as recorded is: "Yes, sir." I wish to modify that. I do not think I presented the committee the roll upon which payment was to be made until after the resolution had passed the House. I had exhibited a roll before, which I think Mr. Blair and General Chalmers looked over while the chairman and Mr. McMahon were drawing up the resolution reported to the House. The committee did not then discuss the roll. I believe they took my statement about the amount necessary to be appropriated. Those are the facts of the case.

I was also asked (question No. 11): "You furnished the names of the parties, the time they had served, and the amounts that would be due them at regular rates?" and my answer was "Yes." Now, I want to add to that: "on the first roll I made out, and upon which I made the estimate necessary to pay all the persons I had authorized to work."

I wish to modify my answer to the 21st question by striking out the words: "Mr. Schleicher was unable to obtain a committee clerk, the Committee of Accounts having refused him one," as that is simply hearsay.

In my answer to the 25th question, there is a mistake in a date. The word "November" at the end of the answer should be "December."

I wish to modify my answer to the 33d question so that it will read: "Add the four in the folding-room and it will be correct."

By Mr. COX:

Q. On what roll were the four in that folding-room paid?—A. They are on the annual laborers' roll. They are just detailed to the folding-room, but they are paid on the annual roll like the other laborers. They are not often specially designated.

Q. Then where in the appropriation bill are they provided for?—A. Well, the roll will show that we are entitled to eleven laborers at $720; four of those are the men at work in the folding-room. Then there are two at $600, the waitress, and one who is a Record speech-folder; he

puts up the Records for the members. Then there is Henry Douglas, who has charge of the members' water-closet. He is on by resolution of the House, but the Clerk requires me to put him on the annual roll as a laborer.

In my answer to the 79th question, I say, "I turned the whole question over to the Committee on Accounts." I wish to modify that answer so as to read, "The Clerk had decided that I was entiled to the roll for the month, and I took advantage of that decision to pay all the little fellows a half-months' pay. None of them worked more than a half-month except four volunteers."

I wish to modify my answer to question No. 80, so that it will read: "I submitted the roll as it was read to you, to the Clerk, and he submitted it to that committee."

I wish to modify my answer to question No. 85, by striking out the words, "And then it was that I considered that the responsibility rested upon them and not upon me, because they are the revising power" (referring to the Committee of Accounts), and inserting instead these words: "And while the responsibility rested on me I considered the Clerk's decision and the approval of the roll by the Committee on Accounts a justification of my action." That is what I meant to say yesterday.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Did not you inform the committee that you expected to dismiss all of these employés and that those you were to reappoint, or had reappointed for the term beginning on the 16th, would be those you would keep on the roll afterward? Didn't they think that was the fact? In other words, did you not lead them to think, by what you said, that you were discharging all, but that on the 16th you were going to put on your regular force for the future?—A. It is my impression that I did that. I had some conversation with them about it. When I went into the committee-room Mr. Bailey and Mr. Adams were down there with the rolls, and there were a good many questions to decide, and a good deal of conversation as to the business of the Clerk. There were a good many rolls to be looked over. When they came to this roll, I think I made that explanation. I won't be positive as to just what I said, but I stated generally that I thought it was right to do this, and the question was then referred to Mr. Bailey, I think, as an experienced gentleman in the office, and he said I had a right to do it.

Q. That you had a right to dischage them just when you pleased?—A. Yes, sir; and whether I stated it to the committee or not, I did that; that was my intention and I followed it out just as I then intended. Those discharged on the 15th were not reappointed, unless perhaps in one or two cases on the 1st of December.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you are falling into a mistake. There are eleven of those that the record shows were discharged on the 16th and reappointed on the 1st of the next month.

The WITNESS. Are there? I did not think there were so many.

I wish to correct my answer to the 91st question so that it will read, "I did not make up my roll until the adjournment," because they were all paid about the middle of that month, by the 20th at the latest. I wish to add, "they were all paid soon after the adjournment for the holidays."

Q. When you paid the forty-dollar boys on the 20th, did you then discharge them?—A. At the adjournment I discharged some actually, and others I told I had no further use for them. I told them all to go home and stay there; that I had no kind of use for them except a few

that would wait on the members, and I think I instructed Colonel Donavin to pick out four, and he said he asked some of them to volunteer, and I think they nearly all volunteered. I know they were about there, most of them, during the recess.

Q. Are you not aware that there have been all the time boys on the floor who never had regular employment, but who acted as pages?—A. O, yes; from the first there have been more or less such boys there, but I don't think there are any now. When Congress reassembled I put badges on the pages, and I tried to keep all the others off the floor, as I was ordered to do; but I explained to you yesterday how they would contrive to get on the floor during the sessions of the House. The doorkeepers generally don't know one page from another, and the little fellows would get in on various pretexts, and in some cases they would get badges from somewhere; we watched the thing very closely, but we could not keep them off, and I just made a peremptory order to the doorkeepers that I would discharge any man who permitted an unauthorized page to come on the floor. That stopped it for a day or two, but not longer. Members themselves would go to the Speaker and get passes from him for the boys. When a member asks him for a pass, of course he does not inquire who it is for—he has no time to inquire—and so we found quite a number of boys with the Speaker's passes, and, of course, we had no right to interfere with them then. But now, I think, no boys come on the floor except authorized pages and members' sons.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. I desire to call your attention to the roll of disabled soldiers. Do you know William M. Patton, who appears on that roll from October 16 to October 31; from December 1 to December 6, and from December 24 to December 31?—A. I know him.

Q. Is he a disabled soldier?—A. No, sir; he is not.

Q. Why, then, does he appear on the disabled soldiers' roll?—A. I supposed he was a soldier at the time he was put on, but I found out afterward that he was not.

Q. What investigation do you make before a man is put on that roll?—A. That is a hard question to answer. I have generally taken the representations of the members as to that; but in his case my impression was that he was on the roll before that, and I took it for granted that he was entitled to be there.

Q. Do you know who represented to you that he was a disabled soldier?—A. No, sir; I don't know how I got the impression at all.

Q. Did you require any presentation of his certificate of discharge, or anything of that kind?—A. No, sir; I did not know him then at all.

Q. Do you know W. S. Dulin, who was on that roll from October 1 to December 31?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is he now on duty?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he a disabled soldier?—A. He was so represented. I asked him and I think he has made a written certificate to that effect. He was a sailor, not a soldier.

Q. Have you examined his certificate of discharge at all?—A. No, sir; I have never gone to the department to look after it.

Q. But each soldier and sailor has his own certificate of discharge given him. Do you require them to produce those certificates?—A. I have not done so. I think that probably I have been a litle careless about that, but I have some such certificates; whether his is among them or not I don't know.

Q. You have already said that he has never been in the Army?—A. He told me he was a sailor; and his Representative told me so.

Q. Who is his Representative?—A. Hon. John B. Clark, of Missouri. I found Mr. Dulin on the rolls and I took for granted that he was all right.

Q. Do you know what his age is?—A. I do not.

Q. Do you or do you not know that he was but fourteen years of age when the war closed?—A. I don't know anything about that. Until within ten days, I didn't know him when I saw him. Possibly I may have known him at the beginning of the session, but I had forgotten him; or got him mixed up with others.

Q. Do you know William Deegan who was on the soldiers' roll from October 1 to October 31?—A. I don't remember him distinctly. I know there was such a man, from Ohio, I think.

Q. Have you any evidence that he was disabled?—A. My recollection is that he was badly disabled.

Q. Do you know anything about that?—A. I don't know; but my recollection is that he was badly crippled.

Q. My information is different. Do you know James P. Alcorn, who was on the soldiers' rolll rom November 24 to December 15?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he a soldier in the Union Army during the war?—A. So represented to me by his Representative and by several other members from Ohio.

Q. You saw no certificate of discharge in his case?—A. No, sir; I took the member's statement for it.

Q. Do you know J. H. Ensign, who was on the disabled-soldiers' roll from November 1st to December 31st?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any knowledge of his being disabled?—A. Only in the same way—his own statement. He came from the Soldiers' Home in Ohio. I think he is a pensioner. I think they stated that he was. I have Mr. McMahon's word for it.

Q. Do you know T. J. Leary, who was on the roll from November 1st to November 14th, and from December 1st to December 25th?—A. I do.

Q. Are you aware that he was not a soldier?—A. I am now. I was not then. I believed him to have been a soldier.

Q. Upon what information did you rely in his case?—A. I really cannot name the person who told me so, but I put him on with the expectation of keeping him permanently on the soldiers' roll. Afterwards I ascertained that he had no right there. He told me so himself.

Q. Do you know Jacob Fouke? He was on that roll from November 15th to November 30th?—A. Yes, sir; he was a soldier in the war of 1812. He is an old, decrepit man.

Q. Do you claim that service in the war of 1812 brings him within the list of disabled soldiers in the Union Army?—A. A number of Representatives urged me to put him on if I could, and they said that he certainly came within the rule.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Is there anything in the law that specifies where a man shall have fought to be entitled to be regarded as a disabled soldier of the Union Army?—A. No, sir; but I take it for granted that the law was intended to apply to service in the late war, and to men who fought for the government in that war.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Do you know William Swint, who was on that roll from November 6th to December 31st?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you aware that he was not a soldier?—A. No, indeed; in fact, I have assurances that he was a soldier and that he is entitled to a pension.

Q. Did you see his certificate at all?—A. I don't remember. I have some of those certificates, but I cannot recall them now.

Q. Do you know M. J. Flannagan who was on that roll from November 20th to December 31st?—A. I have had some doubt about his being a soldier. I went to his Representative, and he told me that he had been a soldier all through the war, and a good one, and that he was entitled to be on that roll; and I asked Flannagan recently, within the last couple of weeks, and he assured me that there was no question at all about his being able to produce all his papers.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. Who is his Representative?—A. Mr. Collins, of Pennsylvania.

By Mr. COX:

Q. What is the nature of his disability?—A. I don't know, sir.

Q. Is he crippled in any way?—A. He doesn't appear so; but a man may be disabled without being maimed.

Q. Do you know C. R. Faulkner who is on the roll from November 20th, to November 30th?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he a soldier?—A. So he informed me. He is an old man.

Q. Did you get any other information except his own claim?—A. Nothing, except what he told me.

Q. Did you hear Mr. Holt testifying before this committee the other day in regard to his having been on the soldiers' roll, and in regard to his military service as a member of a Boston militia company?—A. I heard him.

Q. What evidence, if any, did you require of his having served in the Union Army when you put him on the roll?—A. Nothing more than his statement. But he was hardly on there at all; I only promised to appoint him. He has never been on the roll as a soldier.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. Did he tell you that he was a soldier?—A. He told me that he was a soldier and that he had his regular discharge.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Didn't you put him on on the 10th and discharge him on the 11th?—A. I never did put him on. I promised to put him on the roll. Mr. Prescott was on the soldiers' roll; he had been a fireman and I appointed him on the soldier's roll, and on the 10th of January I discharged him. The New England delegation has always acted as a unit (leaving out Massachusetts), and they agreed among themselves to a distribution of the appointments apportioned to them as one delegation, that is, the members from New Hampshire and Connecticut so agreed. I am speaking, of course, of the Democratic delegation from those States. In readjusting my roll, I put down Mr. Holt to go on the soldiers' roll. Mr. Prescott was doing duty on the roll up to the 10th, and at the reassembling of Congress on the 10th, I said to Mr. Prescott, "They insist upon Holt having the place; I can't give but so many places to New England, and only one on the soldiers' roll, and they insist upon his having that best place." I never appointed Holt at all except so far as that written notice goes, but I did discharge Prescott on the 10th. On the morning of the 11th I told Mr. Holt to go to work on the floor, and that he was to go on the roll. I had my misgivings about his

having any right to be on that roll, and as I wanted to start off right, I went to him on the floor and questioned him closely, and discovered that he had no right to be on the roll, and I said to him, "Then, sir, you cannot be on the roll." That was the first day that he was on duty. Mr. Prescott said that he wanted his pay for ten days. He was entitled to it, but it required a written discharge before the Clerk would pay him, as he said. I gave him a written discharge, and he went up but could not get his pay, and he came back and said that the Clerk had told him that I must make out a roll. I did make out a partial roll with a few names, putting Prescott's name on the soldiers' roll, from the 1st to the 10th of January, and certified it. I went immediately that same day to Judge Phelps and Mr. Landers, two members from Connecticut, and said to them, "I can't put Holt on the soldiers' roll, there must be some other arrangement made; you must find me a soldier to go on there." They were a good deal perturbed and annoyed about it, and they said, "Wait, let us see; let us fix something." The same day I notified Mr. Prescott that Mr. Holt could not go on the soldiers' roll, but inasmuch as Holt was there on the floor and more suited to the place than Prescott, I thought some arrangement would be made soon by which they both, perhaps, could get on the rolls. In the mean time I had stated in writing to Judge Phelps and Mr. Landers, "The best I can do for you is to give you one man on the soldiers' roll. I will appoint Prescott on the soldiers' roll for you, and will appoint Holt on the firemen's roll, and McDonnell on the laborers' roll," and knowing that they had before pooled the salaries of Prescott and McDonnell, I said, "Now, that is the best I can do for you, and you can do just as you please with it." They got together and they came and informed me that they would make these men pool their salaries so as to give an equal division to each, and they asked me if I would consent to it. This arrangement was to go into effect on the 1st of February. I said that I could make no change then, that Mr. Prescott must remain on the soldiers' roll, but if he chose to let Holt do the duty I had no objection to that; that Holt was better qualified to do the duty on the floor, and that I had no objection to that arrangement, but that Prescott must remain on the roll and draw the money; that it was a question altogether among themselves, with which I had nothing to do. I went back several times to Mr. Landers and Judge Phelps, and said to them, "Gentlemen, I want it distinctly understood that I have nothing at all to do with this arrangement; I just consent to appoint these men, and what they do with their salaries is none of my business." This was agreed to, and I said to Prescott, "I will keep you on the soldiers' roll, but I would prefer that you would let Holt do your work, because he is better qualified, but this arrangement cannot go into effect until the 1st of February." He said, "All right." He knocked around and didn't do anything and Mr. Holt did the work. Then, on account of having made this roll for him to sign, I made out a new roll, the Clerk retaining the original one, and instead of making any break whatever in Prescott's time I just put him down for the thirty days, the whole month, and he drew the pay. I had nothing whatever to do with the arrangement about the salaries.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What did Holt work at from the 10th of January until the 1st of February?—A. He remained on the floor, and represented Prescott.

Q. As a messenger?—A. As a messenger. He was one of those in charge of the floor on the Democratic side. As soon as this was

agreed to finally between the New England delegation and their men and myself, I then gave Mr. Holt written notice. That was an afterthought of mine. I had already notified him and told his Representative; but, to make a record of it, I gave him a written notice that he could not be on the soldiers' roll. That is all I remember in connection with it, except that there was a great deal of conversation.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. Did you hear Mr. Fitzhugh testify that he was paid on the soldiers' roll last month?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How came he there?—A. Well, there has been a good deal of doubt in my mind about that thing. My force is very short to get along with at all; and under the decision of the Clerk I am entitled to my whole roll, and it is necessary that I should have the whole roll every month in order to get along with the duties of my department. The name of no disabled soldier had been presented to me to put on that roll for that month. I had that vacancy, and as Fitzhugh had done this service in the folding-room, and as he was very essential, I, under the impression that I was entitled to my full roll, without ever having appointed him on that roll, or notifying him in any way, that I should appoint him on it, just took advantage of the fact that I was entitled to the full roll, and put him on it for that month in order to give him his pay. I never appointed him as a soldier, and never proposed to. My attention was called, in the Clerk's office, to a place on the soldiers' roll that I was entitled to; and I believe I am entitled to the full roll under the law. I do not hold that that was in strict conformity to law; but if you will read the appropriation act you will find that the term "disabled soldier" is omitted from it, and the expression "soldiers' roll" is used. That, however, is a matter that I do not want to take any advantage of at all; for, notwithstanding the omission of "disabled soldier" from the act, I believe that is the intent of it.

Q. That has been defined in other statutes, has it not?—A. I don't think it has been. I think it has been carried along from time to time by resolution, but my own construction is that it means disabled Union soldiers, and I put Fitzhugh on there merely because I had that vacancy and had no other place to put him.

Q. Let us take the cases of Prescott, Holt, and McDonnell. Prescott was on the disabled soldiers' roll?—A. He was.

Q. That is one of the best paid rolls of your employés in subordinate positions?—A. Yes, sir. They receive $1,200 a year.

Q. Do you or do you not suppose that the intention of the law was to give extra pay to those men on account of their sufferings in the service of the country?—A. I have never thought so. I have thought it was more of a sentiment than anything else, because they would all be on two pay-rolls of the Government.

Q. If it was a sentiment, that sentiment was embodied in the resolution determining the compensation of the men upon that roll?—A. O, yes, sir.

Q. The laborer's place at $720 a year is filled by Mr. McDonnell, is it not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the fireman's place, at $900 a year, by Mr. Holt?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In fact, Mr. Prescott's work is as fireman?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And, in fact, Mr. Holt's work is as messenger?—A. No, sir. In December, Mr. McDonnell worked as a messenger, and Prescott as a fireman. Mr. Prescott was on the soldiers' roll in December, and McDonnell on the fireman's roll, and they swapped places.

Q. Then there was this subsequent arrangement between the three, about which we have had testimony?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then both McDonnell and Holt acted as messengers, one at the lobby door and the other for a committee?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Prescott acted as fireman?—A. No; he did not do anything in January after the 10th.

Q. Well, he is doing it now?—A. Yes, since the 1st of February.

Q. Now, does what you say about being entitled to have your whole roll, justify your putting the disabled soldier upon fireman's duty, for which the law provides a different salary, and putting the laborer and the fireman to messenger's duty? Do you think that that sort of interchange is a thing that the law permits?—A. Well, of course it is an expedient. I do not think, from my own experience and observation, that any man can manage my department, with its varied duties requiring different capacities, the folding-room, the document-room, the engineer's department, and all the sub departments, unless he has full power to change the men from one work to another. Without that I do not think he can make his department work smoothly.

Q. Then I understand you to claim that that would be a thing which you would have a right to do under the statute?—A. I think so.

Q. Is there any difficulty whatever in finding an experienced fireman who is in the habit of firing steam-engines to work in this building for $900?—A. None whatever.

Q. If, then, you have $900 assigned you with which to pay an experienced fireman for that duty, you can hire him, can you?—A. Without any difficulty at all.

Q. Is there any difficulty in getting a man to do messenger's duty who is experienced in that department for the salary provided for a messenger?—A. None whatever.

Q. Is there any difficulty in getting laborers to do laborers' work at $720 a year?—A. No, sir; nor even for less than that.

Q. That being the case, what reason can there be, except purely political reasons, for interchanging those men at different salaries?—A. That is the only reason. I wish to say here that when I was elected it was on the pledge, made by a written circular, that if elected I would make an equitable distribution of patronage among the Democratic members of the House.

By Mr. JAMES:

Q. Have you got that circular?—A. I can get a copy of it.

Q. The question is what you did, not what you promised.—A. I did it in conformity to that pledge.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. That suggests another question. Was not much of this difficulty that you have been brought into due to the fact that you had appointed persons who were not recommended by members of Congress, and then that you tried to satisfy members also? You remarked the other day that all of your trouble arose from the pressure of members. Now, I will ask you to state what proportion of the force under you were appointed upon the pressure of members, and what proportion by reason of your own personal obligations to the parties?—A. I disregarded all obligations in some of the appointments.

Q. Have you always put in persons simply because of the pressure of members of Congress, or have you made appointments to a large extent by reason of personal obligations, or personal friendship on your own part?—A. Not generally, sir.

Q. I did not ask you that; I asked if that was not the case *to a considerable extent.*—A. Well, sir, like every other man running for an office, I was under some personal pledges.

Q. How many of the persons that have been appointed in your department were appointed because of personal obligations or pledges on your part, and how many because of political pressure?—A. I think there were about five of my original appointments that I had pledged myself to make.

Q. Did you appoint Fitzhugh from pressure by any member?—A. No, sir; that was a personal appointment.

Q. Is that one of the five?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who are the other four?—A. Mr. Duffy is one; Mr. Coryell is another. Mr. Fitzhugh is a mixed case; I made that appointment partly on personal grounds and also at the request of the Texas delegation. The superintendent of the document-room is another. That was made on a pledge made in caucus by my friends, and also, previously, by myself. The appointment of my assistant was under an agreement made long before. He helped me to make my canvass.

Q. You have mentioned Duffy, Coryell, and Donovin?—A. I would not count Mr. Donovin exactly.

Q. But you say you made that appointment by an agreement made with him long before.—A. Well, call him one, then.

Q. There are Duffy, Coryell, Fitzhugh, Donovin, and Gales, the superintendent of the document-room; is that all?—A. No; there is one more.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. Is Rogers one?—A. There was no promise to him in advance at all.

Q. That is not the question. Was he pressed by members of the House?—A. He was pressed by a great many members and a great many public men.

Q. Is he a case of patronage given to any member of Congress; if so, to whom?—A. I cannot remember all who recommended him. I have a long recommendation of him signed by a great many members.

Q. But you ought to remember whether his appointment was made as one belonging to some member of Congress?—A. Not to any special member. I did not make personal appointments for individual members of Congress. I considered that I gave each delegation so many appointments.

Q. What about R. K. Polk?—A. He is my personal appointment.

Q. Who is your present clerk?—A. My own daughter has been doing the work.

Q. Was that appointment made on application from members?—A. She has been only temporarily doing the work, and she is now discharged from my service.

Q. There has been an impression given out that it was from pressure from members of Congress that all this difficulty arose in your department. Now, was not part of the difficulty owing to the fact that you appointed your own friends, and that then, having no ability to make the other appointments that were requested, you allowed this large pay-roll to grow up?—A. No, sir; that did not influence me. I believed that the force was insufficient, and I believe so yet.

Q. Then it was not the pressure of Congressmen that made you employ this extra force?—A. Well, sir, there was a great deal of pressure by a great many persons, and a great many promises made. It is not to be expected that I am going to mention the names of any members

of Congress here, but I say generally that there were requests and promises made. You see it was in the nature of an argument all the time. I said to them, "I am not authorized by law to put these men on, but the precedent justifies me," and the universal reply, with hardly an exception, was——

Q. You don't mean to say, then, that the cause of your putting on these extra appointees was the pressure from members of Congress?—A. No; but I will tell you one cause, the promise that I would be justified by Congress, that they would confirm and legalize my acts. I was satisfied myself that the force was inadequate, and I am satisfied of it now. There is some relief, so far as the messenger force goes, from this change of the rule putting the Sergeant at Arms in charge of the floor of the house.

By Mr. PUGH:

Q. What proportion of your appointments were made under pressure from delegations or members of Congress?—A. I may say the whole extra force. I don't want to be understood as saying that it was exactly a pressure on the part of members, but I have stated that I was constantly importuned for appointments, and that there was a pressure from all quarters, from outside of Congress and everywhere; every influence conceivable has been brought to bear upon me, from the Executive Mansion down through the executive departments; the charitable institutions, the Sunday schools, the sisters of charity, the mothers, the guardians of the boys, and everybody else. That is what I call the pressure; but I was disinclined to do anything that was illegal, and the members were of course anxious themselves to get appointments for their friends, and when I would say I have no right to go beyond the law, the invariable reply was, "Well, we are going to increase your force to what it ought to be."

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Let us see—you appointed a friend of mine, didn't you?—A. Yes, sir.—Q. Did you ever tell me, or intimate to me, that he was not on a force authorized by law?—A. I don't know. I know that I felt that you were entitled to an appointment. I don't remember that I did tell you that; I don't think I ever did.

Q. Did you tell the members generally that the messengers and other appointees that you were putting on the rolls were not there according to law? Were the members aware of that?—A. Now, I am sworn to keep the secrets of the House, and that means that I shall keep the secrets of committee-rooms, and of delegations too, I suppose. I cannot recall to mind the special cases in which I had these assurances, but it has occurred with whole delegations.

By Mr. PUGH:

Q. You have stated that the three New England appointments were made by the New England delegation. Now, I ask you to state what proportion of all your appointments were made in that way?—A. They are pretty nearly every one of them named by the delegations.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. Except those five that you have mentioned, the other appointments have been made at the instance of Representatives in Congress?—A. Yes, sir; pretty much all. As to the appointments for Illinois, I made those because I found the three men in place, and they were all necessary men.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. What about the appointments of Messrs. Wedderburn, Gales, and Merrill?—A. Mr. Gales I have mentioned. Mr. Merrill is charged to the Mississippi delegation, but there was a previous agreement that if I were elected he should have a place.

Q. How about Mr. Wedderburn?—A. That was by an agreement made in caucus that he should have a place. I had nothing at all to do with it.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. A caucus of your friends, you mean?—A. In the democratic caucus, when they were canvassing for the nominations, the night the Speaker was nominated.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. You have yourself referred to your daughter's service. Has that service been by regular attendance in your office at office hours, or has it been at your own house?—A. It has been all done there. I have two offices. It is impossible to do any work in my office in the House when I am there, the demand upon my time is so constant.

Q. Then her attendance has been regular and full for the time charged?—A. Yes, sir; she has done all the work that I called upon her to do, fixing up and filing away papers, writing up the books, &c., even during the month of December she did a good deal of work for me, and she appears on the roll only for January.

Q. To go back to another matter, you said that Mr. Holt represented himself to you as entitled to be on the soldiers' roll.—A. Yes, sir; I went to him and said, "Mr. Holt, can you go on the soldiers' roll? You told me once before that you could. I have put you down here, but that does not mean anything further than that I give the New England delegation one man on the soldiers' roll; if you are a soldier you can go on there; but if you are not, you cannot." I questioned him very closely about it, and I found that he was not a soldier. This conversation occurred on the 11th of January.

Q. When you found that Mr. Holt had misrepresented his status so as to go on that roll, did or did not that discovery affect in your judgment his qualification to remain in your service generally?—A. Well, the facts never were developed to me until he was on the stand here. I never knew, until then, that he had been a militiaman; I still believed that he had been a soldier, though not a disabled soldier.

Q. Suppose you had simply had the firmness to say that you would appoint no man to any place for which he was not thoroughly qualified, and of which he did not actually do the work, even though in accordance with custom the man had been recommended by members of Congress, would there have been any difficulty in finding men to do the work of your department at the salaries, and in the places fixed by law?—A. None in the world, sir; and I regret very much that I did not take that position; but I had tied myself up by these pledges to make an apportionment, and the members have not been very discreet in selecting the men—in regard to their capacity I mean.

By Mr. MORGAN.

Q. What do you mean by pressure of members of Congress; do you mean simply that members recommended persons for appointment, or do you mean something more than that?—A. I have not said pressure from members of Congress; at least I did not mean to say it.

Q. You said you appointed these men by the pressure of members of Congress?—A. I meant to say that the members were urging me to appoint their friends.

Q. You say now that the force whose pay was covered by that $3,840 was appointed by you in that way, under the pressure of members of Congress?—A. No.

Q. Did not you say that the extra force was employed by the pressure of members of Congress?—A. No; I didn't mean to say that. If I did say it, I correct it. I have tried to say this, that the force fixed by law is inadequate, and when I took charge of my department I found that the force was inadequate for the efficient and proper management of the department, and I had the precedent for employing some additional help.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. In your original testimony with regard to the appointment of this extra force you stated that one of the reasons for appointing that force was the pressure of members of Congress. Now to-day you have stated that the majority of that extra force was such as you had inherited, such as had come over to you from the former *régime*?—A. No, I have not said that. I have said that I think I appointed thirty-three messengers myself, and the remainder of the messengers above that, and some laborers and pages, probably eight or ten persons, I never authorized to work, but ascertained afterward that they had worked.

Adjourned.

FEBRUARY 13, 1878.

JOHN W. POLK recalled and further examined.

By Mr. COX:

Question. When I was questioning you yesterday about names on the soldiers' roll I omitted several, to which I now call your attention. H. J. Schulties was on that roll from November 4 to December 31; was he a disabled soldier?—Answer. I think he was. I think a certificate to that effect is on file in my office.

Q. Have you any positive remembrance in regard to it?—A. I am sure that I have a statement. I don't know that his certificate of disability is with the papers, but whatever I have I will furnish.

Q. Do you know by whom that statement is made?—A. Himself, I think; and probably there is some certificate from the War Department.

Q. J. K. Bennett was on the roll from November 21 to November 30; was he a disabled soldier?—A. Yes, sir. He is a very old, decrepid man, unable to do any manual labor. He is one of the Mexican-war veterans, a man very distinguished as a soldier in the Mexican war.

Q. Do you know whether he was ever wounded?—A. I think he has been, though I am not positive about it. I think he was badly shot in Mexico.

Q. Isaac T. Moore was on the roll from December 26 to December 31; was he in the Army at all?—A. No, sir; he was just put on there to fill up the roll.

Q. Jacob W. Knapp was on the roll from December 16 to December 31; was he in the Army at all?—A. Yes, sir; he is a pensioner. He is from New York.

Q. J. G. Knight was on the roll from December 7 to December 31; was he a disabled soldier?—A. That is my understanding from his own

statement, and also the statement of his brigadier-general, with whom he served four years as a soldier.

Q. In what way was he disabled?—A. I don't think he said he was shot; I think he said he was hurt badly during the war and was in hospital. He told me about it himself. I take their own statements, or more generally the statements of their Representatives.

Q. D. L. Payne, do you know anything of him?—A. I do.

Q. Is he a disabled soldier of the Union Army?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Disabled in what way?—A. His feet were frozen when he was serving as a soldier. His papers show that he had served more full volunteer terms than any other soldier in the Union Army, and he was a captain of infantry, I believe. He is a very remarkable soldier, both on account of his gallantry and his terms of service.

Q. Are you acquainted with John A. Travis, who was on the disabled soldiers' roll prior to December 3?—A. I don't think I know him at all.

Q. Do you remember the fact that during the extra session, when certain disabled soldiers, were discharged, a resolution was passed giving them a month's extra pay?—A. I don't remember the time the resolution was passed. I heard them discussing it in the room of the Committee on Accounts; I remember that.

Q. Is it not true that when Travis came to get his pay he found that his discharge had been placed back to the 15th of October, so that he could not draw his extra month's pay, and is it not true that he had not been aware of such discharge down to the time when he made his application?—A. No, sir; I don't remember anything of the kind; I don't know anything about that.

Q. Who would have charge of any such account if that had been the fact?—A. State the question again.

Q. Is it not true that Travis, making his application for his month's allowance as one of those discharged disabled soldiers, found, to his surprise, that his discharge had been dated back to October 15, so that he was refused his extra month's pay that had been allowed him by resolution of Congress?—A. No, sir; there is no truth in it.

Q. Have you the account of those men's services in any form except the roll which has been produced here from the Clerk's office?—A. I don't think I have. At that time I was so busy that I trusted everything to the clerk in my office, and I did not find the memorandums perfect. There was only a memorandum-book kept, and there may be some memoranda of those things or there may not; I don't know. The book will show. I don't remember all the facts connected with these cases.

Q. Do you mean to be understood to say that the discharges or appointments were referred in any way to Mr. Coryell when he was your clerk, or that he had any account of them from you? Didn't you keep that matter in your own hands entirely?—A. Of course he had nothing to do with the discharge of persons or their appointment; and yet, he being in my office, I think that every discharge I made was written, and there should be some memorandum of it. I might say to him, "Enter in your book the date of the discharge or the appointment of this or that person"; but of course I made the appointment and discharges myself.

Q. I asked you the other day whether or not you kept any time-book which showed when each man went on duty and when he went off.—A. I propose to do so. My record is not a perfect one, I assure you.

Q. Did you make it a rule always to give either a copy of the discharge

or a written memorandum of it to your clerk, whether he was Mr. Coryell or anybody else?—A. It was my intention to do so. I cannot say positively whether I did it all the time or not. I would generally make a memorandum of the persons discharged on such a day, and if they had been on the roll, the date of the discharge would be noted on the roll-book.

Q. Do you now know how many men there are in the Doorkeeper's department at work that are not regularly authorized by law?—A. O, yes, sir.

Q. How many are there?—A. There are two pages at work, White and Chapman; there are three men at work in the labor department, and one engineer, not regularly authorized by law. I have paid those men myself nearly all that was due them, and they understand that they can get the balance any day. They are negro boys. I have made no claim on the government and expect to make none on that account. I did it in fulfillment of a promise made to these boys, and the help is absolutely necessary.

Q. That does not include those that we have already spoken of as being in the cloak-rooms?—A. O, no, sir. I don't consider that I have anything to do with them, except to see that they do their duty.

Q. What more than that have you to do with any of the rest of the employés? Would not these men have to get their pay on your roll, if they are ever paid at all?—A. No, sir.

Q. What roll have they been paid on?—A. They are paid by resolution from the Committee of Accounts. The clerk makes the roll. I had no men in my employ in the month of January that the government was responsible for except those that were on the rolls and that have been paid, and the same is the case now.

Q. You spoke yesterday of making appointments, some personal and some on the pressure of members of Congress. Didn't you appoint a man named Bell, from Detroit, Michigan, contrary to the wish of General Williams, of that State?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Didn't you appoint him upon the recommendation and pressure of a man named John Harman, his father-in-law, who is supposed to be a professional lobbyist?—A. Mr. Harman made the request, and I told him that the appointment belonged to the State of Michigan, and that General Williams had been a very good friend of mine, and I was disposed to do all that I could to oblige him. I appointed for General Williams one laborer by the name of James Cullum. In the first apportionment that I made for the session I named one messenger and one laborer from Michigan. General Williams recommended this man Bell to me, and I appointed Mr. Bell for November, and he was put on the roll for that month, and on the last day of November he was discharged like the others. With perhaps eight or ten exceptions, I made no appointments before the 1st of November.

Q. Do you wish to be understood that General Williams either selected or assented to or approved the appointment of Bell?—A. I do, sir.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. I understand you to say that Bell was appointed as part of the patronage that you assigned to General Williams?—A. I assigned to Michigan one messenger and one laborer; it was more than their share, but General Williams was the first member that ever wrote to me that he was going to vote for me.

By Mr. COX:

Q. I asked you yesterday whether Mr. Wedderburn was not one of

your personal appointments?—A. Mr. Wedderburn never has been appointed by me to any position except some time in January. During the Democratic caucus that nominated the officers of the House, my own Representative, Mr. Franklin, and my friend Colonel Young, of Tennessee, representing Memphis, made some promises to Mr. Wedderburn, without my knowledge, but they were fully authorized to do what they pleased there for me. They promised that he should have some place, provided his friends, at a certain point in the balloting, should support me. After that Mr. Wedderburn came to me to get me to redeem that promise. I told him I had no place that would pay him a better salary than $1,200 a year, and he said he could not accept that, that it would not support him; and then there was a suggestion, coming, I believe originally from a Missouri member, not my own Representative, which was talked over in a conference of leading members of the House, that an officer should be created to take charge of the passes and of the ladies' reception-room. It seemed to be a popular idea, and Major Wedderburn said that he would take his chances of getting the House to pass a bill or resolution authorizing it. That was during the called session. He went into the ladies' room and attended to the duties of the position; he got up a system of passes and cards and books for registering names, &c., and attended to the duties very well. At the end of the called session this place had not been created and he was taking his chances of getting his pay, and you will find by reference to the roll of persons who were paid under that $3,840 resolution that his name is there for $165, which the committee allowed him for that service. He had been sworn in previously.

Q. For what length of time was that allowance made?—A. From the 15th of October to the 1st of December.

Q. At what rate was he paid?—A. I had myself, in making out the roll, put it down at $150 a month. He said he was a man of family and could not live for anything less than that, and he is a very competent gentleman; but the Committee on Accounts cut it down the same as in the other cases.

Q. There was no such office legally instituted at $150 a month; it was purely irregular?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is Mr. Wedderburn's profession or employment besides his duty in the House?—A. I think he has been connected with the press more or less. I am not familiar with his former history, but I think he was connected with newspapers in Richmond and elsewhere.

Q. What paper has he been connected with here?—A. I don't know that he has been connected with any until very recently. He told me, probably a month ago, that he had made an arrangement with the Gazette by which he should give them some editorial assistance. I don't know anything beyond that.

Q. Do you know Mr. Hackman, who is connected with Forney's Chronicle?—A. I know him well.

Q. Has there been a son of his appointed page?—A. Yes, sir; from the first day.

Q. Was that one of your own personal appointments?—A. That is one of my personal appointments.

Q. Do you know Mr. Kalbfus, of the Sunday Herald?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you a son of his as a page?—A. I have.

Q. Was that one of your personal appointments?—A. Yes, sir; I conceded that appointment, I think, to Colonel Donavin, because somebody connected with it was an old friend of his. That is my recollection about it. I wish to have it understood that in speaking about per-

sonal appointments heretofore I have not included pages, but of course I am willing to testify in regard to them, too. The promise to Mr. Hackman to appoint his son was made some time before the called session, about fifteen days before.

Q. You had a lad named Roberts as page, I believe?—A. Yes, sir; Willie Roberts.

Q. Was he discharged?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he paid in full?—A. He was paid in full for the time he worked.

Q. At what time was he discharged?—A. I believe he was discharged on the last of January.

Q. And you say he was paid in full for the time he worked?—A. Yes, sir; I think so. The roll will show.

You asked me yesterday about a man named Deegon. I think I answered that I hardly knew Deegon. After looking at the record, I can explain to you all about that, if you wish me to. Deegon was confounded in my mind with a man named Fitch. They are both from Ohio, I believe; and I spoke of him as being badly disabled. I do not know Deegon at all; I would not know him if I should see him now, but I know I found him on the roll, and he had been on the roll for many months previous to my coming into office, and I understood that he was the appointment made for the Soldiers' Home in Ohio, and I, at the request of Mr. McMahon, removed Deegon and put Captain Ensign on, who is still on the soldiers' roll.

Q. Did you have a page named James Larner in your employ?—A. I think there was a page of that name on in October and perhaps in November.

Q. Was he ever paid?—A. O, yes, sir; he was paid for all the time he was authorized to work; at least, I suppose he was. I don't know but he might have worked and not have received pay, but if he was authorized by me to work he received his pay in some way.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. In order to give you an opportunity to explain some things that have been charged against you, I want to ask you again in regard to the payment of these men upon the roll for January. I have here a printed roll of employés for that month.—A. Not of all the employés.

Q. Not all, but these men were employed for January. Their names are put down, and their pay opposite their names. Have these men been paid according to this roll?—A. Certainly they have.

Q. And they have been paid in full for the month?—A. Yes, sir, every man that is on the roll. There may be some names mentioned here that were not put down on the roll, but——

Q. But these men that were employed in January, were they paid?—A. Yes, sir, for the full time.

Q. Here is one man from Alabama, Phil. D. Sayre, was he paid for the entire month?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Here is a Mr. Banks, of Arkansas, was he paid?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Mr. Lynn?—A. Mr. Lynn did not report. He was not on the roll at all; he was not paid at all for anything in January; his wife was sick and he could not come here, so his Representative in Congress told me.

Q. Did he work at all during January?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was he discharged?—A. He had not been appointed. I had him sworn in on the 1st of February and he went to work and is now at work.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. Was not that man away on leave of absence?—A. Mr. Lynn worked a few days in the called session, and you will find him among the extra employés that were paid. He worked only a few days in the called session and then went away, and in December he drew no pay; he was entitled to no pay.

By Mr. Morgan:

Q. Did you send this printed list to each member?—A. I sent it to each delegation.

Q. Was it not considered by you that the men placed upon this roll were employed?—A. No. With that list I wrote a letter to each delegation, speaking of the fact that I was required to come down to the limitations of the law and readjust my roll.

Q. Answer my question. Was not that considered a notice that these men were to be employed?—A. Yes, sir; that was a notice that I had apportioned so much patronage to the delegation.

Q. Then Lynn was sworn in at the beginning of the extra session at $1,000 a year, and this notice was served upon him in January, through his Representative, that he was employed?—A. That notice was served upon his delegation that he would be employed from the 1st of January.

Q. Then he was sworn into office and notified that he was employed from the 1st of January?—A. No, sir; he was not.

Q. Here is Mr. Ensign, on the soldiers' roll, from Ohio; was he paid $100?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was J. H. Decker?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was Le Fevre?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was C. E. Merrill, from Mississippi, paid for January, at the rate of $1,400 a year?—A. He was.

Q. Henderson, of Texas, was he paid?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was Fitzhugh?—A. He was paid $100 in January on the soldiers' roll.

Q. Here is Mr. Hutton, from New York, on the soldiers' roll; was he paid $100?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mr. Knapp, was he paid?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Mr. Durnin?—A. No, sir; he was not put down in that way. I changed him. He was put down to be placed on the soldiers' roll, but I found that he could not go on that roll, and I put him on the $1,000 roll.

Q. Was he paid at the rate of $1,000?—A. He was.

Q. And Mr. Patton?—A. He was.

Q. S. E. Gittings?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. John Hannay, of Missouri?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Silas Bailey?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mr. Quinn?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mr. Glass?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mr. O'Gorman, of New Jersey, was he paid at the rate of $1,200?—A. He was.

Q. Seaton Gales, was he paid $2,000?—A. He was paid at that rate. On the 15th of January he was suspended, and Mr. Wedderburn was appointed in his place at that time, and has remained there.

Q. Did Mr. Gales do duty after the 15th?—A. No, sir.

Q. You notified him that he was discharged?—A. I notified him that he was suspended, and could draw no pay; and then the roll is notification.

Q. How about James G. Knight?—A. He drew his pay. I believe somebody was in his place until the 10th. Mr. Schulties did service until the 10th, and Mr. Knight was on the roll on the 10th.

Q. Was Mr. Knight notified of his discharge?—A. At the reassembling of Congress I notified the delegations that I had made out this new apportionment for them, subject to their revision. Now, both of these men, Knight and Schulties, claimed the places from their delegation, and the delegation was unable to decide which one should have it. From time to time I notified them that I wished they would make their decision quickly as to which man should have the place. They were both soldiers. Schulties at one time had been appointed, and then they wanted to change and put on Knight, who had been previously on another roll; but I had to revise the apportionment, so that Wisconsin could only have one man on the soldiers' roll.

Q. Did Knight make application to go on the soldiers' roll?—A. His Representative, General Bragg, and, I think, Colonel Bouck, told me that he could go on, and that he was a proper man to go on that roll. They made application for him, and we settled it. In the mean time both the men were on duty for a few days pending the decision, and I notified Knight that Schulties would draw his pay up to the time of his discharge, and that he (Knight) could go on from that day.

Q. Knight was sworn in in the extra session, was he not?—A. I think so.

Q. Has he ever been notified that he has been suspended?—A. Yes, sir; personally by me and by his Representative. The whole matter was talked over time and again.

Q. You have never given him any written notice that he was discharged?—A. I didn't discharge him. He was on another roll.

Q. Is it not a fact that Mr. Knight has been at work all the time from the first day that he was put to work until the present day?—A. I think it is likely.

Q. Don't you know that it is a fact?—A. I cannot say without referring.

Q. Has he not had his pay tapped and docked every month and has not he got a claim against the Government of the United States now?—A. No, sir, not at all; but for those ten days there was a question as to which of them should have the pay, and I told him that if he was entitled to it I would pay him myself.

Q. Was not Knight on duty all the time?—A. He was not here at all during the recess.

Q. After that?—A. Yes, sir; I considered him on duty from the 1st to the 10th of January. They were both on duty from the 1st to the 10th. I notified the delegation that they could not have but the one man, and they delayed about deciding which one it should be, and Mr. Knight said to me that he would lose that ten days, and I said, "Mr. Knight, if you claim the ten days, under the circumstances, I will pay you out of my own pocket." That is the whole history of it.

Q. You admit that he was not paid for the ten days?—A. Mr. Schulties drew for the first ten days in January, and he drew from that on. Schulties was discharged by written notice when it was decided by the delegation that Mr. Knight should be the man.

Q. When was Schulties notified of his dicharge?—A. On the 10th.

Q. Is it not a fact that Mr. Knight was recommended by the Wisconsin delegation?—A. Not in the first place. Mr. Knight was always recommended, but I promised them one messenger on the soldiers' roll and one on the annual roll, and I put them on and paid Knight from

the date of his oath, and then I notified them that they could only have one messenger, and he was to go on the soldiers' roll, and it was for them to decide who he should be.

Q. Here is Mr. Flannegan from Pennsylvania; has he been paid the entire month?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Mr. Ryan?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Mr. Fletcher, the superintendent of the folding-room?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are there, or were there, any other men from Pennsylvania employed through January who were not paid?—A. Not a single one, to my knowledge.

Q. Was there not a man known as "Wright's man"?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was not he employed?—A. I have no right to tell a member's secrets, but it is the plainest case in the world. Do you insist upon my telling you?

Q. Yes. You insist upon making the members responsible for these irregularities.—A. Well, Mr. Wright paid his own man.

Q. The man was *employed*, though?—A. He stayed about here, hoping to be reappointed.

Q. But he was employed, wasn't he?—A. Sometimes he was and sometimes he was not.

Q. You considered him one of the employés?—A. No; he was not on any roll.

Q. He was sworn into office, was he not?—A. Yes, sir; by Mr. Bailey, long ago.

Q. And put to work?—A. Yes, sir; and discharged. They were all discharged on the last of November, every one of those that were on the extra roll.

Q. Are there not several men in your department who have failed to be paid the entire amount due them, and have not you told them that they would come in under a deficiency bill; that you would place them on the "deficiency roll," or words to that effect?—A. Never one of them. I do not do it, sir. I have assumed all those responsibilities myself where any existed.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. Whether was it in January or in February that Mr. Lynn was sworn in?—A. Lynn was sworn in during the extra session. I think it was on the 22d of November that he appeared here.

Q. You never notified Lynn that he was discharged?—A. I did, sir; and all the rest of them. They were all notified.

Q. Then you sent him this notice, that he was again reappointed?—A. I did not send that to him.

Q. Well, you sent it to his members, and I ask you if you did not consider it a notice to these men named here that they were to be employed?—A. I considered it a notice *to their delegations*. I wish now to make a full statement about Lynn's case: Mr. Lynn's Representative, Mr. Gause, of Arkansas, was notified some time during November, or some time during the called session, that I would appoint Lynn on the messengers' roll, at $1,000 a year. Mr. Lynn, I think, was then in Arkansas. He came here, and was sworn in on the 22d of November, I believe. He did not arrive here before that time. On the last of November he and all the other session employés were notified that I could not continue them on the roll. They were notified of their discharge from and after the last of November, and that their reappointment would depend upon the increase of the force which I had asked of Congress. Mr. Lynn went

home; at what time, I don't know. At the reassembling of Congress, that written notice was given to the chairman of each Democratic delegation with a letter inclosed, stating, in substance, that in the readjustment of my roll, so as to conform to the requirements of the law, I had reapportioned the patronage of my department to the Democratic delegations, and I named the places and the men for the appointments, subject to the revision of the delegations. When Mr. Gause returned, on the 10th of January, when Congress reassembled, I asked him if Lynn was coming, and he said, no; that Lynn's wife had been confined, and was very sick, and he could not leave her; and he did not know when he could be here; and then I said to Mr. Gause, "I cannot put him on the roll for the month of January, but if he is here on the 1st of February, I will put him on the February roll." Mr. Lynn appeared on the 1st of February, and was sworn in again at that time, and is now on the thousand-dollar messenger roll. That is the whole story.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. You say that you notified all these employés of your department at the close of the extra session that they were discharged?—A. Not all the employés. I notified all those that I had employed as extra messengers, and also some others.

Q. You notified them all that they were discharged and that their continuance in office depended upon the increase of force which you had asked for?—A. Not their continuance in office, but their reappointment. They were all discharged absolutely.

Q. You did not discharge those that were regularly on the roll?—A. No, I did not. I gave them no notice at all.

Q. You have spoken about the pressure brought to bear upon you by Congressmen. How many employés have you from your own district in Missouri?—A. I have no district. You mean from my member's district, of course.

Q. Yes; the eighth district. How many pages and other appointees have you from that district?—A I have one page.

Q. Have not you two?—A. No, sir; only one.

Q. You have one of your own boys?—A. Yes, sir; but I have not put him on any roll.

Q. How many had you during the month of January?—A. One page, Tom Quinlan. My son did work during January, but I did not put him on the roll and he received no pay.

Q. What other employés had you from that district?—A. One messenger named Quinn, and Mr. E. P. Glass. I will explain about Mr. Glass: Another young man from that district, Mr. Henry, is appointed in the post-office by Mr. Steuart, and I agreed to appoint Mr. Glass in Henry's place. The salaries of the two positions are equal. So you may say that those three belong to my own district, two messengers and one page.

Q. In addition to your own clerk?—A. I have no clerk.

Q. You did have your daughter?—A. Yes, sir, temporarily, because I did not know who else to put there, but she is not on my roll now. She did the work and I thought she was entitled to the pay.

Q. That is all there is from that district?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are those appointments made for Mr. Franklin, your member?—A. They are Mr. Franklin's friends.

Q. Does he consider them his appointments?—A. I don't think he considers Mr. Glass his appointment. He does Quinlan and Quinn, of course.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Does not Mr. Franklin claim that those are not his appointments?—A. I don't know. He claims, I believe, that I appointed Henry myself, who is the son of an old friend of mine.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. Is not Mr. Rogers an appointment of the Post here?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was not he appointed through Mr. Hutchins?—A. Partly.

Q. Is he Mr. Hutchins's appointment?—A. No, sir. The very night of the caucus, after the caucus nominations were made at Willards' Hotel, a great many gentlemen, I don't know how many, came to me and asked me to appoint Mr. Rogers. I had never seen Mr. Rogers until I saw him there at the piano, singing, and he sang a good song. The Ohio Democrats were here in strength at that time, and they claimed that Rogers had given them material aid in their canvass by his singing. I remember it was stated to me that he could sing to ten thousand people in the open air. A great many members of Congress and others asked me to appoint him, and among them Mr. Hutchins, of the Post. Then there was presented to me an application to appoint Mr. Rogers, with a great many names, I don't remember how many, but I know that there were a great many leading prominent Democratic names on it. I think it had the names of the Hon. Dan. Voorhees and a great many Ohio and Indiana Democrats, members of Congress and other leading men. I think it was the longest and best recommendation that has been presented to me for any appointment, and, therefore, I appointed Mr. Rogers in that way. I supposed at the time that he was from Indiana, but I don't know whether he is or not.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. Was there any Post in existence here at that time?—A. No, sir; there was no Post in existence, and I had never heard at that time that there was to be one.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. Mr. Payne is in the sealing-room, is he not?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was he there in January?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where is he from?—A. From my own home, Kansas City, Missouri.

Q. I asked you a while ago who were there in January?—A. I didn't understand you; I thought you asked me who were there now. He was there then. I discharged him.

Q. Mr. Hutchins solicited you personally to appoint Mr. Rogers?—A. He did, with a great many others. They were all there together, and subsequently this application was given me, signed by a great many Democratic members.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. Didn't the whole Indiana delegation, both Senators and members, sign the recomendation?—A. I think they did.

Q. How was it with regard to the Ohio delegation?—A. I think they signed it also, and a good many besides.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You failed to appoint some others who had a great many signatures?—A. O, yes.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. There is a charge made here in the affidavit of Mr. Coryell that

you are interested, together with one H. A. Silver, in certain lobbying measures or interests. I want to know if you are so interested?—A. I am not. sir, in any measure.

Q. Were you, at the first session of the Forty fourth Congress, interested with Mr. Silver in any measures pending before Congress?—A. Am I required to go into that?

Mr. HANNA objected to the question as irrelevant and beyond the scope of the inquiry which the committee was directed to make.

Mr. MORGAN. The charge is made that Colonel Polk is interested in a lobbying business here before Congress, or in some measure connected with a paving company. As tending to show whether that is true or false, I propose to show that in the Forty-fourth Congress he was so interested, and I think that is proper as going to show whether or not he is interested to-day. I propose to show that he was interested at that time; that that matter has never been settled but is still open; that he has never assigned his interest, and that therefore it follows that he must be interested to day.

After some discussion Mr. Morgan read a series of questions which he desired to put to the witness, as follows: Did you receive during the last Congress any money from any paving company or the agent of any company? If so, state from whom, how much, and what it was for. What service did you render, or what did you agree to render, for any money so received or promised? Have you ever been paid those claims? Have you ever disposed of them? Where are they now?

The committee, by a vote, decided that Mr. Morgan might put these questions. Mr. Hanna took exception to the decision, as admitting evidence irrelevant, improper, and not responsive to the charges contained in the affidavit upon which the investigation was based.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. Were you interested in any measure pending before the Forty-fourth Congress?—A. I was.

Q. Were you interested as the agent for any company in any measure pending before the Forty-fourth Congress?—A. Not exactly as an agent, sir.

Q. Were you employed by any company to work for their interests before Congress? In other words, were you employed as lobbyist for any paving company?—A. Never as a lobbyist. I was employed as a counsel, an adviser.

Q. You were employed as counsel and adviser for a paving company?—A. Yes, sir; for the Neufchatel Paving Company.

Q. They had measures then pending in Congress?—A. No, not yet. It was proposed—I don't know from what source the proposition came—to bring a bill before the Committee for the District of Columbia and get an appropriation to pave Pennsylvania avenue.

Q. Did you represent that company before the Committee for the District of Columbia?—A. Never, sir.

Q. Were you employed to do so?—A. No, sir; I was employed as a counselor to advise them, and I used to direct them as to what I thought would be the proper course for them to pursue.

Q. Are you a lawyer by profession?—A. No, sir; not a lawyer.

Q. State the nature of the service you rendered or agreed to render that company.—A. Well, I really can hardly explain everything to your satisfaction probably. It was supposed, you know, that I might be able to serve them by my judgment and influence. Of course that would be the inference. It was their own impression rather than mine. They sought me. I didn't seek them.

Q. What did they require you to do?

A. Well, to help them to shape the bill. Of course the proposition was that I should use the influence that was necessary to help to secure a contract for them.

Q. Influence over whom?—A. Generally; any one; no one in particular.

Q. Influence over some one on that committee or over the committee?—A. No, sir; not exactly that. My part was to make an argument in favor of that kind of a pavement. I had previously had a great deal of talk about pavements, and had studied the question pretty well.

Q. Did you make an argument before the Committee for the District of Columbia?—A. I never did.

Q. Did you see any member of the committee about it?—A. I believe I never did anything on the subject except to introduce General Averill to Judge Buckner. I also introduced Mr. Matt. Taylor, who represented the Neufchatel Company, to Judge Buckner, I think, and requested that he might be permitted to go before the committee and make his own statement about his pavement, and I made the same request in favor of General Averill.

Q. Did you receive, during the last Congress, money from any paving company, or the agents of any paving company, or the promise of any money or compensation from any such company, or its agent?—A. Define what company you mean.

Q. I say from any paving company during the last Congress?—A. I received a small amount from Mr. Taylor.

Q. What was that for?—A. Well, it was for assisting him generally. I must tell you the whole thing so you may understand it. We had previously agreed that if the Neufchatel was a successful company I should become interested in its business. After they failed to get as big a contract as they expected awarded to them by the Commissioners, I claimed that I was entitled to some pay for my time and services and my traveling-expenses. The whole thing had broken down entirely, but they awarded me, my recollection is, about $1,400.

Q. And paid you that?—A. No, sir; not all of it.

Q. How much did they pay you of that $1,400?—A. My recollection is that I received about $1,100.

Q. Then there is $300 still due you?—A. No, sir; I canceled it and gave it up. I have no claim whatever on them.

Q. Did you settle with them?—A. I had Mr. Taylor's obligation for the balance, and he represented to me that they had broken down and become insolvent, and that he himself was in that condition that he was a mere agent for the English company. At one time I left his obligation at a hotel here to be collected, and I wrote to him and asked him to pay this balance, and he wrote me that he could not pay it, and I just gave up the whole thing and tore up the obligation myself.

Q. But you have made no formal release of the amount due you?—A. Yes; I think I wrote to Mr. Taylor. He is very poor and claimed to have been used up entirely by his connection with this company, and he is a gentleman I esteem very highly, and I think I wrote to him that I would make no further claim on him. I know I destroyed the obligation.

Q. Then the reason you surrendered this claim against the company was because they had not made any money by the transaction?—A. I must go back somewhat. The first local agent here was a gentleman named Creecy, and it was with him that my first negotiations were made.

Then the contract was made finally, I think, in the name of Mr. Taylor, who was the agent of the English company.

Q. Have the Neufchatel Company still a matter in or before Congress?—A. Not that I am aware of. If there is any such I had not heard of it until you spoke of it a while ago.

Q. [Producing a H. R. bill.] Here is a bill introduced by Mr. Strait, of Minnesota; look at it and see if it relates to the same company and grows out of the same matter. Your contract grew out of the paving of Pennsylvania avenue, I suppose?—A. [Having inspected the bill.] Yes; I presume that this bill refers to the same company, but I never saw it or heard of it before. I know nothing about it, and I have not one dollar's interest in it one way or the other. I have, however, a good deal of familiarity with this subject, and I notice that this bill says, for laying curb along the railway-track and repaving Pennsylvania avenue. My recollection is that the contract for laying the rock along the railroad-track was a separate contract awarded to somebody else, a Mr. Williams, I think. I have never had the slightest interest in it one way or the other.

Q. Was Mr. Silver interested in this matter jointly with you?—A. Indirectly. He had no kind of connection with the company.

Q. What was his connection with the matter?—A. His connection was through me.

Q. You employed him?—A. I employed him.

Q. What did you employ him to do?—A. I do not know. He claimed that he had some influence.

Q. With whom? Be frank about it.—A. With a member of Congress.

Q. What member?—A. Do you want me to name him?

Q. Yes.—A. Mr. Henkle.

Q. Was Mr. Henkle on the Committee for the District of Columbia?—A. He was.

Q. Did Mr. Silver claim to have any influence with any other member on that committee?—A. I don't know that he did. I think not. I never heard him.

Q. Then you employed Mr. Silver on account of his supposed influence with the members of that committee?—A. No, sir; not in the first place. This matter grew gradually. I do not think I knew at first that he knew of this thing. Mr. Silver was a Missourian, and a very intelligent man, and he was friendly with me, and he did not seem to be doing anything; he used to come to my room very often, and I don't know how it actually did come about; it just grew into that kind of an arrangement. He was entirely dependent on me for his interest. There was never any specific amount promised him, but he was depending on me entirely, and when the whole thing broke down that ended it. I never paid him anything.

Q. What was your original contract? Was there anything specific?—A. Yes; originally with Mr. Creecy there was.

Q. What was it?—A. It was a verbal contract. We talked about a great many things. I was to take an interest, and they calculated that there would be so much profit and my interest would be $10,000, and I would go on and understand the thing and get more work after we got it established as the pavement adopted in Washington City, and we were going to make a big enterprise of it.

Q. When did your connection with that company terminate?—A. I don't know. I think I was here last June some time, and Mr. Tenney had had this obligation in his drawer until it was pretty near worn out, and he told me, "Taylor says he cannot pay this," and I wrote about it

to Mr. Taylor, and he wrote me that he could not pay it, so I just took it and tore it up.

Q. Then you held this claim during the winter of 1876–'77?—A. In the last session of the Forty-fourth Congress I had it.

Q. Were you in the employ of the government during any portion of the same time?—A. No, sir. O, yes; I was, a little while, as assistant sergeant-at-arms at New Orleans.

Q. Then you were an assistant sergeant-at-arms during the time you held this claim?—A. Yes; I suppose so; but I had ceased to think of it as a claim; I felt pretty sure there was nothing in it.

Q. Then I understand you now to say that your entire connection with that company has ceased.—A. Altogether. I have nothing in the world to do with it, and have not had for a long time. All there was in it was just what I have stated.

By Mr. COOK:

Q. Did you ever have any interest in this other bill, this $200,000 bill?—A. Never in the world. I think that was a separate matter—the stone contract.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. Did you sell any of the paper of the company?—A. Yes, sir; a note for six or seven hundred dollars.

Q. To whom did you sell that?—A. I don't know; I gave it to a broker to negotiate; that is how I got the money.

Q. Was it Mr. Dudley?—Yes; I think it was Dudley.

Q. That amount was not in addition to the $1,400?—A. No, sir; it was a part of the amount that I got. I never got any money, actually, from Mr. Taylor, except a small amount, perhaps about $50.

Q. Did you ever tell Mr. Coryell, about the time he was discharged, that you would place him in a position where he could make more money than he could as clerk; that you were inside of the ring, and that you would place him in a position to make money out of measures pending before Congress, or anything to that effect?—A. No, sir; not exactly that. I made a memorandum of the conversation immediately after Mr. Coryell left my house, and there it is (producing a memorandum-book), and I will put that in as evidence.

Q. Refresh your memory from that memorandum made at the time, and state what you said in substance to Mr. Coryell about placing him in a position to make money.—A. Do you want the whole interview?

Q. I just want you to answer that question.—A. I told him I felt kindly toward him, and would be disposed to help him, and I was about to form a company in an outside business arrangement, and that I thought that I could put him in a place that would suit his capacity if I could succeed in what I was trying to do, and that he would make more money out of it than by any place in the House that he could get.

Q. What was the nature of that company?—A. It was a mining company that I was and am still trying to form, to mine a chrome-vein that has been lately discovered in Maryland.

Q. State whether you told Mr. Silver at any time that you could place him in such a position as described in my question?—A. Never; certainly not since I have been connected with the House. I don't know what I might have said to him at some time or other when I had no obligation of this kind on me.

Q. You have stated that you employed Mr. Silver on account of his supposed influence over Mr. Henkle, of the District Committee.—A. I did not say that. If I made use of the word "employed" it is wrong.

Q. Well, you gave him an interest in the matter?—A. I promised him that if we got all through and made money I would give him something—no definite amount.

Q. But you did that in consideration of his supposed influence over Dr. Henkle, a member of the Committee for the District of Columbia?—A. Well, sir, I did not say that that was exactly the motive that influenced me. I said that Mr. Silver was a Missourian; that I was friendly with him; that he was about my home a good deal, and that the arrangement naturally grew up into this form. I did state that he claimed to have influence over a member of Congress, and when you insisted upon it I named Dr. Henkle, of Maryland.

Q. At the time you were employed as counselor for this Neufchatel Paving Company did you represent to them that you had influence over a member of the Committee for the District of Columbia?—A. Never. I never made that representation in my life to anybody about any member of Congress.

Q. Did you ever represent that you had any influence, or that you could bring any influence to bear upon the chairman of that committee?—A. Never, sir; that is not one of my remarks.

Q. Then you were not employed on account of your supposed influence, but simply as a counselor?—A. I cannot tell you what those who came and interested me had in their minds about it. I know that I said distinctly that I didn't know that I had a bit of influence over any members of Congress, and I never claimed any; and I remember that one of them said, "Well, we are satisfied on that point; we are satisfied with your general influence."

Q. During the present Congress did you approach a lobbyist in this city, telling him that you had been requested to take charge of a certain matter before Congress, and asking how much you ought to charge the parties for such services?—A. No, sir.

Q. I refer now to a Mr. Finley?—A. No, sir; I never in my life had any such conversation with him on any such subject, and very little on any subject.

Q. You never told him that you were requested to take charge of a matter?—A. Absolutely and positively no.

Q. I believe you have stated that at the time you held this claim against the Neuchatel Company you were in the employ of the House as a deputy sergeant-at-arms?—A. I held the obligation for this balance, but it had almost passed out of my mind, and I didn't suppose I would ever get a cent of it.

Q. But it was not until June that you surrendered the obligation, and you were employed during the winter as a deputy sergeant-at-arms. Didn't you go South with a committee in that capacity?—A. I did.

Q. Do you know Henry C. Acton?—A. I do not.

Q. Did you ever hear of such a man?—A. O, yes, sir; a Maryland man.

Q. Was he employed in the Doorkeeper's department?—A. Not by my authority.

Q. Was he employed and sworn into office during the present Congress?—A. Not by me.

Q. Was he sworn into office in the Doorkeeper's department?—A. Not that I know of. At the beginning of Congress I was surrounded all the time so that I hardly had time to get out of my office, and when I did get out I was constantly beset by people seeking appointments or information from me. When I went on the floor of the House the case was the same, and, as I have already stated, I didn't have time to make

the acquaintance of my subordinates, either the former employés or my own appointees—those that had been named to me by members of Congress for appointment. I knew but few of them personally, but I ascertained by information from some quarter that Mr. Acton was doing duty at the door as a messenger, and I immediately told Colonel Donavin to go and notify him that he was on no roll and had no appointment. Whether that was done in writing or not I don't know, but on the 14th of November, I think, he was notified not to do any further duty there, and he never was appointed. The Maryland delegation had failed to give me the list of names. I consented upon the application of Dr. Henkle, and probably Governor Swann and some others, that the Maryland appointment, Mr. Blakiston, should remain there until the delegation should select the man that they wanted appointed as messenger.

By Mr. JAMES:

Q. Do you know a man named Blaylock?—A. I know a boy of that name.

Q. Did he draw pay as a page in November?—A. I don't remember. He is working now in the folding-room.

Q. Didn't Larmer do the work in November, and didn't you pay Blaylock for it?—A. I reckon not. If we did, I don't know anything about it. If such is the case it was a mistake.

Q. Did Larmer get any pay?—A. I cannot tell you; the roll will show.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. When was that pavement on Pennsylvania avenue completed or about completed?—A. I was not here at the time.

Q. Was it prior to the last session of the Forty-fourth Congress? Was it not during the winter?—A. They were working at it along through the winter, but they didn't get it completed until spring. They changed the day for its completion by a joint resolution.

Q. You said you had an interest and that they had employed you to get some influence for them, and you subsequently said that you had been acting as assistant sergeant-at-arms during the last session of Congress; during the time that you were giving them advice as counselor were you then a sergeant-at-arms or had your connection with that company ceased?—A. O, I had given up the whole thing before that.

Q. No; you didn't give it up until the following June. You had been acting as counselor, in which capacity you supposed you had earned this pay. Now my question is, had your connection with them ceased, when you had accepted the position of sergeant-at-arms?—A. I had nothing at all to do with them after they got their contract.

Q. That is the point. Then it was not while they were working, but while they were trying to get the contract that you were employed by them?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. You were employed to assist them in getting the contract?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. And that had all passed before you accepted the position of assistant sergeant-at-arms?—A. Yes, sir. I want to say here now, that if ever I asked a member in the Forty-fourth Congress or in any Congress to support or to oppose any measure that had any money in it, I have forgotten it, and I ask that every member of Congress may be subpœnaed, and especially Judge Buckner.

By Mr. COOK:

Q. You never did lobby, then, with any members?—A. Never in my life.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, *February* 14, 1878.

JOHN W. POLK recalled and further examined.

By Mr. COX:

Question. The question that I was about to ask when we adjourned yesterday was whether, within the past sixty days, you have not gone, either with Mr. Silver or for him, to parties representing the Grahamite or Averill Company, in this city, to get a compromise by the payment of fifty cents on the dollar, or some other proportion, of Mr. Silver's claim against them?—Answer. No, sir; I have not gone with him anywhere to parties to get a compromise.

Q. You have not been a party to any negotiation of that kind?—A. No, sir; I have not been a party to any negotiation of that kind. I have myself urged upon General Averill that Mr. Silver should be paid something. General Averill, you understand, is the head of the Grahamite Company. I stated to him that, so far as I was concerned myself, I had long ago given up any claim whatever, even for my hotel and traveling-expenses, which I thought at one time I was entitled to and would be paid, but that I would be glad if he would give Mr. Silver something; but it was a matter entirely optional with himself. I had nothing at all to do with it. I have not seen him but once in many months; I don't know how many. Indeed I have ceased to speak to him.

Q. Please state how far your control in this building extends, what other officers there are who have charge of any part of it, and what parts they have charge of, going right through the building from the House end to the Senate, and stating as accurately as you can the extent and the character of the jurisdiction of each officer.—A. I have charge of the heating and ventilating department for that part of the building occupied by the House of Representatives. I have charge, also, of the electrician, who is put down as an assistant engineer. Then I have charge of the folding department in all its branches; also of the document-room in all its ramifications. I have charge, also, of all the committee-rooms and the property in them, so far as protecting the property is concerned and keeping the rooms in order, and the Speaker has put upon me, not by any rule but by custom, the duty of providing and arranging committee-rooms for the various committees. Then I have the care of all the doors and of the pages, and of the laborers' department, cleaning up, &c. The cleaning, however, is a good deal mixed up, and I cannot exactly define it. The Clerk takes charge of cleaning the hall from the north corridor of the building on through in that direction and down to some stair-way—I don't know which it is; then the rotunda is in charge of the Architect. I think his employés clean up the room where the statuary is, the Old Hall of the House, and the Sergeant-at-Arms provides the watchmen for that hall, to protect the statuary, &c. Beyond that there is one committee-room, that of the Committee on Banking and Currency. I do not think there is any other committee-room out there, but down in the crypt there are several. There is such a scarcity of committee-rooms that we have had to take every room we could find. I have charge of all the committee rooms,

and of the other departments that I have mentioned. I have charge, also, of the ladies' reception-room, the ladies' waiting and retiring room, the galleries up stairs, the official reporters' rooms, and the newspaper reporters' gallery.

Q. The central portion of the House, when you come to the large rotunda, you think is under the control of the Architect?—A. Either the Architect or the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Q. Do you know whether the rotunda is warmed by a separate heating-apparatus from that at the House end?—A. I think not. I can get all those facts for you in writing, though.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. Was Silver, at the time you employed him to assist in getting the paving-contract, an employé of the House?—A. Not that I am aware of. I want it understood, however, that I never *employed* Mr. Silver. I just said to him in a general way, "If I come out well I will give you something." I promised him that if I went to Saint Louis and took charge of the Grahamite Company there, which had been agreed upon between the proprietors and myself, he should go out there and become interested with me in some way.

Q. You say you did not employ him, but still you state facts which might be construed into an employment. Now, state whether at the time of the making of this arrangement, he was an employé of the House?—A. No, sir; I don't think he was, but long after that, I think, he was employed temporarily.

Q. Was he not acting as messenger for the Committee on the District of Columbia at that time?—A. Oh, no, sir.

Q. Was he so acting afterward?—A. I think he was employed temporarily afterward, but I am not sure.

Q. During the pendency of this matter before the Committee on the District of Columbia, or before it was finally settled, was not Mr. Silver acting as messenger for that committee?—A. I am not aware of it except from hearsay; it is merely an impression on my mind. Probably I never was three times there during the sessions of that committee. It was my impression that he was temporarily employed here; but I want the committee to understand that all my work and employment in this matter ceased when the contract was obtained from the commissioners, who were authorized by the bill to make those contracts.

By Mr. HANNA (counsel for Mr. Polk):

Q. You have testified about those laborers in the cloak-rooms, and you say, I think, that they were not on any roll?—A. I had never had them on any roll.

Q. Have they ever been on any roll that you know of?—A. Yes, sir. On examination I find that the two barbers had been carried on the annual labor-roll previous to my administration.

Q. Then your understanding is that those laborers were employed by the House and paid by resolution?—A. Yes, sir; I think that has been the practice.

Q. When you came into office, did you appoint any of them?—A. No, sir.

Q. What, if anything, did you say to them?—A. I didn't say anything at all to them. My understanding was at that time that they were there at the will of the House, and that they had been paid in that way always.

Q. Did any committee of the House direct you to leave them there, and, if so, which committee?—A. About the first part of January, on

the reassembling of Congress after the holidays, I drew up a little written agreement for Mr. Nickens and Mr. Cox (I believe that is the other man's name) to sign, saying that they would not expect any pay from me. I had notified them all in person; had called them up and told them, "You are not on any roll of mine and I cannot put you on any roll; my orders are really to send you away from here, but I don't know what to do about it."

Q. This whole question of extra force was only during the extra session?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. During the present session your force has been that which is authorized by law, except some few that you say you employed yourself?—A. Yes, sir; that I have employed and paid myself.

Q. Then there are none others than those authorized by law, none who have a right to look to Congress or to any one else for pay, except those few that you have employed?—A. Not one that I know of. If there are any, I consider myself personally liable to them and I have so told them.

Q. State what you meant by saying that Major Edwards was the only one of that class.—A. I meant this: Major Edwards was employed as one of the session messengers during the called session, and was provided for in that resolution appropriating $3,840. Major Edwards had been an Army friend of mine, and a friend of my family, and I felt kindly toward him, and wished to keep him with me on the annual roll, so I said to him, "You remain here; I won't discharge you; just remain and I will see if I can't get an increase of force, and I will take care of you anyhow."

Q. He was paid up to December 1?—A. He was paid up to December 1, and I gave him a writing stating that he was entitled to pay up to the 15th of December, that written statement which he exhibited here, and which I acknowledge, and I told him I was personally liable to him for it, but that he had no claim against the government, because he had not been put on the roll.

Q. He was not discharged before the 15th of December?—A. Well, if I notified him of his discharge I again notified him immediately that he might remain, so that I do not consider that he was discharged.

Q. You mean, then, that he being an old friend of yours, you desired to keep him on the roll if you could?—A. That is just what I mean.

Q. You discharged him about the 15th?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He went home, didn't he?—A. Yes.

Q. What about that letter that you wrote him while he was away?—A. When he went away I told him that I would try to make a vacancy and put him on in January again, and he said, "Well, I shall come back here anyhow, because I am a correspondent for four newspapers." I said, "Very well; if I can get you on the roll I will do it." After he went home I thought it best to make it certain, and I wrote him a letter telling him not to return with the expectation of getting the appointment unless he had other business here, but to remain at home until I sent for him, because I could not put him on the roll for January. That letter I addressed to him in the care of his Representative, Judge Buckner, of Missouri. That is all there is of that case. Probably I had better explain one other case that escaped my notice yesterday, so that you will understand it, and then I do not think that there can possibly arise any other such case. I refer now to the case of J. G. Knight, of Wisconsin. In my first apportionment I gave Wisconsin one messenger on the soldiers' roll and one on the civil list, but in the readjustment of my force I notified the Wisconsin delegation by letter that I could not appoint but

one messenger for Wisconsin, who should be on the soldiers' roll, and that they must determine which man it should be. When I made up my list dated the 9th of January, that printed apportionment which you have had before you, I put down the name of Knight because General Bragg had told me that he was a fit man to go on the soldiers' roll, having served all through the war, and that he would be the one selected by the delegation. But when I sent that printed apportionment to the delegations I also sent with it a letter notifying them that I had merely put down those names, understanding them to be the names of the persons they wanted appointed, and that the list was subject to revision by them as delegations. When some of the Wisconsin delegation had returned Mr. Bouck and one or two others had not yet come—and as I had told them that they must act as a delegation, it was a question with me whether I should regard any one member's wishes about appointments without having the assent of the others, and I hesitated. Mr. Knight returned and went on duty on the 10th of January. Mr. Schulties, of course, remained on the roll until the change was made. In making up the roll for the month of January, while waiting for a decision by the whole delegation, I did not discharge Mr. Schulties, as I supposed. I didn't know that I had discharged him, but it turned out afterward, on examination of the roll, that I had; however, I didn't know that, and I put him down for January, up to the 15th, and Mr. Knight from the 16th to the 31st, giving each a half-month's pay. Mr. Knight called my attention to it when he went to draw his money. He said, "Why, I am entitled to that half-month's pay. You notified Schulties on the 1st of January that he was discharged." I said, "If I did, it has entirely escaped my memory." I went and examined and found that he was right, that I had really given Schulties notice that he was discharged on the 1st of the month; but, in the mean time, my roll had all been made up, and I had certified it, and the Clerk had made payments on it, so I told him, "I cannot change my roll; Mr. Schulties has already drawn his money; I told him he should draw it, and he must draw it, but if you and your Representative say that you are entitled to the half-month's pay I will pay you the money out of my own pocket." Mr. Knight said, "I ain't going to let you pay me any money out of your pocket." He is a fine, generous, soldierly, chivalrous gentleman, whom I admire very much, and I said to him the second time, "I want you to understand that this is a personal obligation; the mistake is mine, if there has been a mistake, and if you and your Representative say that I ought to pay you I will pay." That is the only other case.

Q. Mr. Dulin, who was mentioned here as having been on the soldiers' list, didn't he come down to you from Mr. Patterson's roll?—A. Yes, sir, he was on Mr. Patterson's roll for many months. He has been for a long time on the soldiers' roll.

Q. And for that very reason you had no occasion to make an examination of his credentials?—A. No, sir. Mr. Dulin told me that there was no doubt at all about it; that he could produce his credentials; and I think I told him to do so.

Q. Were there any others from Mr. Patterson's roll that you retained?—A. Until the first of November, I believe, I retained every one of them, and since that I have retained Mr. Demars, a one-armed man from Illinois, from Mr. Morrison's district.

Q. Didn't you retain those persons there without regard to their political connections?—A. Yes, sir. I knew Demars to be a republican. Mr. Morrison told me that he was.

Q. But he was a crippled man?—A. Yes, sir; but he was an efficient man, too.

Q. Were there any others that you retained of that kind?—A. Yes, a man with no hands, from Ohio—Decker. He is a republican, too. He is on the roll still. I have not discharged him.

Q. As to Alcorn being on the soldiers' roll, state what you know about him.—A. The first I knew about him was that his own Representative, Mr. Finley, and Mr. McMahon asked me to put him on the roll, at least temporarily, and to see if I could not retain him after that. I told them I had a place where I could put a disabled soldier for part of the month. And I said to Mr. McMahon, "You are one of those who took part in the debate the other day on this question of soldiers, and I ask you if this man is competent to go on the roll." "O, yes," said Mr. McMahon, "he is competent," and he and Mr. Finley both gave him a very high character. And then Mr. Alcorn filed his papers with me recommending him as a man who had exhibited marked gallantry and done good service on the field of battle. I think it stated that he was in nearly every battle from Bull Run to Appomattox.

Q. Was there a statement that he had been wounded?—A. Yes, sir, I think there was.

Q. In connection with this question of the soldiers' roll I will ask you whether the term "disabled soldier" occurs in the law?—A. Not in the last appropriation act, which is the law.

Q. Mr. McMahon's position in the committee was that it would require the loss of a limb to bring a man within the rule?

Mr. Cox suggested that if it was proposed to prove the views of members of the Committee of Accounts in regard to the interpretation of statutes they ought to be proved by their own testimony and not by the witness.

Mr. HANNA. We propose to be perfectly frank about our defense. We admit freely that at the beginning of this Congress, at the extra session, Mr. Polk was guilty of some irregularities, but our defense is that he had precedents, that he came in as a new man, and that he was annoyed and tortured by applicants for office, members of Congress, widows, the persons themselves, everybody, and if he is to be estopped from showing the motives which controlled his action in a matter where there is no moral turpitude alleged we think it is a great hardship.

Mr. Cox said he had no objection whatever to the witness citing precedents or testifying to any facts; the objection was to his testifying to another man's interpretation of a statute.

The question was overruled, and the examination proceeded as follows:

Q. Was there any law or any appropriation made for an irregular force under Mr. Patterson by resolution or otherwise, at any time?—A. O, yes, sir. There have been frequent payments out of the contingent fund by resolution of the House.

Q. For a force not within the law?—A. Yes, sir. There is a letter written by the Clerk of the House which I proposed to file at the beginning of my testimony which shows that.

Q. Is there any law that you know of requiring a medical examination or certificate for men that are put on the soldiers' roll?—A. No, sir; I don't think there is any such law; I have never seen it if there is.

Q. Is there any provision made for a medical examiner for you in your department as Doorkeeper?—A. No, sir.

Q. You are not a medical examiner yourself?—A. I am not.

Q. Mr. Alcorn's papers showed that he had been a wounded soldier?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You did not examine him after that to ascertain the fact; you relied upon his certificates?—A. Yes, sir; and upon the statements of his Representatives, and his own statements. I have been in the habit of taking the statements of members of Congress.

Q. Who did you say Mr. Bennett was?

A. He was an old soldier of the Mexican war, and also of the late war, but he was rather superannuated at the time of the last war, and I think he was doing quartermaster's duty.

Q. Who is Mr. Knapp?—A. An old soldier; an appointment from the State of New York.

Q. Do you know whether he is a pensioner?—A. Yes, sir; so represented to me. I don't know whether I saw his papers, but I believe him to be a pensioner.

Q. J. G. Knight you have explained about to-day?—A. Yes.

Q. Who is Payne?—A. I explained about him in my testimony yesterday.

Q. Have you anything to say about Travis?—A. I have no knowledge at all about him, except that by looking at the roll I find that he was on my roll from the 16th to the 31st of October, and I presume he was on Mr. Patterson's roll before that. I have no knowledge of him after the 1st of November. I don't know him when I see him.

Q. You spoke about two pages and three laborers not on the regular roll; how are they to be paid?—A. The two pages are the riding-page and the telegraph and mail page, who have been here, one from the Forty-second and one from the Forty-third Congress, and they are indispensable.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Are they over and above the twenty-eight authorized by law?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have those pages usually been employed over and above the twenty-eight?—A. I cannot find from the records that at any time there has been less than twelve or fourteen pages employed more than the number authorized by law.

By Mr. SEXTON:

Q. Is there any more than one on the floor now in excess of the twenty-eight?—A. Two: the riding-page and the telegraph-page. My assistant can state these facts better than I can. I have already said that I ordered him to discharge those two pages, and he said he could not get along without them, and he went to Committee of Accounts about them.

By Mr. COX:

Q. The statute explicitly provides for three riding-pages on the regular list; how then can you say that you are authorized to put other people in their places and then insist upon their being retained as extra force because of the necessity?—A. The law simply says, three of whom shall be riding-pages.

Q. Yes; but if you, as the officer in charge, say that certain pages shall be the riding-pages, that brings them within the statute, does it not?—A. Well, I think it is impossible to do the work with that force. The gentleman who framed that law probably knew nothing about the management of the pages of the House or the necessities of the case. Twenty-eight pages are not enough.

Q. Are three riding-pages necessary?—A. I think there are three, one to ride a horse, and two to go in the cars. We frequently use five or six.

Q. But three are necessary, are they?—A. There is no question about it.

Q. Very well. Now, the law provides for those three riding-pages, but you say that more than twenty-five pages are required besides those riding-pages?—A. I do say that more are necessary; and I say, furthermore, that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the House has not been managed or the work done with less than from forty to forty-two pages until now. Even in December there was a large number of volunteer pages all the time working for the members, as I have explained, but since the 10th of January there have been only the twenty-eight pages authorized by law, except Tom Bryan, who is there by resolution of the House, and these two pages who are used for messenger work.

Q. What have you to state about Bell being appointed contrary to the wishes of General Williams?—A. As the roll will show, I made no appointments except a few until the 1st of November, and then I apportioned out the patronage I had determined to give to the different Democratic delegations, and I put down one messenger and one laborer for Michigan, which was a very liberal allowance, but I have explained that General Williams was a good friend of mine, and I felt inclined to do as much for him as I could. He was very anxious to get two appointments. He wanted a man named Cullum appointed as a laborer, a man whom I did appoint, and who is still on the roll. Mr. Harman, the father-in-law of Bell, made application to me to appoint Mr. Bell, and I said, "Sir, I have given a messenger to Michigan, and it is for General Williams to decide who the man shall be, not for me; all I do is to take the suggestion of the delegation, but I will object if the man they give me is not suitable for the place. You will have to get General Williams to request me to make the appointment." General Williams did request the appointment. He said that Cullum was his special favorite, and he wanted him appointed first, and then if I would give him a messenger he wanted Bell. I made the appointment in November, and on the last of November I discharged Mr. Bell by written notice. He was put down on the list with the others, and drew his $65.20 like the rest, I suppose.

Q. I did not understand fully what you said yesterday about Mr. Wedderburn.—A. Mr. Wedderburn took his chances on having a place created by the House.

Q. When was he placed on the roll, if at all?—A. The first time, I think, he was ever on any annual roll, I put him on to act as superintendent of the document-room from the 15th of January to the 1st of February. I suspended the superintendent of the document-room and I continued Mr. Wedderburn in that position until yesterday morning, when I restored Mr. Seaton Gales to his position in the document-room and put Mr. Wedderburn in my office temporarily, informing him in writing that, for the time being, I wanted him to come there and act as clerk and go on the roll, beginning on the morning of the 13th and going on until the last day of this month.

Q. There is a page by the name of Kalbfus; was he on Mr. Patterson's roll?—A. I think the roll shows that he has been a page a long time; when I came into my position I found him there.

Q. Who is Roberts; one of the pages?—A. Willie Roberts; he is a little fellow that I discharged because he was too small to do the work.

Q. Was he paid?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. H. M. Rogers; something was said about your making his appointment; look at the paper which I now hand you, and state whether it has been on file in your office.—A. Yes; it is so marked.

Q. Was it upon that recommendation that you made that appointment?—A. Yes; it was upon this recommendation, but there were a great many personal requests besides.

Mr. HANNA read the paper in evidence, as follows:

To John W. Polk, Esq., Doorkeeper House of Representatives:

We learn with pleasure that you have acceded to the request of the friends of Col. H. M. Rogers by expressing your willingness to appoint him to a place upon your staff, and while thanking you for the recognition, respectfully suggest that, in view of the very valuable service he has rendered the party during the past two years in Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois, that you assign him to as *remunerative* a position as possible.

We cordially indorse him as in every way worthy your confidence and favor.

Respectfully,

J. E. McDONALD,
Senator from Indiana.
D. W. VOORHEES,
Senator from Indiana.
B. W. HANNA.
E. C. BOUDINOT.
D. N. MORRISON,
M. C. from Illinois.
W. W. ARMSTRONG,
Editor Cleveland Plain Dealer.
E. B. FINLEY,
M. C. from Ohio.
A. H. JACKSON.
CHAS. H. SARGENT,
Editor Cincinnati Enquirer.
D. FLANAGAN,
Editor Union-Democrat, Urbana.
MILTON SAYLER,
M. C. from Ohio.
A. V. RICE,
M. C. from Ohio.
THOS. R. COBB,
M. C. from Indiana.
THOMAS EWING,
M. C. from Ohio.
B. S. FULLER,
M. C. from Indiana.
A. H. HAMILTON,
M. C. from Indiana.
GEORGE A. BICKNELL,
M. C. from Indiana.
G. C. WALKER,
M. C. from Virginia.

Q. Upon that paper you appointed Rogers?—A. Yes; I appointed him after that was filed.

Q. In your testimony the other day you said something about extra force being employed and paid in the Doorkeeper's department at the second session of the Forty-fourth Congress, and you promised to furnish a statement of it; is this paper [showing it to witness] the one you then alluded to?—A. Yes, sir; this is the paper I alluded to when I began my testimony. The Clerk of the House, in my presence, directed Mr. Voorhees to make that statement from the books.

Mr. HANNA read the paper in evidence, as follows:

CLERK'S OFFICE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.,
Washington, D. C., December 13, 1877.

There were employed and paid, in the Doorkeeper's department, House of Representatives, during the second session of the Forty-fourth Congress, as appears from the books of this office, an extra force of forty-seven persons. The aggregate amount paid such extra force was $8,959.21.

C. S. VOORHEES, *Assistant to Chief Clerk.*

Q. When were you an assistant sergeant-at-arms in New Orleans?—A. Last January and part of February.

Q. How does the period of that service compare as to date with the time of your agency for the paving company, and the end of that operation?—A. My obligations to the paving company ended when they secured the contract from the commissioners. I had nothing more whatever to do with them, and did not consider that I had anything to do with them in any way whatever.

Q. State whether you had any legal interest in anything that occurred after that in connection with that company, or whether that was the end of your connection with them.—A. Well, I had this claim on the Grahamite Company. The understanding was that I was to have the control of the Grahamite Company in Saint Louis, and I claimed that inasmuch as the whole thing had failed (the company went all to pieces and the contracting parties were irresponsible in every respect) they ought to at least pay me back my hotel-bills and traveling-expenses; which they did not do.

Q. State whether or not the ultimate prospect of their operations in Saint Louis was your consideration for being connected with them.—A. Yes, sir; that was the real consideration with me.

Q. In regard to pavements to be laid in Saint Louis; was there any Congressional action or legislation needed?—A. None whatever, of course.

Q. None in progress, then?—A. None whatever, of course.

Q. And none to be obtained that you knew of?—A. No, sir. The bill which provided for the paving of Pennsylvania avenue embodied the appropriation, and the House, by its action, created a commission and authorized them only to give contracts at a public letting, and my recollection is that there were over a hundred bids for different kinds of pavements; and the commissioners were intrusted altogether with the payment for the work. The bill itself provides for that. They did that upon certificates, and the money was to be paid partly, or I think mostly, from the Treasury of the United States.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. Please draw the distinction at this point between the Grahamite Company and the Neufchatel Company, if they were distinct companies.—A. Yes; they were two distinct companies, but they were both aiming at the same end; they were both asphalt companies, one having a natural and the other an artificial asphalt, and they were working in harmony with a view to establishing the asphalt pavement as the proper one to be adopted, and the result was that the commissioners divided the work.

Q. Did the Neufchatel Company break up also?—A. O, yes, sir; it broke all to pieces.

Q. You spoke of having been a counselor for the company; what did you mean by that?—A. Well, I used to advise them what I thought was the best plans to take. They seemed to have some confidence in my judgment about how they should proceed.

Q. You said that your compensation was to be a fixed amount?—A. I had it on a sliding-scale with the Neufchatel Company; it was to come in according to the profits. They estimated that there would be so much profit in the work; that if they got the contract at a certain fixed price it would be worth so much, and if the price was reduced it would be worth so much.

Q. When did that company break up?—A. I don't know. They had

to make an assignment of their contract before they could give their bond.

Q. Was there any part of what you were to have as compensation outstanding when you went to New Orleans?—A. No, sir; nothing but a little obligation of Mr. Taylor, who was an agent of the English company. In the mean time he had transferred his contract. In the first place the contract was to be taken in the name of some other parties; I don't remember the names of all the parties, but I know that Mr. Taylor was the agent of the company, and the bid was put in his name; then before the bond could be given for the prosecution of the work he made an assignment of his contract to a Mr. Williams, I think, and he made the bond and went on with the work. Then, before the work was half through, the whole thing went to pieces, as I understand. The fact is, I was so disgusted with the whole thing that I ceased to take any interest in it. I tried to get this little balance, but I did not try much. I only had Mr. Taylor's obligation, and he was broken up at the time, and I destroyed the obligation.

Q. Is there any outstanding obligation connected with that matter now?—A. None whatever.

Q. This was during the Forty-fourth Congress?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has there been any attempt, by bill or otherwise, to bring that claim before Congress?—A. O, no, sir; it could not be done.

Q. You had nothing to do with the matter except that claim for your personal services?—A. Nothing whatever. I never saw or heard anything of this bill that was presented here yesterday only I had a general idea that there was a question raised between the railway company and the commissioners as to who should put the rock curbing next to the rails, and the commissioners decided that it was their duty under the law to do that, and to pay for it; and my recollection, from hearsay, is that they gave the contract to some stone-man up in New England, but of course I had no kind of interest in it.

Q. In regard to the assurances you gave Mr. Coryell about the assistance you were to render him, please explain that so that the committee may understand it fully.—A. Well, in the afternoon of the last day of December my office was quite full and I went there and said to Mr. Coryell, "I want you to come over to my office," referring to my other office, at my residence. He came over about dark, and as soon as we were seated I said, "Mr. Coryell, I have a disagreeable duty to perform, and that is to notify you that I shall have to discharge you as my clerk." He expressed surprise and said, "What in the world is that for, colonel?" "Well," said I, "the main cause is that you are not competent; another reason is, I want the place for somebody else." He said, "Who are you going to put in my place?" Said I, "I have not decided positively, but I think I will put Rufus Polk there."

By Mr. Cox:

Q. Who is Rufus Polk?—A. He is a young man from Tennessee; one of my family, a very distant kinsman. I said, "Mr. Coryell, there has been a good deal of pressure brought to bear upon me for your removal; I have not felt inclined to yield to that so much, but it is mainly because you are incompetent and because I want somebody there who is capable and whom I have full confidence in." That was the substance of the whole thing. Mr. Coryell after a little while said, "Well, I know that I am not a good clerk; I know that I am not competent as a clerk; while I have had from twenty to thirty clerks under me often, I do not consider myself a good clerk." I said, "I told you in the first

place that I did not think you were suitable as a clerk, and I wanted you to take the janitor's place, and then I wanted you to take the place in the sealing-room, but you seemed to have such an anxiety to be my clerk that I yielded to your wishes." He asked me if I could not help him in some other way, and he spoke of his having a claim for back-pay before the Committee of Accounts, and asked me if I could not help him some there. I said, "Mr. Coryell, I am disposed to help you every way I can, sir, that is right; but if your claim is right, the Committee on Accounts will allow it without any interference from me, and I do not think I can be of much service to you there, for the newspapers have charged that I have been making a good many appointments for the members of the committee, and that will make them a little chary." This committee understand that I am not undertaking to state every word of the conversation, but just the substance of it. Mr. Coryell said, "Well, colonel, I hope you will give me permission to tender my resignation." I said, "Certainly, sir;" and I thought he was in the act of sitting down to write it, and I said, "In the morning will do quite as well, sir." I said, "I feel very kindly toward you, sir (it is my nature to be that way), and I think I may be able to put you in a position outside where you can make more money than in any position about the House." I don't know that he asked me what the position was, but I think he did—any way, I told him that it was an outside operation. I forgot to state here that I remarked that the Speaker was a warm friend of his, having known his father in Pennsylvania, who has always been represented to me as having been a very respectable gentleman, and he said, "Perhaps the Speaker would do something for me." I said, "I don't doubt but what he will try to do so, and if you wish I will go with you to the Speaker and join in the request." Of course Mr. Coryell left rather sadly, but he left cordially, and we shook hands, and that is about all there was about it. The next morning I received from him the letter, which is on file here, refusing to resign.

Q. State the conversation that followed that, as to what you would do for him in regard to future employment and what that future employment was?—A. I did not tell him what it was; I did not tell him what I would do for him, except to say that I thought I could put him in a position outside. I can state, however, that I was trying to form a company with other friends to work a chrome vein that had been discovered in Maryland.

Q. Mr. Coryell says in these charges: "I further charge John W. Polk with having a large amount of money due him for lobby-service from parties who had the contracts for paving Pennsylvania avenue during the past year, and that the payment of this money is now dependent upon future appropriations by Congress, which makes him interested in aiding such further legislation and appropriations by the present Congress, of which he is Doorkeeper."—A. I have no interest in any bill in the world except one, which I had almost forgotten and which amounts to nothing. I will tell you about that. In the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress, Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, at the instance of my own Representative, Mr. Franklin, introduced a bill providing that the government should pay my wife for the use and occupation of some property of hers in New Orleans which she has in her own right, separate and apart from me. That property was taken possession of by the Federal authorities at the time of the occupation of New Orleans, and used continuously for, I think, nearly five years by the Quartermaster's Department. That bill was introduced, and from that time to this I have never appeared before the committee in regard to it, and have never

spoken a word to the members of the committee on the subject. I regarded all such claims as prohibited by the general statute, Louisiana having been a State in rebellion, and I regarded it as a myth, and as a thing not worth wasting time upon, and I had almost forgotten the whole transaction.

Q. Have you a copy of your rules that you issued for your employés?—A. I have not a copy here.

Q. Is there among them a rule prohibiting any employé from lobbying?—A. Yes, sir; that is one of my rules. It is made a cause of dismissal.

Q. This man says in his charges that he was offered by you an interest in several bills in consideration of his resigning. What do you say about that?—A. In the first place, I never asked him for his resignation. I removed him, and he asked my permission to tender his resignation. In the next place, I made no such offer. I have no interest in any bills before Congress. I never said so.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. In connection with this conversation with Mr. Coryell, state whether you sent for him to come to your house at that time, or was it a voluntary call on his part?—A. During the afternoon, probably after the adjournment of the House, I said to him, "I want you to come over to my house." I went into the office here in the House with the intention of notifying him of his discharge then, but there were several persons present, and I told him to come over to my house.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. The expression "outside operation" has been used here; I forget by whom.—A. I may have used that expression myself.

Q. What outside operation did you refer to?—A The chrome mine. That was the only thing in my mind at that time.

Q. Was there anything pending in Congress with reference to that chrome operation?—A. Of course not.

Q. Was there to be anything that you knew of?—A. No, sir; of course not. It was a pure business operation, requiring no legislation.

Q. In a paper filed here in connection with the examination of Mr. Coryell a statement is made that you said that you defied Congress; that you had Tom Scott at your back. What have you to say about that?—A. In the first place I know Mr. Scott when I see him, but I never spoke to him in my life that I am aware of.

Q. Has Mr. Scott, or anybody in his interest, made you any promise?—A. Nobody on earth.

Q. Are you in any way connected with his interests?—A. In no way on earth; not the slightest connection.

Q. Are you in any way connected with the Texas Pacific lobby?—A. In no way whatever; and I hope the committee will send for the gentlemen and put them on the stand.

Q. Have you had any conversation with Mr. Finley, a lobbyist, requesting him to take charge of any measures here?—A. No, sir; never. He is the last gentleman I should go to if I had any such purpose. I never had any conversation with him on any such subject, and very little conversation at all with him during my life. I know him but slightly.

Q. There was a bill shown you some time ago, during this investigation; what about that?—A. I had nothing to do with it.

Q. Is there anything more that you desire to state in connection with

what has been brought out by the committee on this examination?—A. I cannot think of anything now.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. I think you have stated that by the law you have twenty-three laborers, and I understand you to say that that force is not sufficient for the work.—A. At times the force is insufficient.

Q. How many employés of this House who are on the roll as laborers, are occupied in other than laborers' work?—A. There have been six or seven at times; sometimes not so many.

Q. Six or seven men on the laborer's roll and engaged in other occupations?—A. They are all the time doing partial labor. I have stated the case of Mr. McDonnell.

Q. What is a laborer's duty here?—A. It is really not defined in the law. I take it for granted that it is to do all the menial work. At one time there was a large number of employés called laborers in the folding-room—book-folders—and they were used for that purpose and as messengers alternately.

Q. There are two laborers who act as barbers; they were on the roll last year?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And also one of those laborers who brush our coats and take charge of them?—A. I think not.

Q. He was for part of the session. Now, how many persons are there on the roll as laborers who might have done that sort of duty but who have been employed in occupations of other kinds? You have mentioned Mr. McDonnell as one case; you assigned him to clerical duty with a committee.—A. As messenger to two committees, and he has been acting as clerk to Mr. Schleicher's committee, and, I think he told me, to some other.

Q. He has performed no duty as laborer?—A. No, sir; except cleaning up and taking care of his committee-rooms.

Q. What other employé is there on the laborers' roll who has been employed on such duty as this of Mr. McDonnell?—A. They change very frequently.

Q. Just state what others who are on the laborers' roll have been so employed, within your recollection, at different times?—A. You will have to prove that through my assistant.

Q. You do not know of any others yourself?—A. Yes, sir; there are some others. I think there is a young man by the name of May that I had up in the gallery, but we found the work too hard for him, and the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads made a special request that he should be left at their committee-room until the rush was over, and he has been left there in that capacity for the last ten or twelve days. Prior to that he was at one time working in the folding-room, and at another time he cleaned up the upper gallery and the newspaper-reporters' room. He is a boy of delicate appearance, and when they made this application I told Mr. Donavin to send him there.

Q. Whom else do you remember having put on other than laborers' duties?—A. There are others, but I cannot remember them.

Q. Will you please, then, get Mr. Donavin to give this committee a list of the men who have been on the roll as laborers but employed in other occupations?—A. I will do so. Yesterday I directed Colonel Donavin to put every laborer in his place except Mr. McDonnell.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. Hasn't it been pretty hard on the laborers actually employed as such to have other persons on that roll engaged in other work?—A. Yes,

sir; very hard. Frequently the laborers have had to do laborer's work and then to go and do messenger work besides.

The CHAIRMAN. What I want to know is not how many have been employed in additional laborer's work but who have been employed at other duties than those of laborer's while borne on the laborers' roll.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. Haven't you had a man who is on the roll as a laborer employed about your house?—A. No, sir. I even pay my own hostler, which heretofore has not been the custom. The first few days here Colonel Donavin borrowed from the Sergeant-at-Arms a negro boy who used to go over morning and evening and black our boots; I don't know whether he is on the Sergeant-at-Arms's roll, but, at any rate, it was only for two or three days that he did that work, and with that exception I never have been waited on by anybody who was on the rolls. I have a boy who has been with me for some time, and who, before I took him to my house, had done twenty and odd days' work here, for which he is paid on that extra roll, but that was all done prior to his coming about my house, and he has never been paid a cent of government money since he has been there with me.

By Mr. COX:

Q. What do you know of any employés on the roll actually hiring colored men or others to do their work for them at much less than their own pay and pocketing the balance without doing any work themselves?—A. I found that to be a custom when I came here, and a great deal of trouble has grown out of it; that was the cause, as I have been informed by members, of resolutions being introduced to pay men who had worked during the vacation for others who were actually on the roll. It is one of my orders now that that shall not be done, but that each man shall perform his own duty. I find, however, that with the Committee of Claims the members themselves have had a boy for what purpose I don't know, but I notified them some time ago that that boy must not look to me for pay on my roll. You can get better testimony, however, in regard to that matter from my assistant than from myself. I think that in one or two cases where persons were sick that has been permitted. I think Colonel Donavin told me that there was some one on the laborers' roll that he had permitted to employ a man to do his work, but I have given very strict orders that if it is permitted at any time, he shall see that the men employed are paid for their work, and I have tried to break the system up.

By Mr. COOK:

Q. You have never given your approval or sanction to any such thing?—A. No, I don't think I have. I may have done it under certain circumstances.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Have you not yourself suggested to anybody, as one means of helping him out, that he could get a colored man to do his work and make money in that way?—A. I said some time ago to a Dr. Scott, a dentist, who was very persistent and whose friends were persistent, "Dr. Scott, you are the stoutest man here that I know of to carry wood, but I confess that I hate to ask a gentleman to pack wood; now, there is a boy here that I have confidence in, he has been here a long time, and if you have a mind to hire that boy to pack that wood I will make an exception in your case if you will agree to pay him a good floor salary." I had in my mind a boy named Pim. It was not finally de-

cided at that time whether Dr. Scott would assent to that or not, but the wood had to be carried, and I told Pim to go ahead and carry the wood. Dr. Scott refused to divide his salary with any one, and Pim worked four days, when I told him to quit and I would pay him out of my own pocket.

Q. Was Dr. Scott employed as a laborer?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then why didn't you insist upon his doing the laborer's work?—A. Well, I have done it now, sir; but then I hesitated about making a man do it if he chose to hire another man that I thought could do it a heap better.

Q. But if a man was in such reduced circumstances that he was obliged to hire out for menial work, ought he or ought he not to do the work?—A. I think he ought to do the work, and I have issued an order that it shall be so.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How long has Dr. Scott been on your roll?—A. I think only from January.

Q. What has he been doing?—A. I really don't know exactly. I leave all that to my assistant; those men are under his charge. In the first place they are under the janitor, some of them, but those that are assigned to messenger-duty are under the Doorkeeper.

Q. Do you or do you not know that he didn't do laborer's duty?—A. I don't believe that he has done it. I think he has done messenger duty all the time; I saw him at the door yesterday morning.

Q. He has been doing messenger-duty and Pim part of the time has done his work?—A. For four days.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Is there a boy named Flynn on the laborers' roll?—A. Yes, sir; and he is doing laborer's duty in the folding-room.

Q. Are you sure of that?—A. Yes, sir; for I took him there and put him at it myself.

Q. Has anybody else been doing that work?—A. No, sir; he has been working upstairs sweeping out the galleries, but we changed him because there is an absolute necessity for extra laborers in the folding-room over and above four that are there.

Q. What age is he?—A. I should judge that he is seventeen or eighteen years of age; he is a good, stout, rugged little Irishman.

Q. And you are confident that nobody else is doing his work?—A. I know he is at work.

Q. What did you say to Mr. Duffy about his being able to help himself out by hiring a colored man to do his work and pocketing the difference between his pay and what he paid the colored man?—A. Well, we have had a great deal of conversation. One night, down at his member's room, there were four of us present, and we had a conversation. We had had a great deal of difficulty about arranging to get Mr. Duffy fixed right, and the proposition was made to me to appoint his son a page. I told him I would do it, and that would bring his salary, counting the $1,200 for himself and the page's pay, up to pretty nearly $2,000, the amount that he originally expected, though he had agreed to accept $1,600. His Representative said: "No, I object to that; you cannot have two appointments in one family from my district." But I don't remember that there was anything said about his hiring any one. There were two other gentlemen present, and if there was anything said about hiring a negro, I have forgotten it.

Mr. Hanna objected to the examination of his client in regard to any

statement made by Duffy, who, as one of the accusers, ought first to be examined in chief before Mr. Polk should be cross-examined in regard to his charges.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You say you have put Mr. Flynn in the folding-room because the four laborers authorized by law are not sufficient?—A. Yes; and I have got several others there.

Q. You say that the law authorizes four laborers for that department; what do you mean by that?—A. As I understand, the law provides that four men may be employed there regularly as packers and shippers. One of them is employed sometimes as a timekeeper and bookkeeper; but the work has been very heavy, and the superintendent of the folding-room called on me by letter for three extra laborers. He said that he could not rely on those persons who did work there by contract; that he had no right to ask them to pack books and carry them in and out, and he must have more laborers. There is one boy on the laborers' roll who puts up the members' Records every morning. He has been trained to it, and he is about the only one that can do it. His name is Fossett.

By Mr. PUGH:

Q. Do you mean that he files the Records?—A. Each member is entitled, I believe, to twenty-four Records every morning, and this boy folds them and brings them up, and they are taken to the sealing-room, and are distributed to members as they call for them. He is on the annual labor-roll. Then there is another one, who is assistant bookkeeper. He keeps the time of all the contract men; and this boy Fossett, in addition to putting up the Records, superintends the speech-folders, all of which work is done by contract. Then there is one bookkeeper, and very often we have to have pretty near the whole laboring force in there to pack books. There have come in there about a quarter of a million of Agricultural Reports, and they have to be carried in, carried down stairs, put up in tiers, and then brought up again; and it requires a great deal of labor. The labor there is sometimes more and sometimes less; but it always takes a great deal to get along at all.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The majority of those in the folding-room are employed by contract?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are they generally men or boys?—A. Generally men.

Q. What pay does a man get there? Is it better than a laborer's pay?—A. No, sir; it is rare for them to make $20 a month per man. One or two experts earn $24 or $25.

Q. Is not that because they cannot get occupation? If they were occupied all the time what would their pay amount to?—A. I don't think any man could make over from $25 to $28 at it at the present prices. The speech-folders' pay depends on the number of speeches; sometimes they make ten cents and sometimes a dollar and a half.

By Mr. COX:

Q. I have one or two questions which have been suggested in reference to a matter which you have testified about. You said awhile ago that you had no connection whatever with the Texas Pacific Railway people or with any lobby supposed to exist in that interest. Have they what is known as their "headquarters" in town?—A. O, yes, sir.

Q. Are you and Mr. Donavin in the habit of frequenting that headquarters?—A. Yes, sir; I go there very often. Governor Brown's first

wife was a kinswoman of mine, and he is a Tennesseean himself, and an old friend.

Q. Have you procured passes to the floor of the House for any of those people, or for anybody in their interest?—A. Governor Brown never needed any pass until lately, and I don't think I have ever asked for a pass for any one of them. I went to the Speaker once and asked him if he expected to give passes. A man connected with I think the Pacific Railroad of California (unless you want his name I don't propose to give it) came to me and asked me for a pass, and I told him that I gave no passes to any one; that I always applied to the Speaker. I went to the Speaker and asked him if he would give that gentleman a pass, and he declined to give the pass, but told me to send the man to him, and the gentleman never did get the pass. I don't remember that I ever did get a pass for any of them.

Q. Have you procured from the Texas Pacific Railroad people railway passes for any one?—A. Yes, sir; I have sometimes asked them for passes; but you had better put them on the stand. I will state further that Captain Bofinger is a very old acquaintance of mine, and from my own State. I applied to them for a pass recently, but didn't get it.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. Col. James O. Brodhead and many of the leading Saint Louis people make that their headquarters when they come here, don't they?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And they have been here a good deal lately, haven't they?—A. Yes, sir. I go there to meet Missourians very often.

Q. You go there to meet those gentlemen—your old neighbors and friends?—A. Yes, sir; that is all there is in it.

Q. Have the Texas Pacific Railway people promised you any favors or asked you for any influence in consideration of any passes to the floor that you have got for them?—A. They never have, and I have asked for none, except now and then to ask for a pass for some poor fellow.

By Mr. COX:

Q. As to the extra men paid on the extra rolls, am I or am I not correct in understanding that they were all sworn in when they went to work?—A. No; I don't think they were all sworn in. I think the majority of them were, but some were not.

Q. Was it the intention to have them all sworn in, whether regular or extra employés?—A. Yes, sir; it was the intention, of course, to have them all sworn in; but that whole question came up in the discussion before the Committee of Accounts, and I think the Clerk paid them, without reference to whether they had been sworn in or not, out of this contingent fund on the roll that was made up. I have been very particular since, and I am now, about having every man sworn in.

Q. And that was the intention all the time?—A. That was the intention.

The CHAIRMAN. I have received, among other things, some anonymous letters with regard to your procuring passes from Mr. Scott's roads for employés of this House, and a statement that that was in consideration of services rendered by you. Will you state whether that is the fact?

Mr. HANNA. I hope, Mr. Chairman, that you will not ask any questions based on anonymous letters. How can we defend ourselves before this committee if we are to be attacked in this way?

The CHAIRMAN. I don't ask the question merely on account of the anonymous letter. I, as a member of this committee, want to know if

Colonel Polk gets passes from railroad companies in consideration of any services rendered them here.

The WITNESS. No, sir; not at all.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. Didn't I send a poor man to you the other day to get a pass on that railroad and was it not refused?—A. Yes, sir; that is true. I tried very hard to get it. I wrote to Captain Bofinger to get it, and he has since informed me that they have quit giving passes to anybody; that they simply receive the applications in writing and forward them to Philadelphia and let the authorities there do as they please about them.

Mr. HANNA. I think I ought to say to the committee that we consider it a great hardship to stand here on an open plain and let these scoundrels lie in ambush and fire into us in this treacherous way.

The CHAIRMAN. I asked that question because I thought it would be to Mr. Polk's advantage to have an opportunity to answer it.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. A question has been sent to me to be propounded to Mr. Polk which I think it would be a privilege for him to be permitted to answer, and I will put the question. Are you acquainted with Colonel Ordway, formerly Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives?—A. Yes, sir; he is a neighbor of mine.

Q. Is he known as a lobbyist?—A. I don't know anything about that.

Q. Is he engaged as a lobbyist?—A. I don't know that he is. I understood him to be the superintendent of the Washington Market.

Q. Are you on terms of intimacy with him?—A. Well, I have known Colonel Ordway since the 20th day of October last. That was the first time I ever spoke to him in my life. I have been a tenant of his; I rented a house from him, and I have moved out of his house into another now, but my assistant and myself keep the rear end of his building as an office.

Q. Have you ever procured passes to the floor of the House of Representatives at his request?—A. No, sir. He never has required them, but I suppose he would now. He was twelve years an officer of the House, I understand.

Q. There is another question suggested in regard to the amount of rent you paid him.—A. Well, sir, I paid $100 a month for the whole house, and I moved out of his house because I got a cheaper rent. I wish you would put Colonel Ordway on the stand.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, *February* 15, 1878.

The committee met at 10 a. m.

Mr. HANNA. Something was said yesterday about retaining Mr. Silver as a witness here. Not wishing to prolong the examination, we are satisfied with his testimony already given, and, so far as the defense is concerned, will not require him further.

JAMES P. ALCORN sworn and examined.

By Mr. COX:

Question. Please to state to the committee in what capacity, if at all, you have been employed in or about the House of Representatives; how you are employed; the method of payment; what roll you are on, and everything about it.—Answer. I come from Bucyrus, Ohio. About

the 10th of October I came here with my member, Mr. Finley, and was placed on the soldiers' roll on the 24th of November as a messenger.

Q. How long were you so employed, and when, if at all, were you discharged or re-employed?—A. I had no official notice of my discharge. I staid here until the 24th of December, and then I asked Colonel Polk for leave to go home, and he said, "I told Mr. Finley—I don't know whether I told you or not—that I could not keep you on longer than the 15th, and I would like to see the Ohio delegation together," or something to that effect. He said I was at liberty to go wherever I pleased until the reassembling of Congress.

Q. What was said about your returning or being employed then?—A. Well, I came back and found I was not on the roll. I was paid up to the 15th of December. I said to Mr. Donavin, "How does this come? I thought the resolution of the House was to pay all those that were employed up to the 1st of January?" He said, "I don't know anything about it; you will have to see Mr. Polk." I said, "Now, if this is divided up to help somebody else out, I have not any objection, but I want to know something about it." He said no, that that was not the case; he said he supposed I was paid up to the 15th.

Q. To whom had you been reporting for duty?—A. Mr. Donavin; after he went home I reported to Mr. Chauncey.

Q. No intimation, you say, had been given you of any discharge down to the 24th of December?—A. No, sir; I hadn't any official notice of my discharge at all until the 1st of this month. I had been here under expense for a good while, and had only drawn about three weeks' pay, and had done the same duty as the rest; and my member was anxious to have something for me to do—I came here with him—and he asked for nothing only a place for me, and Mr. Polk said he would like to have me, and he would try and fix a place. Then on the 15th of January my member came to me and said that Mr. Polk would put me on duty, and that if there was an increase of force he would put me on the regular roll.

Q. Were you put on duty?—A. Yes, sir; I did duty just the same as the rest of them.

Q. How long have you done duty the same as the rest of the messengers?—A. From the 24th of November, I consider.

Q. Did you do duty immediately on your return on the 10th of January?—A. Well, I was here and reported every morning. I was not on any roll. I cannot say that I was on duty really, but I was here all the time and on the floor.

Q. What had been the duty assigned to you prior to the recess?—A. I was at the door in the rear of the lobby leading to the Sergeant-at-Arms' room.

Q. Where have you been since?—A. I was at the north door after the 15th of January.

Q. Had anybody told you to stop serving there?—A. When the order was issued to exclude people from the floor, I was put at the door in the rear of the lobby.

Q. Who made the change?—A. I believe it was Mr. Donavin, from day to day.

Q. Are you reporting now in the same way?—A. No, sir; not since the first of the month.

Q. I have been informed that you were a soldier, and a gallant soldier; but I wish to ask whether you were disabled in any way by wounds for ordinary duty?—A. Do you mean now, or at the time?

Q. Now, of course.—A. No, sir; nothing only rheumatism from a wound in the shoulder, which troubles me when I get cold.

Q. You have not lost a limb or been prevented in any way from ordinary employment?—A. No, sir.

Q. Are you on the United States pension-roll?—A. No, sir; I have never applied for a pension. I had two brothers killed in battle, and I have one at home now who is an invalid from wounds, and he has never applied for a pension; we never got any bounty either. I have never asked a position from my government before, and I do not think I will trouble them again if they do not do something now.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You got your full pay for the time for which you were paid?—A. Yes, sir, for that period; but I reported here up to the 24th before I knew anything to the contrary.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Were you present when Mr. McMahon and Mr. Finley came to me in November and asked me to put you on the soldiers' roll.—A. No, sir; I was not.

Q. Did I or did I not tell you that at the request of your own member and Mr. McMahon I had put you temporarily on the soldiers' roll because there was a vacancy for that part of the time?—A. I don't remember. I think you said some time afterward that you had told my member that you would put me on temporarily. Said you, "I have told Mr. Finley, but I don't remember whether I have told you or not." I said, "You have not told me, that I recollect."

Q. When I discharged you on the 15th of December and paid you up to that time, did I tell you that your getting permanently on the roll would depend upon the Ohio delegation taking off one man that was on the roll?—A. Not at that time; you did some time afterward.

Q. Have you had frequent talks about that?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did I tell you at any time to work with your delegation to make a change to make a place for you?—A. Yes, sir; I believe you did.

Q. Did I tell you that not more than two soldiers from Ohio could be placed on the roll?—A. You said that was their proportion.

Q. After you returned here were you present at a conversation between Mr. Finley and myself about your going on duty again?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did Mr. Finley tell you that he had requested me to let you be on duty and that you would expect no pay for it until it was determined definitely whether you could go on the soldiers' roll or not?—A. I don't remember that; I don't know whether he did or not; I do not think he did. He said that I should go on duty, and if there was an increase of force I should be placed on the roll.

By Mr. HANNA (counsel for Mr. Polk):

Q. How long were you in the service?—A. Three years and nine months.

Q. What arm of the service?—A. First Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

Q. Did you begin in the artillery here at Bull Run and serve through the war?—A. Yes, sir. I fired the first gun across the Potomac River at the Big Falls. I was wounded in the arm at Charles Cross-Roads, in 1862, under McClellan.

Q. You say you have never made an application for a pension?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you considered yourself under the rule entitled to be a pensioner?—A. No, sir. I never made any application.

Q. You never thought yourself entitled to a pension?—A. No, sir; but I know that I am as justly entitled to it as a great many that draw it.

Q. Is this rheumatism you speak of in the arm, consequential on your wound?—A. I believe so; I never felt any of it before that.

Q. Are you affected seriously by it?—A. Sometimes. At times I cannot put my coat on without assistance.

Q. You presented to Colonel Polk, at the time your appointment was made, an application signed by a great many persons?—A. Yes, sir. I have testimonials from Captain McClellan, and Governor Curtin, and Governor Bigler, and Colonel Quay, and at home I have testimonials from General Meade and General Reynolds.

[The witness exhibited his testimonials to the members of the committee.]

Q. So that the recommendation filed with Colonel Polk was to the effect that you had been an old soldier, and had done service, and had been wounded?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. What was your rank at the close of the war?—A. I was second lieutenant in command of a battery.

Q. Were you mustered out with that rank?—A. When I was mustered in as a commissioned officer it was with the understanding that I should be mustered out with my original organization, but it was recruited up, which kept it in the field, and I was held with that organization. Then there was an order issued from the War Department, and I wrote to the department for an understanding of it. There were two or three of us who were in the same position. We considered that we had fulfilled our contract with the government and wanted to go home. The War Department said that those who were mustered in for three years would be, or could be, held to that period of service; but there were a great many officers in the Army in the same position that I was in, and the department issued an order that all those that had not been mustered six months previous to the order would be entitled to an honorable discharge, so I was mustered out. The last battle I was in was at Hatch's Run.

By Mr. Polk:

Q. Did Mr. Finley and Mr. McMahon repeat what I had said to them in that conversation that I had with them?—A. No, sir; Mr. Finley came and introduced me to you afterwards.

Q. You were not present when Mr. Finley told me to put you on again?—A. No, sir; he took me then and introduced me to Mr. Donavin.

WASHINGTON, *February* 15, 1878.

ALFRED LYLE sworn and examined.

By Mr. Cox:

Question. We want you to tell how you have been employed about the House of Representatives, in what work you have been engaged, where and how long, who employed you, and whether you have been paid. Tell the whole story.—Answer. I have been working in the House

folding-room. I worked there all summer, and I have worked there since the 15th of October up to some time in December, a little before Christmas; I have not been employed there since Christmas. I am working in the folding-room now, but I am working for Mr. Fletcher, the superintendent, who employs me to clean up his room and pays for it.

Q. How long have you been working for him?—A. Not quite a month; I think it was the 22d of last month.

Q. Are you on any government roll now?—A. No, sir; not that I know of.

Q. Is Mr. Fletcher the contractor?—A. No, sir; the superintendent of the folding-room, and he employs me to clean up his office, and make fires, and wash spittoons, &c., and he pays me for it.

Q. He is a government officer?—A. Yes, sir; superintendent of the folding-room.

Q. Who employed you in October?—A. Mr. Donavin and Colonel Polk. Mr. Donavin took my name first and set me to work cleaning the halls of the House, and three or four days afterward I was transferred down to the folding-room by a gentleman named Dunbar, who was then janitor of the House.

Q. When were you first told that you were to be no longer employed, and who told you?—A. Colonel Polk told me. I don't know the exact date, but it was between the 15th and the 21st of December.

Q. Was that the first that you had heard of it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did he tell you that you would have to stop work?—A. He sent for me one morning when I was making the fires, and told me to stop then.

Q. When were you paid for that service?—A. I have never been paid at all.

Q. Have you applied for your pay?—A. I only spoke to Colonel Polk once; that was last Saturday a week.

Q. What did he tell you?—A. He told me that he would see that I got my money, but he told me that he could not well attend to it now, but he would attend to it that following Wednesday; he said that the Committee of Accounts would meet on Wednesday, and he would be before them and make arrangements for me to get my money.

Q. When you went into the government service were you sworn in?—A. This fall?

Q. At any time?—A. Yes, sir; I took the oath of office on the 3d of November last, if I am not mistaken.

Q. Where was that?—A. In the Clerk's office.

Q. Had you been sworn in before that?—A. I was sworn in last March—the 14th, I think it was—under Mr. Patterson.

Q. When you were employed what were you told was to be your pay per month?—A. I was not told. I was to be a laborer.

Q. On the regular laborers' roll?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was your understanding that your pay would be?—A. My understanding was that it would be $60 a month—$720 a year.

Q. Did you apply at the Clerk's office at any time for your warrant for your money?—A. Yes, sir; I applied between the 1st and 3d of November; I know it was the day they were paying.

Q. What were you told then?—A. The Clerk told me that my name was sent up, but I was not sworn in and could not get no pay until I was sworn. I asked him if my name was on the roll, and he said he didn't know, and gave me the roll to look over. I looked it over and

did not see my name, and he said that the roll had been sent back without my name on it.

Q. You can read writing, can you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you make any other application at the Clerk's office for a check?—A. Yes, sir; I went there several times, but I never got any money.

Q. When you were employed were you told that there was any doubt at all about your getting pay any more than any other employé?—A. No, sir; the janitor, Mr. Dunbar, told me that I would get my money regularly, that I was on the regular roll, and he showed me my name on the roll.

By Mr. HANNA (counsel for Mr. Polk):

Q. When was that?—A. That was in October, 1877.

By Mr. COX:

Q. He showed you your name on the roll at that time?—A. Yes, sir; he came to me one morning and told me in these words, as near as I can get at it, that the laboring men on the regular roll had to saw wood for the House, that I would have to take a turn at it so many days sawing wood, and that no other men would saw wood but those that were regularly employed. I told him "All right," that I would do anything. Said he, "Those names that I have got are on the regular roll;" and of course I never questioned him at all.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. Was Colonel Polk standing by at the time?—A. No, sir; it was in the morning, before he came.

Mr. HANNA. I object to that testimony as irrelevant.

By Mr. COOK:

Q. Did you see your name on the roll that the janitor showed you?—A. Yes, sir; Alfred Lyle.

Q. How was the roll certified?—A. I didn't read over the certification of it. I didn't have any doubt about it at all. He just said, "You are on the regular roll"; and he showed it to me.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You say you had been in the employment of the House prior to this, during the summer; were you on the roll then?—A. No, sir. I didn't get any money at all.

Q. Who were you employed by?—A. By Mr. Keightly, the assistant doorkeeper.

Q. And never got any pay for it?—A. I got pay for it just before the recess.

By Mr. COOK:

Q. You are one of the men that stayed over during the summer without being employed on any roll, and that resolution was meant to pay you?—A. No, sir; I was appointed and sworn in, and sent up to a notary public by his messenger, and Mr. Bailey swore me in, and assigned me to duty in the folding-room, to clean up the room in the morning, and then to carry books and documents all day. I continued at that until some time in July, when Mr. Keightly said that they could not keep a man in the folding-room, and they put me out.

Q. Did you stay there or did you do work?—A. No, sir; Mr. Keightly assigned me to clean a hall from the main entrance as you come from the Senate down to the room of the Committee on Military Affairs, and

down around the east hall around those steps. I did that until Congress met, and I assisted in putting down the carpets.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Do you know anything about a resolution of the House that was passed to pay men for work who had done regular service but had never been sworn in?—A. I heard of it, and I think I saw it.

Q. Do you know whether you were paid under that resolution when you received your pay?—A. I was not.

Q. Didn't you get any pay for the work through the summer?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you not paid up to the 1st of November under that resolution, or for all the time?—A. No, sir; not if I understand it, and not if the Clerk understands it. If you want my knowledge of it I will give it to you. When I went to get my money for the work that I had done during the summer I spoke to Mr. Bailey, the notary public, and asked him if, when I signed that roll, I was signing away all the time that I had made here, or only the time that I had made under Mr. Patterson. He told me no. Then Dr. Henkle was standing by, and he called Mr. Adams, and he asked him, "Is this man Lyle being paid now for all the time that he has made here, or for the time that he made under the former Doorkeeper?" Mr. Adams said, "We are paying him for the time that he made under the former Doorkeeper, and there is a resolution passed to pay the men that were actually employed by Colonel Polk and failed to be sworn, and under that Lyle is entitled to his money, and as soon as Mr. Polk sends his name up I will pay it."

Q. When Mr. Bailey swore you in, did he tell you for what purpose you were being sworn in?—A. Yes, sir; the question was raised when he swore me in, as to whether or not that oath would enable us to get pay for the fifteen days that we had made in October. Mr. Bailey said he had nothing to do with that, that his swearing took effect on that day, and it enabled us to get paid for the time in the future, not the past.

Q. And you had worked all summer without being sworn in?—A. I was sworn in in March.

By Mr. COOK:

Q. But you were dismissed in July; didn't you say that Mr. Patterson said he could not keep you?—A. No, sir; never dismissed me. He said he could not keep me in the folding-room.

Q. Mr. Patterson said that?—A. No; Mr. Keightly didn't have any conversation with Mr. Patterson. He was not here at the time. He sent word on to Mr. Keightly, so he told me, that he was not able to keep a man in the folding-room to clean up, so he taken me out and give me a hall to clean, and I cleaned that hall and assisted in working with the laboring gang until Congress met, but I didn't work in the folding-room.

Q. Didn't you at one time keep a stand and black boots in the south end of the building?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much time do you claim that you worked under Colonel Polk or in his department up to the time that this man employed you individually?—A. I worked there from the 15th of October, 1877, until some time between the 15th or 20th. I don't know exactly the day.

Q. Do you say that you were on Colonel Polk's roll during that time?—A. I only have their word for it, Colonel Polk's word and Mr. Donavin's and Mr. Dunbar's.

Q. Did you see the roll for the different months?—A. I saw the pay-roll for October and November. I didn't see my name.

Q. Did you see your name on the pay-roll for November?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you see the roll for the different months?—A. I saw the pay-roll for October and November, but I didn't see my name.

Q. Did you see your name on the pay-roll for November?—A. No, sir.

Q. Where was the roll when you saw it—in the Clerk's office?—A. No, sir; the janitor had it in his pocket.

Q. Who was the janitor?—A. Mr. Dunbar.

Q. He is the man who employed you, then?—A. No, sir; he never employed me at all.

Q. You are working for him now?—A. No, sir; for Mr. Fletcher. Mr. Donavin, the assistant doorkeeper, employed me.

Q. When?—A. Three or four days after he came into office. Before the 1st of November Mr. Donavin sent for me and wanted to know where did I come from. I told him I came from Maryland. He wanted to know what Congressional district, and I told him I came from the fifth. Said he, "Who is the member?" I told him the Hon. Mr. Henkle. "Then," said he, "you men that is employed about this building, the matter of your continuance depends upon the Congressmen of your districts." This conversation was near the last of October.

Q. Was Mr. Polk present when that conversation was held?—A. No, sir. Mr. Donavin said, "Mr. Polk has apportioned the appointments out to the delegations of the several States, and your being continued here depends upon your delegation; so you had better hunt up your influence." I went down and saw Colonel Polk next day and told him what Mr. Donavin had said, and asked him if he had seen my Representative, Mr. Henkle. He said, "No." I told him what Mr. Donavin had told me, and he said, "You can continue on and I will see Dr. Henkle in a few days and see what he will say." This was on Saturday, I think, and on Monday again I met him, and he told me it was all right, and shortly after that I went to Dr. Henkle's desk to borrow some money to pay a little bill that I owed, and I met Mr. Polk there, and Dr. Henkle said, "Have you got this boy still at work?" and Mr. Polk said, "Yes; I have got Lyle employed, but I don't know how long I will be able to keep him; but I will keep him as long as I can."

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Were you discharged the same day that Tom Bell and Aleck Stewart and those other men were discharged?—A. No, sir; I was not.

Q. You were not discharged on the 1st of December and then sent to work again?—A. No, sir.

Q. You never received any written notice of your discharge?—A. No, sir; not to my knowledge. I was discharged some time before I knew about it.

Q. Are you sure you understand about the way you received your pay under that resolution? Are you sure you were not paid up to the 1st of December?—A. I am sure, from the information that I got in the Clerk's office, that I was not. That is what I rely upon.

Q. Are you sure you haven't been paid for all your work?—A. Yes, sir; I am sure of that. I have got $260; that is all the money I have got.

By Mr. COX:

Q. How long a period of service did that cover?—A. I worked from March until the 15th of October, during the whole summer recess, without getting any money here at all, and then some member of Congress

introduced a resolution to pay us for the work we had done during the summer, and that resolution was passed.

Q. Do you remember the date in March when you began?—A. No, sir; I don't remember the exact date, but it was shortly after the adjournment of Congress.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. That $260 was all you got for your work under both Mr. Patterson and Mr. Polk?—A. Yes, sir; all the money I received altogether.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Do you know how much the Committee of Accounts allowed you per month under that resolution?—A. Indeed I do not. I heard that the committee saw fit to cut it down. That is only hearsay, though I heard that Mr. Patterson had stated that he did not employ us and if we worked the committee would just give us half-pay.

By Mr. HANNA (counsel for Mr. Polk):

Q. How came you to be keeping a stand and blacking boots, and at the same time doing government service?—A. I kept the stand before that; I kept it from December, 1876, up to some time in March, 1877, I think.

Q. During the summer you didn't do any service for the government; you were engaged in blacking boots?—A. No, sir; I didn't black any boots in the summer. It was in the winter that I blacked boots.

Q. Were you working for the government all summer?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You kept no stand and blacked no boots?—A. No, sir.

Q. But gave your whole time to the service of the government?—A. Yes, sir; all this last summer; I had no stand; I quit keeping it in March, after Congress adjourned.

Q. Were you in continuous government service from the time when you quit your stand in March up to the time when you were discharged by Colonel Polk?—A. Yes, sir; all the time, every day.

Q. And you had been sworn in in March?—A. Yes, sir; and I worked some three or four, or maybe five, days before I was sworn in.

Q. And upon the affidavit which you then made you worked right along for the government until Colonel Polk discharged you?—A. Yes.

Q. Did Mr. Bailey say anything to you about the necessity of being sworn in again on the 3d of November?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were sworn in at that time?—A. Yes, sir; I think it was the 3d, though I would not be positive about the exact date.

Q. And you were placed on the roll?—A. I could not say that, but my understanding was that I was on the roll.

Q. You don't know it?—A. No, sir; I don't know anything about it.

Q. Didn't you say that you saw your name on the roll?—A. Mr. Dunbar showed it to me after I was sworn.

Q. In the Clerk's office?—A. No, sir; in the folding room, when he was speaking to me about sawing wood.

Q. This roll was not in the Clerk's office, then?—A. No, sir; not at all. He said to me, "All the men that is on the regular roll have to saw wood, and here is your name; all these men that I have on here are regularly employed laborers, and the others will have to take the chances of getting their money."

By Mr. CRAVENS:

Q. That was just a private roll of the men under him, not the regular pay-roll?—A. No, sir; it was not the regular pay-roll.

By Mr. COOK:

Q. Are not the employés who stay here during the recess paid at the end of every month?—A. I don't know; I wouldn't pretend to say.

Q. You say you didn't get any pay for March?—A. No, sir.

Mr. COOK [to Mr. Polk]. Don't the employés here during the recess all get paid at the end of each month?

Mr. POLK. Yes, sir; all those that are on the annual roll have been paid so, I believe.

Q. [To witness]. Then I understand you to say that you worked here from March until Congress met in the fall, without getting any money?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Yet you were on the pay-roll?—A. I don't know whether I was or not; I know I was sworn in.

Q. To whom did you apply for money during that time?—A. To the assistant doorkeeper; the Doorkeeper was not here.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. Do you say to this committee that from March last through the summer and on up to August you did not have a boot-blacking stand and do that kind of work here?—A. Between March and August, 1877, do you mean?

Q. Yes.—A. Yes, sir; I do state to the committee that I did not; not after I commenced work for the government.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Were not the carpets of the hall put down by the Clerk, Mr. Adams?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. But he used the laborers in the Doorkeeper's department to do the work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He did not employ extra men?—A. No, sir; the regular laboring gang.

WASHINGTON, *February* 15, 1878.

JOHN BERRY sworn and examined.

By Mr. COX:

Question. What is your age?—Answer. About forty-four, I guess.

Q. State whether you have been at work about the House of Representatives, and, if so, when, and who set you to work.—A. Mr. Donavin first set me to work; he set me to work on the 15th of October; he set me to carrying wood.

Q. What were you told about how you were to get paid, or what pay you were to have?—A. I was not told how much I was to have.

Q. What were you told?—A. He told me to go to work and it would be all right. I seen Mr. Polk when he first came here, and he agreed to take me and put me to work, and Mr. Donavin said it was all right and set me to carrying wood.

Q. Did you work every day?—A. Yes, sir; every day until the 1st of February.

Q. Have you been paid?—A. I was paid once $60; that is all; that was in Christmas week; I have not been paid anything since.

Q. Have you applied for pay?—A. I went to see Mr. Polk about it, and he told me I had better stop work; that he couldn't put me on the roll. He said that I would have to go to the Committee of Accounts. That was the 1st of this month.

Q. Had any notice been given you before the 1st of this month that you could not be employed and must stop work?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you know anything to the contrary of your being employed regularly until that time?—A. I was told to keep on until any one told me to stop work.

Q. And no one did stop you?—A. No, sir.

Q. How did you get your pay in December?—A. It came through by the Committee of Accounts, I think. I was paid at the Clerk's office, I think. I don't know how it came.

Q. Did you ever have any explanation or any statement made to you before the 1st of February that there was any doubt about your getting your money?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. Didn't you carry wood for the Clerk's office?—A. Yes, sir; and everywhere, all over the House.

Q. It was not in Mr. Polk's service alone that you worked, but all over the House?—A. Yes, sir; I always did it. I have been carrying wood here for six years.

Q. Didn't Mr. Polk state, in conversation with you, that he had forgotten all about you, and thought you belonged to the Clerk's office?—A. That is what he told me.

Q. Do you know whether, for that payment of $60, you were placed on the roll, or whether the Committee on Accounts made the allowance?—A. I don't know; I couldn't say. I wasn't told anything about it.

Q. Colonel Polk told you that he thought you belonged to the Clerk's office?—A. Yes, sir; that he thought they would see to my pay.

Q. When was that?—A. The 1st of February, when I went to him.

Q. You had worked here for six years, you say, carrying wood promiscuously all over the House to the various departments?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you have been doing that this winter as usual?—A. Yes, sir; I have about fifty-nine places to carry wood for.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You are not doing any work for the House now, are you?—A. No, sir.

WASHINGTON, *February* 15, 1878.

MARK A. DUFFY sworn and examined:

By Mr. COX:

Question. Are you the same person who made an affidavit some time since, which has been read in the House of Representatives, about matters in the Doorkeeper's department?—Answer. I am, sir.

Q. Please state in your own way the story of your employment and service under the Doorkeeper during the present Congress, and your discharge.—A. On the 16th or 17th of October, I cannot say which, I was sworn in as assistant superintendent of the document-room, as my oath of office will show. Mr. Polk then told me, "I cannot put you in that position right away, so you had better wait a few days and go upon the floor and do some service there." I consented, and went upon the floor. One or two days afterward Mr. Donavin came to me and invited me down to a committee-room down-stairs. He then said to me that they were in great trouble about that position of assistant superintend-

ent of the document-room, the Illinois delegation wanting to keep Mr. Bacon there. I said I thought I had as good a right as Bacon, as my Representative had voted for Polk, and Bacon's Representative, Mr. Sparks, had not, and as I had worked for Mr. Polk while he, Bacon, had worked against him. Mr. Donavin said that he didn't care anything about Sparks, that Mr. Morrison was the man that made the appeal, and that they were somewhat obligated to him, or words to that effect. Our conversation then ceased. I went upon the floor again and worked around, waiting until the first of the month, though I was informed that I should receive pay in the position from the time I was sworn in. On several nights afterward we had several interviews, one in the National Hotel in Mr. Polk's room. They asked me questions about my ability to perform the duties of the office, and after questioning me, they seemed satisfied that I was able to perform them, if I was put there. Next day I was on the floor again, and it continued that way for three or four days, until Mr. Polk met me on the street, and said, "Duffy, I am greatly embarrassed; you can relieve me; you can help me to settle all these arrangements so that I can make the appointments for the several States; I don't ask you to resign, but I am placed in a very bad position, and I shall make you just as good if you do it." "Well," said I, "if I can't be a help to my friends I won't be an injury; I am satisfied if you will so arrange it." Mr. Donavin had previously offered me the position of file-clerk in the document-room.

Mr. HANNA here objected to the witness stating any conversation with Mr. Donavin unless Mr. Polk was present and ratified it. The committee overruled the objection.

The WITNESS [continuing]. Mr. Donavin offered me the position of file-clerk, at $1,400 a year. He said he was authorized by Mr. Polk to do so, and that they were willing to do anything to relieve Mr. Polk of the present difficulty with the Illinois delegation. Mr. Donavin offered me that position and he said he would make it $1,800. It was only a $1,400 position by law, and I asked him how he could make it $1,800, and he said, "Well, I can make it; I can do it." Said I, "I don't know, Mr. Donavin; I have been here several years, and I don't see how you can do it." "Well," said he, "you fix this thing all right, and that will be fixed all right." Then Mr. Polk himself offered me the position of clerk in the folding-room, but I told him it would not look well to have a Pennsylvanian as chief of the folding-room and another Pennsylvanian as chief clerk, and he said it would not either. Then they offered me the position of janitor, but there was also a Pennsylvanian filling that place, and I didn't want to take his place. Finally it came down to a position on the floor, on the west side. I was coming down town and I met Mr Polk and Mr. Bacon, and Mr. Polk asked me if I wouldn't relieve him of embarrassment, and said that it would be a favor that would never be forgotten (both he and Mr. Donavin repeatedly said that), and he said, further, "I shall make your salary $1,600." I then said, "I have got a boy that would be able to act as page." Says he, "That is just the thing! You should have told me that before; because I can put you on the west side of the House, and your boy can be there with you. That would make up the salary to $2,000 a year." I went to Mr. Bacon after we had agreed on this matter and said: "Mr. Bacon, to relieve Mr. Polk of all this embarrassment, and to place him in a proper position, and as he and I have been good friends, I am not going to be a burden to him; I resign the position; though, while you have been an enemy of his, and have worked hard against him, I have worked as hard in his favor, to get him elected." Two days afterward, going

around and speaking to some of the members of the Pennsylvania delegation, they told me not to give up the place. I went to Mr. Wright and accused him of weakening on me. He then said that of course he would stand by me as long as he existed; so finally we agreed, after my giving up the place, to go up to Mr. Wright's room—Polk, Donavin, and myself. We went to Mr. Wright's room, and when we got down to the matter, Mr. Polk told Mr. Wright about making the salary $1,600, and I think he told him how he should make it $1,600. He then told him that he would put on my boy. The old man said that that was not right—that one family should not have all the appointments from his district, and he disagreed to it. There were some accusations of different things between Mr. Wright and myself, and we had some talk; and Mr. Polk rose up and said, "I will fix that thing; I will put on a man as laborer for Duffy, and I will put on his boy as a laborer, and fix it in some manner, so as to make it $2,000; I shall fix all that."

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. That was said in Mr. Wright's presence?—A. Yes, sir; and also about the boy. A day or two afterward I asked Mr. Polk how I was to get the $1,600. He told me that Mr. Bacon of the document room was to pay me $200, and that Mr. Payne, the chief clerk of the folding-room, was to pay me $200, and that they had promised to pay me in advance. At the first of the next month, when I got paid for October, I got no extra money. When I got paid for November Mr. Polk, after a few days, said he had collected the money, and handed me $33.30, stating that that was the amount due from those parties. It was in the same manner for the month of December. However, in the mean time there was an election in Pennsylvania, and I had gone home. Before I went home to the election I told Mr. Polk that if he collected that money in advance he could keep it or use it until I returned. He said he didn't want it. When I returned I asked him if they had paid him in advance, and he said "No; that they objected to that as a matter of business, as they might die before the year expired and they would only pay monthly." I then said, "Suppose they refuse to pay monthly?" Said he, "Then I will discharge them immediately." Well, I felt satisfied. But the thing was looking rather blue throughout. Mr. Donavin asked me if I would take a position where I wouldn't have anything to do—taking charge of a committee-room—but I didn't like that and I told him I preferred to stay where I had been, on the floor. Then when Mr. Polk got up a bill paying the messengers $800 for the long session and $400 for the short session, I asked him, "Where am I going to come in on that?" Said I, "I don't see where the $2,000 a year comes in on that." He said, among other things, that he would put me in the bill at $1,800 as chief messenger in charge of the floor. He did not put my name in, but he said he would get a man to offer it as an amendment. Says I, "I would rather see it incorporated in the bill." It was not done, and I asked him again how I was going to come in. Says he, "I can double up." Said I, "How double up?" Says he, "Well, put on another man." Says I, "That will still leave $400." Says he, "The $400 coming from the other parties will make it the $2,000 a year." I often said to him that I did not think the bill would pass, as the men who were on for $1,200 a year would object, and would try to get their members to vote against it. "Well," said he, "I have got a corner on Congress; I guess we have got 'em all right. Don't you see, every member wants a man, and it will give more men, and they will have to pass it." Both he and Donavin told me repeatedly, or intimated as much, as that they

could get anything through Congress, and particularly from the Committee of Accounts. That they repeatedly told me. I asked Mr. Donavin what they were doing about the boy, and he said, "Didn't Polk offer to put on a laborer?" I said, "Yes; but he has not done it." Mr. Polk had told me several times to write for the boy, but he finally concluded that we had "better leave him at home with his mother" (those were his words), and I told him I felt very well satisfied with that, and he said he was going to fix it in another manner.

Q. Did you have any explanation of what the "doubling up" meant?—A. Oh, yes, sir; I have explained that—putting on another man—personating another man, so that I should get the money.

Q. Putting on a man that did not work, you mean?—A. I couldn't say whether he was to work or not.

By Mr. SEXTON:

Q. Nor whether he was to be a real man or not?—A. He didn't say; it didn't matter to me.

By Mr. COOK:

Q. Did you understand that he meant that he would put on the roll the name of some man that had no existence?—A. I believe so; I did understand that, and he gave me so to understand.

Q. That he would put on the name of some man that did not exist?—A. Yes, sir; any way to make up the $800. By "doubling up," I suppose he meant to put two men at $800 each, making $1,600.

Mr. HANNA objected to the witness stating his supposition or understanding of what Mr. Polk meant, and insisted that he should confine his testimony to facts.

The CHAIRMAN. [To the witness.] State what Mr. Polk told you he meant, not what you inferred that he meant.

The WITNESS. Well, Mr. Polk, after the first month, when he had collected the money, told me that it did not look good for him to collect money any more from Bacon and Payne, and he told me to collect it myself. I went to Mr. Payne and asked him for it, and he said that Polk had been there that morning and had told him not to pay me any more.

By Mr. COX:

Q How did Colonel Polk explain to you, if he explained it, what he meant by "doubling up"?—A. Well, he explained that he was to double me up, doubling the $800, making it $1,600.

Q. But did he explain how that could be done?—A. Well, no, not exactly; he only said "doubling up." He said he would make the $800 $1,600; that he had the matter in his own management to do as he saw fit if the bill passed.

Q. Did he or did he not say anything about putting another man's name on the roll, whose pay you should get?—A. He did, in relation to a laborer; I won't be positive now; I may, before this matter is over, recall that he said something about another man, or the "doubling-up" process; I may recall it; but I wouldn't say now until I think it over, by going over everything that transpired between us.

Q. Go on, then, with the story from the time that Payne refused to pay you until your discharge.—A. When Mr. Payne refused to pay me I went over to Mr. Polk's house, and he paid me the $33.30 there, and the next day I went home. Mr. Polk had written me a letter that I was discharged; my wife gave me the letter the day before Christmas, I think.

Q. Did you see Colonel Polk in regard to your discharge, to know why you were discharged?—A. Yes, sir; after I came back. I wrote him a letter from home stating that I thought I had a better "corner" on his manhood and honor than he had upon Congress; and when I came back I asked him why he had discharged me, and he said that I went over there and abused his family. I told him that I did not see any of his family there, that it was in his office; I thought it was his office, and he did use it as such, and I saw none of his family. He said I had made use of improper language. Well, it was very strong language; I used some very harsh words, but the matter called for nothing less, being humiliated so, and I felt rather strongly about it. I asked him then if he would explain, and he evaded it, and put it off from day to day, until finally there was another matter came up about the extra roll. He said that I had charged him with stealing a thousand dollars or so, and he got a man that heard me say it, and I acknowledged that I did say it; and I must say that I didn't think him too honest to do it. I believed he had done it until I was informed that it could not be done.

Q. What had that charge reference to; the amount to make up your extra pay?—A. No, sir; it was in regard to the amount for the pay of those men that had been put on as extra force, $3,840.

Q. Have you now given, in substance, the history of your connection with Colonel Polk?—A. That is the substance as I recollect now; I may, after reading over my testimony, think of something else.

The CHAIRMAN. You must state it fully now.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is your position now, at home?—A. I ran for recorder of deeds in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, in 1872, and also in 1875, as candidate of the Democratic party.

Q. Nominated in convention?—A. Nominated in the Democratic convention. I have been a member of the county convention for about six years, chairman of the district committee, and member of the State central committee last year, and a delegate to the State convention for two years from my district.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. Were you not on the floor of the House frequently intoxicated during the time you were serving there as a messenger?—A. I was not. Let me make a statement here in relation to one accusation that was brought against me. I was in the House one day when Mr. Ewing was making a speech; I had been up late the night previous; and I came into the House and was listening, sitting in a member's seat, and I nodded off asleep.

Q. Were you not found in a drunken stupor in one of the members' seats?—A. I was not. That is the time that I referred to just now.

Q. Then your answer is that you were not found in a drunken stupor in a member's seat?—A. I was asleep, but not drunk.

Q. Were you not taken from the floor of the House in a drunken condition by some other employés of the House while you were there on service?—A. Not that I am aware of. No, sir, not during the session of Congress.

Q. Did you ever accost Colonel Bacon on the floor of the House and demand money of him?—A. I met Colonel Bacon on the floor of the House, and I said, "Colonel, under the arrangement I understand that you owe me for half the month of October." "Why," says he, "I was not sworn in until the 1st of November." Says I, "That settles it, then." I had

previously told Mr. Payne about the arrangement, and that they owed me half a month each.

Q. Were you on the October roll from the 16th to the 31st?—A. I think so.

Q. Do you know that you were?—A. I received my pay as messenger, I cannot say whether it was on the 16th or 17th.

Q. Did you ever make any statement during the present Congress, at the Lafayette Hotel, in this city, in the presence of Thomas Connelly, M. J. Flannegan, and others, that Colonel Polk desired you to retain the position of assistant superintendent of the document-room, but that Colonel Wright, your Representative, "gave you away" on account of appeals made by the Illinois delegation in behalf of Mr. Bacon, and that you would still retain that position if it were not for Colonel Wright, or words to that effect?—A. I may have said that he didn't back me up as he should.

Q. Did you, or did you not, say, at the same time and place, in the presence of the same parties, that Colonel Polk felt glad of the position taken by you, as it relieved him of a good deal of trouble, and that he would rather that you should have remained in that position?—A. So he told me.

Q. But did you say that?—A. Yes, sir; I think so.

Q. Did you not, at the same time and place, say that you had received an appointment for your son as page, and that Colonel Wright objected to the arrangement, and that Colonel Polk then gave you the appointment to make up your salary?—A. I did.

Q. Did you not, at the same time and place, in the presence of the same persons, say that the arrangement by which Mr. Bacon was to make up your additional pay was made by the Illinois delegation; that Colonel Polk had nothing to do with it; and that Colonel Wright "went back on you," because he was afraid of the Illinois delegation in the matter of his land-bill, now before the committee?—A. I didn't say that in regard to the Illinois delegation; but I did express on several occasions, I think, that Colonel Wright had "weakened on me."

Q. You said nothing about this matter of the land-bill and his fears of opposition about it?—A. Well, I may have said that. I won't say that I did not.

Q. Are you cognizant of the fact that the whole Pennsylvania delegation demanded your removal?—A. I am not.

Q. And that a motion was made in caucus demanding of Colonel Polk to dismiss you, for the reason that you had represented that you had controlled their votes in the election of Doorkeeper?—A. I never represented that.

Q. Do you know of any such resolution?—A. I do not.

Q. Have you ever promised the vote of any member or members of the Pennsylvania delegation independent of the election of Doorkeeper?—A. I can't remember; no, sir.

Q. You have not?—A. I cannot remember.

Q. You haven't promised the vote of any member of Congress from Pennsylvania?—A. No, sir, I cannot remember. Understand me, I might have said, if men asked me about certain members, that I would introduce them or see them, but I would not promise their votes.

Q. Did you not state in the presence of John Barr, of Pennsylvania, and others, in this city, about the time of the Kilbourn trial during the Forty-fourth Congress, showing a package of money, that you had made that out of the case?—A. I did not.

Q. Did you, while custodian of Kilbourn, in the night-time, permit

him to leave his prison, contrary to your sworn duty, and allow him to go abroad in this city?—A. I was not sworn in the matter at all.

Q. You were custodian of him, were you not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And didn't you permit him to go out of his prison in the night?—A. I took him down to his house in a carriage.

The CHAIRMAN objected to this line of examination as irrelevant, and the committee sustained the objection.

Q. Did you not say to Mr. McKeogh, the restaurant-keeper of this House, sometime about the 10th of January, that Colonel Polk and Mr. Donavin had misappropriated from $800 to $1,000 of the $3,840 appropriated to pay the extra force, and had put the money in their own pockets; and when asked by Colonel Polk about it didn't you then and there deny that you had told any one any such thing, and afterward, when brought face to face with McKeogh, didn't you admit that you had made such a statement to him, and that you had told a falsehood?—A. I did say so. I believed so then, and I did say so. When Polk asked me about it I said "Bring on your man." He brought me to McKeogh, the restaurant-keeper, who said that he had heard me. Then I said "That is all right, if he heard me I must have said it." I had said it on more than one occasion because I then believed it.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Did you or did you not tell me that the man who made that statement was "a damned liar"?—A. I cannot say whether I did or not. I don't remember.

Q. Do you remember when the interview took place between you and Mr. McKeogh, in my presence?—A. Yes.

Q. Where were you standing?—A. Near the door of the restaurant, I think.

Q. As I went out, did you accost me and say that you wanted to be confronted with the man who had made that statement?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you not then say that you wanted to meet the man who told the "damned lie" on you?—A. I didn't say "lie"; I said I wanted to meet the man. I knew it was no lie, and would not say so.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. Is there a method of voting in Pennsylvania by what they call "the flag ticket"?—A. Not in our county.

Mr. JAMES objected to this line of examination.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Hanna). What do you propose to prove in this way?

Mr. HANNA. Our offer is to prove that in Pennsylvania there is a method of voting what they call the "flag ticket," in which all the names of the candidates are spread upon the ticket, except in the counties of Luzerne and Wyoming, where there is a special law which requires that the votes shall be put up in packages, each candidate's name being cut off by itself and the ballots tied up in slips; that at the last election this witness, having custody of part of the ballots, took out the names of Mr. Wright, the candidate for Congress, and of a gentleman who was running for senator, and that he afterward made an affidavit that he had not done it; while we can produce a number of witnesses who will swear that he did.

After discussion as to the admissibility of the proposed testimony Mr. Hanna withdrew the question.

Q. You spoke about several members of Congress and a conversation that you had with them; who were those members?—A. Mr. Collins

and Mr. Stenger. They told me not to give up my place. I said I would stick, and Mr. Stenger said "Stick!"

Q. Upon the question of "doubling up," Colonel Polk, you say, made use of that expression?—A. He did.

Q. But he didn't tell you how that was done?—A. Well, I said I would wait until I would examine into that. There was so much conversation between him and me that, in order to get at all that was said, I would have to go over the whole of the conversations.

Q. Did he tell you what he meant by doubling up?—A. Yes, sir; he said, "That will make your pay $1,600."

Q. Did he tell you what "doubling up" was, or did you infer what he meant?—A. No, sir; I didn't infer. He explained it in this manner: He used the word "doubling up," and I asked him for an explanation of it, and he said it was $800 that each messenger would get, and my doubling up would make it $1,600, and that, with the $400 I was getting from Bacon and Payne, would make the $2,000, according to the original intention.

Q. You stated awhile ago that it was by personating other men on the roll that it was to be done. How do you make the one statement consistent with the other?—A. Well, that is what I understood from what he said.

Q. Then you have two explanations, have you?—A. Well, he expressed the word "personating" on more than one occasion.

Q. In that conversation?—A. Not in that conversation.

Q. In that conversation where "doubling up" was spoken of. You stated awhile ago that it was to be done by putting another man on the roll.—A. He said so to me at one time.

Q. Did he say so at that time?—A. No, sir; not at that conversation.

Q. And now you say it was another thing?—A. No, sir; he didn't say that at that time. He told me, though, that he could put another man on the roll to make it.

Q. When did he tell you that?—A. On several occasions.

Q. Where?—A. In his own office at his house.

Q. When?—A. Well, in December.

Q. That is one time. Was there any other?—A. Yes, sir; four or five times.

Q. Where?—A. Over in his house, most of the times. We had several conversations there, and down here in the House.

Q. At those several times did he tell you that he would employ a laborer to make that money up to you?—A. When the plan about the boy failed, then the laborer came up, and then afterwards the bill came up, and then came putting the man on—the "doubling-up" process—to make the $1,600. Then he told me he would put a man on to make it that.

Q. When did he tell you that?—A. In December.

Q. You said that he promised you pay in advance, and you also said that "they" promised it; which was it, he or they?—A. Mr. Polk promised it in advance, the $400.

Q. Then what did you mean awhile ago by saying that "they" promised it?—A. I meant that Polk told me that they would pay it in advance.

Q. That who would?—A. Bacon and Payne, so he told me.

Q. You spoke of "Mr. Polk's bill" awhile ago; who introduced that bill?—A. I think it was Mr. Young, of Tennessee.

Q. Do you understand the meaning of the word "personating"?—A. Yes, sir. Personating is to put on a man—a fictitious man, as it were—

and I to draw the money, whether that man did service or not. That is the way I understand it.

Q. You mean to put a man on the regular roll?—A. Yes, sir; a man who did no service and drawed the pay.

Q. Do you understand the manner of paying men who are on the roll?—A. The way I understand it is that the men go and sign the roll personally. There was a time, I believe, when they gave orders for their pay.

Q. Suppose I was to put on this imaginary man, would the Clerk pay him unless he signed his name?—A. Perhaps he would be personated by some one else. That was a talk between you and me.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, *February* 18, 1878.

The committee met at 10 a. m.

The chairman submitted a communication from Mr. Kalbfus, of the Sunday Herald, which was read and laid on the table.

J. G. PAYNE sworn and examined.

By Mr. COX:

Question. In what capacity are you employed in the House of Representatives?—Answer. As chief clerk of the folding-room.

Q. How long have you been in that capacity?—A. Since the organization of the Forty-fourth Congress.

Q. State whether any arrangement was made by which, at any time since the organization of the Forty-fifth Congress, you paid any portion of your salary, or any sum of money for any purpose, to Mr. Duffy?—A. You wish a categorical answer to that question?

Q. Yes. You may state the fact, with any circumstances that were connected with it.—A. I have never paid Mr. Duffy one cent of money, sir, in that way nor otherwise.

Q. We don't want any misunderstanding here about the meaning of words. Have you paid money to Mr. Polk or anybody else, or allowed any deduction to be made from your salary, with the understanding that it was going to Mr. Duffy?—A. No, sir; not with the understanding that it was going to Mr. Duffy.

Q. Have you assented to or allowed any deduction from the regular salary assigned you as chief clerk in the folding-room for any purpose?—A. I never have.

Q. Has it been paid to you in full?—A. It has, regularly.

Q. And you have received the whole of it yourself?—A. I have, sir. In justice to myself, I should make an explanation here, that, of my own free will and accord, I have paid Mr. Polk a sum of money.

Q. State, then, what money you have paid Mr. Polk?—A. I paid Mr. Polk $16.66⅔, and, I think, two-thirds of a cent, upon one occasion.

Q. When was that?—A. I don't remember the date.

Q. About what time?—A. It was, I think, in December. I will not be sure, though.

Q. State the purpose for which it was paid and why it was paid; give us the facts.—A. It is necessary, then, for me to state how I received my position, so that you will understand exactly the reason that I paid him the money. When the Forty-fifth Congress elected Mr. Polk, there were two of us from the same district—Mr. Blount's district, in Georgia—Mr. Reese and myself. I did not approach Mr. Polk or any one else until I ascertained or heard it rumored that he had said that no one

would be allowed to have two persons from the same district under him. Mr. Reese was superintendent of the document-room and I was the chief clerk of the folding-room. I said nothing until I found out that Mr. Reese had been superseded. As soon as I found that out, my members in Congress started a petition and all of them signed it except Mr. Stephens, who was sick at the National Hotel, and General Cook, who was a friend of mine too, but who stated, when the petition was presented to him, that Mr. Reese was his intimate friend and came from down near his district, and that if he found that he could not get Mr. Reese back, I was at liberty to tell Mr. Polk that he would indorse me fully then and all the time—that I was at liberty to make that statement to him when my petition was presented.

I carried it to Mr. Polk, and he told me at the time, "While I am not making any pledges, I tell you that this is altogether unnecessary; I did not expect to make any change in your place." That was the understanding left upon my mind. I heard, however, a day or two afterward, that there was some pressure brought to bear for my position, and I was at the National Hotel and called to see Mr. Stephens, and he wrote Mr. Polk a note, making a personal application that I should be retained. Mr. Polk, when I carried it to him, made me just the same reply as before. I felt easy at that time and went about my work. Not a great while after that I heard that Mr. Duffy had been promised the position, or that he had said so, and that he was bringing a good deal of force to bear upon Mr. Polk for it. I went to see Senator Lamar and asked him to come and see Mr. Polk and ascertain my exact status, so that I might know what I had to depend upon. Mr. Lamar and myself had been intimate friends for twenty or twenty-five years and he cheerfully came, and the next day or the day after he came to my office and told me that he had had a conversation with Colonel Polk; that there was a great pressure brought to bear upon him, Mr. Polk, for my position, and that he had pledged himself for me that I would accept any position that Mr. Polk would tender me or give me under him, and he said that he and I would make the thing all right. I did so. I went on as I had been doing. My idea was at the time that probably the second clerk would be turned out and that I would be offered his position or some other one, but nothing of the kind was done and the month passed; and I understood that Mr. Duffy was heard to say that he would not have my position, that it was continuous, that he would have to remain there all the year, and that it was a laborious place; which made me feel rather secure in my position. At the expiration of the month, of my own accord, knowing that Colonel Polk was carrying a man, I went forward and handed him this money, feeling under obligations to him for having retained me, as I have stated. That is the case as near as I can state it.

Q. Do you mean to say that there was no intimation to you of any kind of the amount that you would be expected to contribute, nor any understanding, either with Mr. Duffy or anybody else, as to what you were to do in that regard?—A. I do, sir; and never had a conversation with Mr. Duffy upon the subject.

Q. How came you to make it exactly $16.66⅔?—A. I understood the difference between my position and the one that he was demanding of Mr. Polk, and I understood about this great pressure.

Q. This idea of paying Colonel Polk the money, then, originated in your own brain entirely?—A. Just in that way. When I went forward and paid Mr. Polk the money, he remarked, "Payne, I did not expect this of you, and I do not want it." I met him a short time afterward, and

he told me that "this money matter is all wrong, and I intend to pay you back that money."

Q. How long afterward was that?—A. Some ten days or a week, I judge.

Q. If, then, there was any arrangement by which any similar sum of money was to be secured by Colonel Polk to Mr. Duffy, it was simply a remarkable coincidence?—A. I had nothing to do with it, no understanding as to whom he paid the money to, or anything of the sort.

Q. Do you mean to say, without any reservation or equivocation, that there was no hint of any kind to you of any such arrangement being desirable, or that it was not suggested in any way?—A. I mean to say that I never had any conversation with Mr. Duffy, Colonel Polk, or Colonel Lamar in regard to paying money; and they were the only ones that I had any conversation with on the subject.

Q. Was there any intimation or suggestion to you from any quarter whatever with regard to advancing money to help to make up a salary for somebody else?—A. Not that I remember, sir. The remark that Colonel Lamar made to me was that if I was tendered a lower position I should accept it, and he and I would make that all right. He had suggested to me, or had asked me, at one time during the Forty-fourth Congress, when he was a member of the House, to do his writing as his private clerk, but afterward he told me that he was unable to pay me, but probably when he got into the Senate he would be able to do it; and that was what I thought he had reference to when he made this remark.

Q. What position was it between which and yourself there was just this difference of salary?—A. Well, I understood that Mr. Duffy had been promised $2,000 a year. I did not pay him, though, the amount of the difference you speak of.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. You undertook to make good to Duffy the difference between the pay of the position he held and the pay of the position that he was to receive, but you only contributed half enough to do that, so you must have guessed that somebody else would contribute the other half?—A. Well, I understood that Colonel Polk had been paying him out of his own pocket.

Q. You paid him $16.66⅔ that month?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. But it took $33, double that amount, to make up the difference to Duffy?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you contributed to do that, but instead of contributing enough to make up the difference you only contributed half enough, so that you must have guessed that some one else would also be struck with the same idea and would contribute the other half?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Didn't Duffy come to you at the close of the second month expecting to be paid the same sum?—A. Mr. Duffy came to me after the expiration of the month, I believe; it must have been January, but I am not certain with regard to the date.

Q. That is not material. You paid this amount on the salary of one month to Colonel Polk; now I ask you about the next month.—A. Mr. Duffy came to me down in my office and told me that Colonel Polk had sent him to me for money. I remarked to him that I didn't know him at all with regard to money, that I never had paid him a cent and that I didn't owe him any, and he got very mad and ran out of the room and said he would go and see Polk about that, and he did so. I told him

furthermore that Colonel Polk had been down and had told me if that damned bloody Irishman came and importuned me for money or anything of the sort not to pay him a cent. I think those were his words.

Q. Did or did not Colonel Polk in that conversation with you state that Duffy had been paid this amount before, or did you know that he had been paid this amount?—A. I didn't know how the money was used.

Q. Did you understand that he had been paid this amount before?—A. I could not have had any understanding with Colonel Polk, because we never had a conversation about it.

Q. Did you know that Mr. Bacon had paid back some money in the same way that you did?—A. I did. Bacon and I paid it at the same time, together.

Q. There was no mutual understanding between you about it?—A. Not until we started up to make the payment.

Q. Had Bacon suggested to you the making of the payment, or did you suggest it to him?—A. Well, he must have made the suggestion to me, I think; but I cannot recollect at this time. He came into my office, and we were speaking in regard to our having been retained, because we had expected that Duffy would take either his place or mine, and we made up the money, so much apiece, and came up and tendered it to Colonel Polk.

Q. What did you tender it to him for, as a pecuniary present from you to him?—A. That was the way that I did it. I felt under obligations to the man because he had kept me in my position, and knowing that he was paying Duffy out of his own pocket—having understood so, rather.

Q. Now if, with what you understood with regard to things of that kind, you would give us also what your understanding was with regard to paying Duffy, perhaps we would get at the facts better. If we have hearsay on one part of the transaction, we would rather have it on the whole. Didn't you understand that you were paying money that was to go to Mr. Duffy?—A. Well, I presumed that it was going that way. I had no knowledge.

Q. Did you presume it from merely thinking it or guessing it, or from circumstances that you knew, leading you to that conclusion?—A. From simply guessing it.

Q. That was all?—A. Yes, sir; never from any conversation with Colonel Polk.

Q. Did Mr. Bacon guess something of the same kind, that money was to be paid to Duffy?—A. I don't know how he reached the conclusion.

Q. Were your relations to Colonel Polk such that you would go to him and pay him money for his own pocket, to keep you in office?—A. That is just what I have stated.

Q. Did you think that you were going to Colonel Polk and paying him this money for his own use because he had kept you in your position?—A. I felt under obligations to him for having retained me after the tremendous pressure that I understood had been brought to bear upon him, and feeling that he was paying out money for my position in that way (and Mr. Bacon, I suppose, felt in the same way), I went forward voluntarily, without any intimation or demand on his part, or any demand from Duffy upon me, and paid the money.

Q. Did you suppose you were going to Colonel Polk and giving him money for his own use because he had kept you in office?—A. Not at all. I didn't pay it in that way.

Q. Then what were you giving it to him for?—A. Simply because I felt under obligations to him.

Q. What was he to do with that money if it was not for his own use?—A. I cannot answer the question any plainer than I have answered it.

Q. Did you have any understanding about it yourself?—A. From whom?

Q. From Colonel Polk.—A. No, sir.

Q. You wish to be understood, then, as testifying here that your relations to Colonel Polk, and his to the employés of his department, were such that you had no hesitation in going to him and handing him $16.66 simply as a gratuity to him from you, from employé to his official employer?—A. I did not hesitate, under the circumstances which I have stated.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You have hinted at several things here and then have withdrawn them. According to your testimony, as it now stands, you gave Colonel Polk $16.66 simply because he had kept you in office, and because he was paying out money to Duffy. Now, how did you know that?—A. I didn't know it except from what we had heard.

Q. Why will you not tell us exactly what you had heard?—A. I felt that he was paying Mr. Duffy.

Q. Was that a guess?—A. It was guesswork altogether; there was no understanding.

Q. But how could you guess that Colonel Polk was paying Duffy? Was it a mere random supposition on your part that he was paying Duffy? If it was mere guesswork, at random, without any foundation, why did you not suppose that he was paying the President of the United States or anybody else? What right had you to suppose that he was paying Duffy any more than any other man?—A. Because, if I understood aright, Duffy was in his employ at a salary of $2,000.

Q. Who told you that?—A. I don't know that any one ever told me.

Q. Then it was a mere guess?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You guessed that Colonel Polk was paying Duffy $2,000, did you?—A. I had understood it by mere rumor.

Q. Then we are to understand, first and last, that Colonel Polk employed you at $1,800 a year; that because he had employed you and retained you there was a great pressure brought to bear upon him to get your office from you, and that, because he had employed you and retained you there, you went and gave him $16.66 simply as a gratuity to him because he had resisted that pressure; is that the idea?—A. Yes, sir; that he hadn't listened to it and that I still held my position; not that it secured me my position at all. I didn't recognize it in that way. I can say furthermore that the money was paid back to me.

By Mr. CRAVENS:

Q. Did you have any intimation from any source that this money so paid by yourself and Bacon, which would amount to $400 a year, was to go to Mr. Duffy?—A. Just as I have stated, I might have guessed it. No one intimated such a thing to me that I know of at all. I certainly had no conversation with Mr. Polk or Mr. Duffy about it.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You always bring in Polk and Duffy in your answers. Why don't you tell from whom you did hear it?—A. Well, I have no idea.

By Mr. CRAVENS:

Q. When Colonel Polk came and told you not to pay the damned bloody Irishman any money, did you not understand at that time that the money you had previously paid to Mr. Polk had gone to the Irishman?—A. Yes, sir; the impression on my mind was that Mr. Duffy had been to Colonel Polk and demanded money, and that he then was trying to get it out of me.

Q. This money that you paid to Colonel Polk you did not pay him with the expectation of his pocketing it at all, but with the idea that he was paying it out to some other employé to whom he had promised a greater salary than the office he was filling would warrant; wasn't it with that understanding that you handed him that money?—A. Understanding! I had no understanding.

Q. But was not the purpose to save Colonel Polk harmless so that he would not have to pay out money from his own pocket because of his promise to give Duffy a greater salary than that which belonged to the position that he held?—A. I might have supposed that he was to pay Mr. Duffy, and that it would assist him in paying him.

Q. Did you have the remotest idea, at the time you handed Colonel Polk this money that he would appropriate it to his own private purposes?—A. Well, I had no idea as to how he would appropriate it.

Q. In other words, did you regard it as a bonus to him to keep you in office?—A. I did not; that is a question that I have answered two or three times, and tried to make as plain as possible.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Perhaps I can refresh your recollection. What had been said at any time during your conversations with Colonel Polk about paying the whole $200 in advance, and what further had been said about you and Bacon not doing that because you might die before the expiration of the year?—A. Nothing under heaven. I never made such a remark to any one under heaven.

Q. And no suggestion was made to you of that character?—A. No such suggestion was made to me to pay $200.

Q. And it never occurred to you to do it?—A. It never did. That is a false statement from beginning to end.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Did you understand that you were to pay over $16.66⅔ again to Colonel Polk at any future time?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you suppose that that was the last $16.66 that you would ever give him?—A. I did. He told me at the time that he didn't expect it, and didn't want it.

Q. And you never expected to give him any more?—A. No, sir; I had no idea of paying anything further.

Q. Did he ever give you that money back?—A. Mr. Donavin paid me back in the presence of Mr. Polk. As he was paying me Colonel Polk passed by and he said, "Payne, there is your money; you know I told you I would pay you back;" and I said, "Certainly."

Q. When was it that he paid that back to you?—A. It was previous to this investigation.

Q. How long previous?—A. Probably ten days or a week.

Q. Then Colonel Polk, you considered, took this $16.66 just as a loan?—A. I have no idea how he received it.

Q. How came he to give it back to you?—A. Because he remarked to me, at the time I handed it to him, that he did not want that money, and did not expect it.

Q. If he did not want it how came he to take it?—A. I cannot answer that.

Q. You gave it to him and he said he didn't want it?—A. That he did not want it, and did not expect it.

Q. But still he kept it?—A. Yes, sir. I remarked to him that it made no difference, or some such remark as that. I had very few words with him at the time. I recollect that I turned right off at once and went up to my office.

Q. And you were glad of the opportunity to give him $16.66?—A. Well, I don't say I was exactly glad.

Q. Was it a pleasant thought to you that you were giving him that money?—A. I felt under obligations to him, knowing of this pressure.

Q. But you did not consider that your obligation was a continuous one; you thought that $16.66 would pay off all the obligation you were under to him?—A. I certainly never made him another tender, and never expected to make another.

Q. You did not expect at that time to give him any more?—A. No, sir; because he told me at the time that he did not want the money, and did not expect it.

Q. When was it that you gave him that money?—A. It was after I had been paid for November.

Q. Immediately after?—A. Four or five days after, I presume.

Q. Then it was early in December?—A. Probably.

Q. I don't want the probability, I want the fact.—A. Well, I will not state anything positively unless I know it.

Q. On what day in each month did you get your pay?—A. Generally from the 28th to the 1st of the next month, sometimes as late as the 4th or 5th of the month.

Q. Do you receive your November pay on the 28th of November, or on the 28th of December?—A. I receive my November pay sometimes about the last day of November, but it frequently runs on until the 2d or 3d of December, according as the rolls are ready.

Q. Then you can state that you received your November pay sometimes between the 28th of November and the 3d or 4th of December?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And within four or five days of that time you tendered this money to Colonel Polk?—A. I will say within a week.

Q. Then it was within the first week of December?—A. Yes, sir; if that first week embraced four or five days.

Q. Then Colonel Polk gave that money back to you before this investigation began?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it just previous to the commencement of this investigation?—A. Four or five days, or perhaps a week, five days anyhow, and probably longer than that.

Q. It was not before Congress reconvened on the 10th of January?—A. It was after this session had commenced.

Q. You recollect when this investigation began on the 5th of February?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now can't you fix the date when Colonel Polk handed you back that money so as to say how long or about how long prior to the commencement of this investigation?—A. It was some days before I was paid off for January. I cannot give you the exact number of days.

Q. Was it as much as ten days before you were paid for January?—A. No, sir; it was less than ten days and not more than six.

Q. Can you tell us when you were paid off for January?—A. I think was the last day of January.

Q. Then it would be between the 20th and the 24th of December that Colonel Polk handed you back this money, would it?—A. Somewhere about that time.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. Is it not a fact that the reason you paid this money to Colonel Polk was because you understood that he had been compelled to pay, or had paid, the same amount to Mr. Duffy?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you not have that idea in paying him the money, that he had paid out that amount to Mr. Duffy, so that you felt under obligation to save him from loss?—A. I felt that he was paying Mr. Duffy money, whether for my position or not, and I knew there was a pressure for my position, too.

Q. Then you did understand that Colonel Polk had paid out money for that reason, and you felt under obligation to pay it back?—A. Yes, sir; not to retain myself in office.

Q. Not as a bribe, or anything of that kind?—A. No, sir; not at all.

Q. You must have got your impression somewhere that Colonel Polk had paid out money. Where did you get it?—A. I heard it from several parties who had seen Colonel Polk pay out $50 at a time to employés who hadn't got what they expected.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. Did not Senator Lamar, in the presence of General Gordon, tell you that you were going to be retained in that place, but that Colonel Polk was embarrassed with this man Duffy and that there was $400 that he wanted to make up to Duffy?—A. He did not.

Q. Didn't he say that, and was not General Gordon standing by?—A. He did not. I never had a conversation with him in General Gordon's presence.

Q. Did he say it to you at any time?—A. Not at all, sir. He remarked to me what I told you in the beginning, that there was a great pressure for my position, and that he had given a pledge for me to accept any position that Colonel Polk would tender me, and that if it was a lower position he and I would arrange that.

Q. Didn't you hear him say that there was a proposition that Colonel Polk should pay this money, and that he said that he, Senator Lamar, said he should not do it?—A. Mr. Lamar told me that whatever arrangement was made between Colonel Polk and myself as to the position he would make right.

Q. But didn't Senator Lamar say in that connection, that Colonel Polk should not pay this amount, and didn't he suggest that you and Mr. Bacon should make up the $400?—A. I don't think he could have said exactly those words, because I had no idea of Bacon being complicated in the matter until the day of the payment.

Q. Didn't Senator Lamar give you an impression of that kind at that time, that Colonel Polk was embarrassed with this amount?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And didn't he say that Colonel Polk should not pay it, and that he would rather pay it out of his own pocket?—A. He may have said that he would rather pay it out of his own pocket, but I don't recollect anything of the kind. He told me that he had seen Colonel Polk and had had a conversation with him, and that he had agreed for me to accept any position that Colonel Polk might tender me, and that if it was at a reduced salary I was to accept it, and he and I would make it right.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The conversation was altogether about your taking a reduced salary and not somebody else?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And as you did not have to take a reduced salary you gave Colonel Polk part of the money back?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. You had a conversation with Senator Lamar about your remaining in your position?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did Senator Lamar tell you then that you would not be removed?—A. He told me that I would not be taken from your employment.

Q. Did I ever say a word to you about paying money to me or to Duffy, or to anybody, before you came and handed me the $16.66, with Colonel Bacon?—A. You never did; it was just as I have stated to this committee.

Q. Did I ever say anything to you about money, except to say that "I will pay you back the $16.66. I do notthink it is right; it is unofficial in me"?—A. You did not.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. When did he say that?—A. Two or three weeks after I had paid him the money, when I met him one day.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. Have you no memorandum of that date?—A. Not at all.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Are you sure that I said nothing about it when you and Mr. Bacon came up and handed me in one package of $33.33?—A. You made the remark, "Payne, I did not expect this of you, nor I don't want it."

Q. Then, subsequently, you say I said to you, "This is unofficial and wrong, and I will return you that money"?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I believe you have stated that I told you afterward not to pay Mr. Duffy any if he came to you for it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I wish you would make clear to this committee how you got the impression that I was paying Mr. Duffy $400. You certainly must remember somebody who told you so. Didn't Colonel Bacon tell you so?—A. Colonel Bacon and I in coming up had a conversation—of course, we must have had it to make up $33.

Q. Was it not a common rumor around the office that I was paying him?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had Mr. Duffy ever been to you and told you that that was the arrangement?—A. No, sir; I never had any conversation of that kind with him.

Q. Was it a common rumor all round the Capitol that I had given him a $1,200 place, and agreed to make it up to $1,600?—A. I don't know as to that. My idea was that he was to get a $2,000 place, and that from that he came down to $1,600.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. A while ago you said you guessed that; now you say you got it from rumor.—A. I guessed it from the impressions which the rumor had made upon my mind, that this, that, and the other thing was so.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. State distinctly whether I ever did have any conversation with you about money in any way except when you came with Mr. Bacon and handed me the $33, when I made the remark you have stated. Did I

ever have any subsequent conversation with you about money except to say I will pay you back that money?—A. Never.

Q. That money was paid you back by Colonel Donavin?—A. It was.

Q. Before your last pay-day?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. How came it that you paid that $16.66 unless there was an understanding that there was $33 to be made up and that that was their share of it?—A. That was the agreement between Mr. Bacon and me that we would pay that amount; probably it was in conversation with him that I understood as to the amount.

Q. And that it was to be paid to Duffy?—A. No; not to Duffy. I had no right to know that the money was to be contributed to Duffy, or to any one else.

Q. Then why did you pay exactly $16.66?—A. Simply because it may have been a suggestion on his part that that was the amount that Colonel Polk was paying Duffy.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Didn't you know as well as you could know anything from common rumor, from conversation with Mr. Bacon, and from all sources of information, that that money was to go to Duffy, and didn't you believe that it was to go to Duffy?—A. I believed it was, after having had a conversation with Mr. Bacon.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. But when you first went up to pay it you didn't think so; you just thought it would wipe out your obligation to Colonel Polk?—A. No, sir; I didn't understand it in that way.

By Mr. CRAVENS:

Q. What I understand from your testimony is that you felt under no real obligation to pay this money to Colonel Polk, but that as the understanding was that he was paying it out himself, you contributed so as to relieve him from that burden?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. PUGH:

Q. When you paid this money to Colonel Polk did he then tell you it was wrong and unofficial for him to take it?—A. He told me he didn't want it nor expect it.

Q. But he didn't tell you that it was unofficial and wrong?—A. No, sir, not at that time; he did a few days afterward.

Q. When did he tell you that? Was it a few days before this investigation commenced?—A. No, sir; he told me that it was unofficial and wrong before he paid it back to me.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. You say he came to you some time before he paid back the money and suggested that it was unofficial on his part to take it?—A. Yes, sir; he stated so to me, very emphatically.

Q. How long was that before he paid the money?—A. It must have been three or four weeks previous.

Q. That was a long time before this investigation question?—A. It was.

Q. How long?—A. Well, I should judge that it was three or four weeks.

Q. Didn't you have an understanding with Mr. Bacon that this money was to go to Duffy?—A. We may have had that conversation, and it

may be that that is where I got the impression or belief that it was going there.

Q. This conversation with Bacon, when you got that impression, was it before or after the money was paid to Polk?—A. Before.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Was it thoroughly fixed in your mind when you gave Colonel Polk that $16.66 that you would never again give him any more money? Didn't you "guess" then that you would probably give him the same amount the next month?—A. I didn't.

Q. You are certain that you never intended to give him any more? Is that a positive assertion on your part which you make here under oath, that that was the last money you intended to give him?—A. I didn't know that. That was given in the way in which I stated.

Q. Is it certain in your mind now that when you gave him that $16.66 it was your positive determination not to make him any more such payments?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then why was it that Colonel Polk came down and told you not to pay any more money to that "bloody Irishman"?—A. Well, I took it at the time that probably Mr. Duffy had been to him for money and was trying to run him and me too.

Q. But if it was the understanding that that was the end of your payments of money, why should Colonel Polk suppose that you would pay Duffy any more; why was it necessary for him to come and tell you not to pay any money to that "bloody Irishman"?—A. I have no idea why that should be. There may have been an understanding between Mr. Duffy and Colonel Polk as to the paying of the money.

Q. Didn't you know at the time that Duffy might come to you for money—the same amount, at another time?—A. He never has been to me.

Q. You have been given largely to guessing here; didn't you guess that he would come to you, and didn't Colonel Polk, knowing that you would so guess, come down and tell you not to pay the "bloody Irishman" any more money?—A. He did not tell me not to pay him any more; he said not to pay that damned bloody Irishman any money. I never had paid him a cent.

Q. Didn't you know that Colonel Polk thought you would pay Duffy some money to make up a salary to him?—A. He would certainly be presuming upon my weakness to think that I would pay Duffy money when I was under no obligation to do so, and didn't feel under any obligation.

Q. Did you feel under any obligation to pay Colonel Polk?—A. I did at the time, just as I have stated.

Q. Didn't you feel that you would be under some obligation at some future time to pay him more money?—A. I didn't.

Q. That was the end of it?—A. That was the end of it.

WASHINGTON, *February* 18, 1878.

JOHN R. BENNETT sworn and examined.

By Mr. COX:

Question. How long were you in the employ of the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives?—Answer. Ten days, from the 20th of December to the 1st of January, I think. I have not been in employ since that time.

Q. In what capacity were you then employed?—A. On the old soldiers' roll; that is what they told me, and I was paid that way, I believe.

Q. What were you doing?—A. I was at the gallery-door, opposite the Speaker's chair.

Q. Did you serve in the Union Army during the late war of the rebellion?—A. I did. I served in the Third Minnesota Regiment. I have got my commission here.

Q. What was your rank?—A. Captain.

Q. What is your age?—A. I will be seventy six years old the 1st of next month.

Q. Were you wounded, or in any way injured, during the war of the rebellion?—A. Not in that war. I was wounded in the war with Mexico.

Q. How?—A. Only a flesh wound; no bones broken.

Q. You haven't been physically crippled or disabled by a wound in either war, have you?—A. No, sir, I have not, only for a while in Mexico; but I got over it.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. When I put you at work, I told you, didn't I, that the employment was temporary?—A. Yes, sir; you told me you didn't know how long it would last.

Q. By whom were you recommended?—A. I was recommended by Mr. Armstrong, the Senator from Saint Louis.

Q. Did you ever file an application with me signed by a good many Democrats?—A. I did.

Q. Did you tell me you had no means of paying your board, and that you would like to get on the roll a little while so as to pay your expenses, and that you were an old soldier, and had done great service in the Mexican war?—A. I did, and I am in the same way now. I owe a thirty-five dollar board-bill now, and I don't know how I am going to pay it.

Q. Tell the committee about your services in the Mexican war.—A. That is not for me to say; but if they will look at my record they will see that I was brevetted for meritorious services.

Q. How long were you in the Union Army in the late war?—A. I was in it about nine months, until I lost my wife, when I had to resign to take care of my children.

Q. Did you raise a company in Minnesota yourself?—A. I did.

Q. And you served nine months and then had to resign?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you serve at the front?—A. I did.

WASHINGTON, *February* 18, 1878.

HARRY C. ACTON sworn and examined.

By Mr. COX:

Question. When, if at all, were you in the employ of the Doorkeeper of this House during the present Congress?—Answer. I was in the Doorkeeper's department during the Forty-fourth Congress, under Mr. Patterson. I first came in under Fitzhugh, and remained in under Patterson, and then, when Congress met on the 15th of October last, I drew my pay until the 1st of November—fifteen days on Mr. Patter-

son's roll and the balance on Mr. Polk's roll—and then kept on until the 10th of December without any pay; not on any roll.

Q. When were you sworn in?—A. I was not sworn in on Mr. Polk's roll at all; I was sworn in on Mr. Patterson's roll.

Q. Had you been in the service continually from that time on?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You served until the opening of the regular session?—A. I did.

Q. What time were you paid for?—A. Up to the 1st of November.

Q. Did you make application for the pay for the time you served in December?—A. After I found I was not on any roll I stopped work. I told Mr. Henkle, my member, that I would stay here, and he went and saw Colonel Polk; I didn't have any talk with the Doorkeeper at all.

Q. How were you set at work when the extra session began?—A. I reported at the west lobby door and went to work.

Q. Who assigned you to the west lobby door?—A. Mr. Keightly directed me there; he was assistant doorkeeper under Mr. Patterson.

Q. He was not under Patterson at that time?—A. He was for a few days.

Q. What assurance, if any, had you that you were appointed to serve from that time on?—A. Mr. Henkle came to me and told me that Colonel Polk said that I should stay on until the Maryland delegation had settled it; that I should be kept on the roll as messenger until then.

Q. Did you have any notice at the 1st of December or at any time prior to the 10th, that you were discharged or dropped from the roll?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you know in any way that you were discharged?—A. Only by Colonel Blakiston, a man from our district, saying that Mr. Polk said that he and I should stop work from that time out.

Q. Prior to that you had had no intimation of it?—A. No, sir; none.

Q. And you haven't been paid for the ten days?—A. There is a month and ten days that I have not been paid for.

Q. What response has been made to your request for pay for that time?—A. I have left the matter altogether with Mr. Henkle; I have not said anything about it myself.

Q. But you haven't got your pay?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether Mr. Henkle or any one else ever offered a resolution in the House to secure your pay?—A. No, sir; never for my pay, I think.

Q. You say you were assigned to your place by Mr. Keightly?—A. On the organization of the House I went to him and asked him if I should go to my old position, the west lobby door, and he said yes.

Q. You never spoke to me about it?—A. No, sir; I never spoke to you about it at all.

Q. Do you know whether I ever knew you by name until I saw you here in that witness chair?—A. You may not have known me personally, but I have spoken to you several times, and I know you spoke to me by name at the assistant doorkeeper's desk, in the Hall, right before Mr. Henkle.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. You say you were employed under Mr. Patterson, and that when Mr. Patterson came into office you just continued under Mr. Keightly at the door?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You never were sworn in under Mr. Polk?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was it not the understanding with you and Mr. Henkle that you should just go on and do the work and when they were able they would put you on the roll?—A. No, sir.

Q. What was the understanding?—A. The understanding of Mr. Henkle with me was, that Colonel Polk should keep me on the roll until the Maryland delegation had agreed upon their appointments.

Q. You had no understanding with Colonel Polk that he was going to put you on the roll?—A. No, sir.

Q. Your whole understanding was with Mr. Henkle?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you just staid and did the work on that understanding with Mr. Henkle?—A. Yes, sir; on the understanding that he had had with Mr. Polk.

Q. But you had had no understanding with Mr. Polk about it?—A. No, sir; but Mr. Donavin kept me at work and assigned me to work every day; he assigned me to three different places.

Q. He found you there, having come down from Mr. Keightly, and you continued on with the understanding between you and Mr. Henkle—not any understanding with Colonel Polk—that you should be put upon the roll?—A. I don't know that I was to be put on the roll at all; I was to hold that place until the Maryland delegation had settled the matter.

Q. But that was an understanding between you and Mr. Henkle, and not with Colonel Polk?—A. I had no understanding with Colonel Polk, but Mr. Henkle had.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How much of an understanding had you with Mr. Donavin?—A. Mr. Donavin assigned me to duty and took my name down every day, I think, as long as they kept that thing up.

Q. You reported regularly to him and he assigned you daily to duty?—A. Yes, sir; he assigned me first to the west lobby door, then as messenger to the Committee on Elections, then to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and from there back again to the Committee on Elections.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. I understand you to say that you did all that duty on an understanding with Mr. Henkle. He was the gentleman who got you to stay there?—A. He was my member.

Q. Didn't he tell you to stay there?—A. He told me that Colonel Polk said for me to stay there.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Did you have any talk or understanding with Mr. Donavin about it?—A. At one time he made the remark, "Colonel Polk wishes that your delegation would soon settle." That was the only thing he said to me, but he kept me on duty.

Q. Are you certain that he took down your name on any one occasion?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does he take down the names of the employés every day?—A. It was done at that time, but they did not keep it up all the time I was there. On the 7th of November, election-day, I was at home and the day after that, and when I came back Mr. Donavin talked some about my being away. I didn't feel very well the day after election, and Mr. Henkle reported here for me; but when I came back, Mr. Donavin said that I ought to have reported myself the day before, and he talked some about it, but he said, however, that he would let that go.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Do you or do you not know that on the last of October I notified, by letter, each democratic Delegation, through its chairman, that all places were vacant from that day?—A. I was not aware of that.

Q. You got your pay for October?—A. I did.

Q. You don't know that you were discharged on the last of October?—A. No, sir.

Q. How long were you absent at home at the time of the election?—A. I went home on a Saturday and got back, I think, on the next Wednesday or Thursday.

Q. Did you obtain leave of absence to go home at that time?—A. I obtained leave of absence for one day.

Q. A written leave of absence?—A. No, sir.

Q. From whom did you get it?—A. Mr. Donavin; he gave me leave to go home.

Q. How long do you say you were absent?—A. I think I got back on Wednesday or Thursday, I won't be positive about the day, but I know that Mr. Donavin talked about it a good deal, and I rather thought he insulted me about it, and I went and told Dr. Henkle, and he went and saw him, and Mr. Donavin put me to work again.

Q. You did not go away any more after that?—A. No, sir; I did not.

WASHINGTON, *February* 18, 1878.

FRANK W. LYNN sworn and examined.

By Mr. COX:

Question. In what State is your home?—Answer. Arkansas.

Q. State what employment you have had during the extra or the regular session of the Forty-fifth Congress, under the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives.—A. I was sworn in on the 23d of November and served until the 30th, when I received a written notice of dismissal, as I took it to be. I worked one week after that at the main door. The last week before the recess I did nothing. I left here on the night of the 15th of December, the day of adjournment, and got back here the 1st of February.

Q. Was or was not your name on a printed list of assignments to different delegations, which the Doorkeeper got up, and which has been before us here?—A. Yes, sir; I suppose it was intended for me. There is "Lynn" there without initials.

Q. Is there any other Lynn, of Arkansas, that has been employed here?—A. None, sir. I understood that to be intended for me.

Q. What understanding or arrangement had you with regard to employment? Did you come here from Arkansas to get employment for a single week. A. No, sir.

Q. What was the understanding?—A. It was my understanding that I was to be on the regular annual roll. I would not have come here for a week or a month, or two months or three months. I had a good business, that would have justified me in staying there; but I came here with the expectation of being on the permanent roll.

Q. What ground had you for that expectation?—A. Nothing more than a letter that I received from Colonel Gause, my member of Congress.

Q. Did that letter state that the arrangement had been made with the Doorkeeper for you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you that letter?—A. I have the letter; but I haven't it with me.

Q. When you got here, to whom did you report for duty?—A. To Colonel Polk.

Q. What conversation took place between you and Colonel Polk at that time?—A. I do not know that anything particular occurred. I was sworn in. We had a little friendly talk about a meeting that we had had during the war.

Q. Was any reference made to the place you were to hold, whether it was to be assistant doorkeeper or messenger or laborer?—A. I came here with the purpose of being on the messenger roll.

Q. Was that referred to in this conversation?—A. No, sir. I was assigned to the north door.

Q. Did Colonel Polk tell you whom to report to?—A. Yes, sir. Mr. Donavin.

Q. In accordance with that direction did you report to Mr. Donavin?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did he do with you?—A. He assigned me to that north door.

Q. When did you first learn of any disappointment of your expectation of being on the annual roll?—A. When I received that letter.

Q. What was the letter. Was it addressed to you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you got it?—A. No, sir; I burned it up.

Q. Give the substance of it, as near as you can remember?—A. It read about this way: "The term for which you were appointed expired at the close of the extra session, and your reappointment depends upon certain contingencies," and there was something about Congress making more appropriations or increasing the force.

Q. What did you do about that letter?—A. I showed it to Colonel Gause and asked him what that meant. He said he reckoned it didn't mean much of anything. I told him I thought it meant a good deal the way it looked to me; that I did not come here for a week's work. I think, probably, he went to see Colonel Polk, and I did not know what occurred between them, but he told me that it was all right. I continued work then a week longer when I was eased off, and I lay around here for a week, up to the adjournment on the 15th.

Q. At what time were you told by Mr. Polk or Mr. Donavin, or any other of the superiors in the Doorkeeper's department, to stop work?—A. It was one Monday morning.

Q. Fix the time, if you can, with reference to the recess.—A. I had been at work there at the north door two weeks, and it was a very hard place. I am physically not very well able to stand up, and not being used to such a hard floor (we live on the dirt a good deal out in our country), it was very tiresome to me, and I was very much fatigued every evening, so I asked for an easier place.

Mr. COX. A *softer* place.

The WITNESS. Yes, a soft place. Well, they eased me off, and I didn't do anything; I would sit around there in the lobby and occupy members' chairs, and go out in the cloak-room and smoke sometimes.

Q. When did you get any notice from anybody who had a right to give it that you were dismissed?—A. It was on the 30th, I think, or the day before the 30th.

Q. Then you say your member told you that it was all right, and that you were to keep on?—A. I received the letter and showed it to him, and asked him what that meant. He said he couldn't understand it, but he didn't think it meant much of anything; that he didn't think Colonel Polk would do that way. I asked him then to go and see Colonel Polk, and he went and saw him, and the interview, so far as I learned, was satisfactory. He said it would be all right, so I continued to work with that understanding, until I found the place was rather hard, and

I wanted to get something easier, where I wouldn't have to stand up so much.

Q. Were you assigned then to any other duty?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then did you quit work voluntarily?—A. No, sir.

Q. What did they tell you to do?—A. They just told me to do nothing, to ease off around about the House here. I had no objection to that so long as my pay was going on.

Q. How long did that continue?—A. Up to the adjournment.

Q. When the adjournment took place, did you, or did you not, apply for leave of absence to go home?—A. I did not.

Q. Did you ask Mr. Donavin or Colonel Polk for leave to go home?—A. No, sir; I had an idea of going home, and I spoke to Colonel Gause about this matter. The thing was very unsatisfactory to me. The whole delegation from my State were going home at that time, but under that condition of affairs I was not anxious to go home. I didn't know whether I would be retained or not, so Colonel Gause had an interview with Mr. Polk on the Friday before adjournment. I told him at that time that I wanted the thing settled definitely one way or the other, for I was going home, and I did not want the matter to remain uncertain. The interview was satisfactory. Colonel Polk came to me also after the interview and told me that he had seen Colonel Gause and Colonel Cravens, I believe, and he told me it would be all right, that my name should be on the annual roll. I then told him that I would like to go home if I could get there without its costing too much; so I went home.

Q. Then you went home with the understanding that your name was to be on the annual roll?—A. Yes.

Q. When did you first learn that it was not to be there?—A. I didn't know of it at all. I came back here and found my name on the printed list, and I thought that was carrying out the understanding.

Q. Were you taken sick while you were at home?—A. No, sir; but my family were sick.

Q. Did you apply for an extension of your leave of absence on that account?—A. Yes, sir; I wrote to Colonel Gause. The letter was here before the 10th of January, the day of the meeting of Congress, but he didn't get here until Friday night. On Saturday morning, I think, he said he went to see Mr. Polk, and he wrote me that it was all right, to come when I chose.

Q. When did you come?—A. On the 1st of February.

Q. How was it, then, about your being on the annual roll?—A. I found my name on the printed list, and I was sworn in on the 1st of February and assigned to duty, and have been on duty ever since. I have charge of a door on this floor.

Q. Have you been paid regularly for all the time?—A. I got $17.40 for November when I came back.

Q. What other pay, if any, have you received for your services from the 23d of November onward?—A. I have received nothing but the $17.40.

Q. What is the salary of a messenger on the annual roll?—A. It is put down at $1,000 a year.

Q. Of course you have made inquiry about the rest of your pay; tell us what you have learned in regard to that?—A. I have never inquired of Colonel Polk about it.

Q. You seem to have generally acted through your member of Congress; if he has communicated with the Doorkeeper's office and reported to you, state that.—A. He didn't report to me.

Q. Have you said nothing to him about it?—A. I spoke to him and he said he would see about it, and there I let it rest.

Q. Have you sought to discover whether warrants were made out for you in the clerk's office?—A. Yes, sir; I went there to see, but I didn't find any.

Q. What information did you get there?—A. That my name was not on the roll.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. When you returned and reported here for duty on the 1st of February, and stated that you had been detained on account of your wife's illness, did I or did I not remark to you that if you had been here before you would have been put on the roll and set to work?—A. You did.

Q. And that I had so notified your member, Mr. Gause?—A. I believe there was something said about that. You told him that if I had been here on the 1st of January, my name would have gone on the roll.

Q. But did I tell him that, as you were not here, I had put another man in your place for that month?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did I tell you that you could not receive any pay for the time you were absent?—A. I believe you did.

By Mr. COX:

Q. What reason, if any, did Mr. Polk give you for saying that a man on the regular roll could not receive pay for the time he was absent on leave of absence?—A. He didn't assign any reason that I remember.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Did you understand me to say that I would put you on the regular roll in the month of December?—A. No, sir; I did not. What I understood before I went home was that my name should go on the regular annual roll.

Q. When you returned?—A. There was nothing said about my returning. I don't know what you meant, but that is what was said. When I came back and found my name on the printed list I supposed I was on the regular roll.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. Your name was not on the pay-roll, though?—A. No, sir; neither for December nor January.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Did you consider that your employment was such that you were entitled to pay for the time when you were gone?—A. I thought I was certainly entitled to pay up to the time that you left.

Q. But did you consider that you were entitled to pay when you were gone?—A. From all the data and information I could get I supposed I was entitled to it. It was my information that if a person was on the annual roll he got pay for every month in the year, whether he was here or not.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. But you were not on the annual roll until February, were you?—A. It appears not.

Q. It was your supposition that you were, but in fact you were not?—A. I came here to go on the annual roll; that was my understanding.

Q. Understanding with whom?—A. Colonel Gause.

WASHINGTON, *February* 18, 1878.

J. H. ENSIGN sworn and examined.

By Mr. COX:

Question. During what time have you been employed under the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives during the extra session and the present session of this Congress?—Answer. Since the 1st of November.

Q. Are you now so employed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. During what portion of that period were you on the soldiers' roll, so called?—A. Ever since the 1st of November.

Q. Were you a soldier disabled in the Union Army during the war of the rebellion?—A. I was.

Q. How disabled?—A. By gunshot-wounds and disability.

Q. What is the nature of your gunshot-wounds?—A. I was wounded through the leg and in the face.

Q. Were your wounds such as to prevent you from following ordinary employment?—A. Well, sir, I was admitted to the Soldiers' Home for that reason, after a medical examination.

Q. Are you physically incapacitated for ordinary employment?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How?—A. In various ways. I am affected with rheumatism to a certain extent, and I have hemorrhages of the lungs in addition to my other disabilities.

Q. What is your employment?—A. I am a druggist by occupation.

Q. What command did you serve in?—A. In the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, and also in the Sixteenth.

Q. The wound in your leg was a flesh-wound?—A. It broke my thigh.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. And you were in the Soldiers' Home after the war closed?—A. Yes, sir; I was admitted there on the 2d of October, 1875, and remained until I came here.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, *February* 19, 1878.

G. A. BACON sworn and examined.

By Mr. COX:

Question. How long have you been in the employ of the government in connection with the House of Representatives?—Answer. Since the commencement of the Forty-fourth Congress.

Q. What position have you held during the Forty-fifth Congress, either at the extra session or the present one?—A. Assistant superintendent of the document-room.

Q. We wish you to state the facts with regard to a payment of money by yourself and Mr. Payne which went in any form to Mr. Duffy during the time that Mr. Duffy was also in the Doorkeeper's employment?—A. Well, sir, I paid Colonel Polk $16.66, which money was to go, I believe, to Mr. Duffy. Perhaps I ought to state it in my own way and make an explanation. I was occupying the position of assistant superintendent from the Forty-fourth Congress; Mr. Duffy was an applicant for that position, I believe, at the commencement of this Congress. He had some influence, and I understood he was making an effort for it. Colonel Polk made some satisfactory arrangement, I understood, with Mr. Duffy

to give him some other position, with the understanding that I should b allowed to retain mine; that is, Colonel Polk informed me that he ha given Mr. Duffy a position, I think, equal to $1,600 a year, but that h would have to make up $200 of that, which he proposed to do out of hi own pocket and get rid of the trouble and annoyance, as he said that it ha caused him a great deal of trouble. My position at that time was fixed a assistant superintendent, as I understood it, and I said to him, "No, sir you shall not do that; you will pay no money on my account. I propos to pay that if there is anything of that kind to be done." I said, "Doe this make the matter all satisfactory now and relieve you of this an noyance?" And he said it did. So about the 4th of December with Mr. Payne paid this money to Colonel Polk. We were togethe I found also that Mr. Payne was paying a like sum; and that the salar Mr. Duffy was receiving was $1,200 instead of $1,400 as I had supposed I did not know that this amount was to be paid by Mr. Payne; but learned it afterward before we paid the money. The day after th House adjourned for the recess, Colonel Polk said to me, "I do not lik that matter of paying the money; I don't want you to pay any mor money to me for Duffy; I propose to return to you what you have paid.' During the recess I had leave to go home, and this was the morning I left. Some time after that he paid me that $16.66 back again. Tha is the thing in a nut-shell, as near as I can give it.

Q. When was it that the money was paid back to you; have you an memorandum that fixes the date?—A. No, sir; no memorandum. I was trying to think when it was; I only know that it was some tim before these charges were preferred; I had heard of no charges, at al events; but it was about the 16th of December when he told me tha he would return the money.

Q. Was there any special reason given for doing it at that time?—A No, sir. He said he didn't like the situation of affairs; didn't think i looked well.

Q. Haven't you known that similar arrangements among other em ployés have been made and continued since that time?—A. No, sir; I never knew of any other except Mr. Payne's.

Q. You did not know of Prescott's and McDonnell's and Holt's?—A. No, sir.

Q. What did you know and how did you know with regard to the salar which Mr. Duffy actually received from the place he was in, and th amount to which it was to be raised?—A. I did not know that until I saw Mr. Payne afterward. I supposed Mr. Duffy was getting a salary o $1,400, when Colonel Polk made the remark that he had settled with h that the salary was $200 less than what was satisfactory to Mr. Duffy and that he would prefer to pay it out of his own pocket so as to ge the thing ended.

Q. All you know about it, then, is what you afterward learned as t the salary Mr. Duffy was getting, and you put that in your own min with what you and Mr. Payne made up?—A. Yes, sir; I learned tha the salary was $1,200, really, and that Mr. Payne's and my own con tribution would make it $1,600.

Q. State whether this understanding that you had with Colonel Polk was not the thing which you understood really secured you your place?—A. No, sir; I had been informed several days before that that my plac was secure beyond peradventure.

Q. Haven't you been also informed that a satisfactory arrangemen was made or would be made with Mr. Duffy?—A. Simply at the tim

when I had this interview with Colonel Polk when he made this statement. It was all done within five minutes.

Q. But before that you had understood, had you not, that the security of your place really depended to a certain extent upon satisfactory arrangements being made with Mr. Duffy?—A. Yes, sir; some weeks before, immediately after the election of the Doorkeeper.

Q. You had once a little conversation with Mr. Duffy with regard to a fraction of a month prior to December, had you not?—A. Yes, sir; he spoke to me.

Q. What did you say then about not having been sworn in?—A. I simply stated to him that the appointment probably dated from the first of that month. I think that was it. I have really forgotten the conversation. It lasted only a moment. There was a portion of a month that he said he thought he ought to have received pay for. I had paid him at the rate of $200 a year, for one month, from the 1st of November to the 1st of December, but he thought that his pay should have commenced from the 15th of October, the beginning of the extra session. I was sworn in anew then, although it was not necessary, as I had already been sworn in to the position which I held, but Colonel Polk requested me to be sworn in anew, as he proposed that all the employés in his department should be resworn, and I think I mentioned that to Mr. Duffy.

Q. Mr. Duffy made no objection at all to your statement, did he?—A. Nothing more was said.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. When you made that proposition, that Mr. Polk should not pay that money, but that you would pay it, was that entirely gratuitous on your part, or was it that you felt that he expected it of you? What was your motive?—A. It was optional with me. I felt that if I had been out of the way Mr. Duffy would probably have had this position, and it would have relieved Colonel Polk of his trouble. The kindness of the delegation had brought me a pretty strong influence, and I suppose he found it an annoying matter to settle the appointment.

Q. Was it understood, then, that you were to continue to pay $16.66 a month?—A. Yes, sir; that was my proposition. I said, "I will pay at the rate of $200 a year, and pay up this amount."

Q. Was there anything said at any time about your paying it in advance, and an objection made that you might die in the mean time?—A. No, sir; there never was.

Q. There never was any objection of that sort?—A. There never was any such suggestion made in my presence.

Q. Your understanding was that you were to pay it monthly?—A. That was my own proposition.

Q. Did you have a conversation with Mr. Payne on that subject as to his doing the same thing?—A. Yes, sir; but that was a short time before we paid it. It was some time after this that I knew that Mr. Payne had anything to do with it.

Q. You and Mr. Payne paid it together?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. There was an understanding, then, between all parties that you were to pay it monthly?—A. Well, I supposed it was so from his going to pay it at that time.

Q. You had no conversation with Mr. Payne on the subject?—A. No, sir; I simply found that he was paying the same amount, and I supposed of course that he was paying it in the same way.

Q. Did you ever speak to Mr. Duffy at all about paying it all in ad-

vance?—A. No, sir; there never was such a proposition, or at least I never heard of it.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Your first impression which you got from Mr. Polk was that $200 had to be made up, and you proposed to make that up?—A. Yes, sir; he said, "I will pay this out of my own pocket to get this off my hands; it is annoying me to death;" and I said, "Colonel, you shall pay no money for me."

Q. Where did this conversation take place?—A. Somewhere down on the avenue.

Q. You met him accidentally?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Referring to that avenue meeting, was it not right at the Metropolitan Hotel that Mr. Duffy, yourself, and myself met?—A. I think it was near the Metropolitan.

Q. Is it a fact that Mr. Duffy and myself were walking down the street and met you there?—A. I do not remember; it was after night, and I cannot state exactly.

Q. At any rate, we three were there together?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember whether I said to you, "Colonel Bacon, I have made up my mind not to remove you any way, sir"?—A. Yes, sir; you did.

Q. You have stated already that you said to me, "I will pay that myself; you shall pay no money on my account"?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did Mr. Duffy then say to you?—A. Mr. Duffy said, "I am perfectly satisfied; I don't want to trouble Colonel Polk, and this arrangement is satisfactory to me." That is about the substance of it.

Q. Did I ever ask you for any money to pay to Mr. Duffy?—A. No, sir.

Q. You came to me voluntarily?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mr. Payne was with you?—A. Yes, sir; he came with me.

Q. What is your impression about Mr. Payne's understanding of the matter at that time?

Mr. COX. That will hardly do. You may ask him for any conversations that he had with Mr. Payne.

The WITNESS. I never had any conversation with Mr. Payne but once, and that was just before this payment, and that was the time when I learned that he was paying a portion of the money. We concluded to go together and pay it, and as to the time it was paid, that is easily explained, because there was something wrong with the rolls of our department, so that they were not paid for two or three days; but the very day that we received our pay, or the day following, we went to Colonel Polk and paid him this money.

By Mr. COX:

Q. In regard to that interview on the avenue, is it not the fact that you and Colonel Polk were walking together and that you met Mr. Duffy and stopped him?—A. I was trying to think how that was. I don't remember.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What did you say about further payments to Colonel Polk; what prevented you from making further payments?—A. Colonel Polk told me not to pay any more. Before another payment was due he said to me, "I don't want any more money paid; I don't like this thing; it doesn't look well, and I will return you what money you have paid."

WASHINGTON, *February* 19, 1878.

MICHAEL J. FLANNEGAN sworn and examined.

By Mr. COX:

Question. State your age and residence.—Answer. I am 35 years of age. I reside in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.

Q. Are you or have you been in the employ of the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives?—A. Yes, sir; since last May, when I received an appointment as fireman.

Q. In what shape has your employment been since the beginning of the extra session?—A. Until the middle of November I was on the soldiers' roll. I was acting as a fireman and assistant engineer.

Q. On what roll have you been since?—A. The soldiers' roll.

Q. Does your employment continue down to the present time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you still acting as fireman?—A. No, sir; since the 1st of January I have been attending a door on the gallery.

Q. Were you a soldier in the United States Army during the war of the rebellion?—A. Yes, sir; I was sworn in for ninety days, in Pennsylvania, armed, and equipped, in the Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania State Militia, Company G, Capt. Samuel Harrison. We were sworn in for ninety days' service when Lee came into Pennsylvania. I was out, also, previous to that, in 1862, but they decided that the troops would not go out of the State; but I am sure we were sworn in and mustered, and I have got a copy of the muster-roll.

Q. But you didn't go out of the State in 1862?—A. No, sir.

Q. Where were you during the ninety days?—A. Around Chambersburg, and down by Greencastle; some went out of the State, and some did not.

Q. Your command, then, did not meet the enemy?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. You were not disabled, of course?—A. No, sir; I was not wounded, but I have had a disease for some years.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Some people call you Montgomery Flannegan, do they not?—A. Yes, sir; I am known by that name in my county. I got it in politics.

WASHINGTON, *February* 19, 1878.

HERMAN J. SCHULTIES sworn and examined.

By Mr. COX:

Question. Have you been in the employ of the doorkeeper of the House of Representatives during the present session?—Answer. Yes, sir; I was employed from November 1st up to January 16th. I am not employed now.

Q. On what roll were you borne?—A. On the soldiers' roll.

Q. Did you serve in the Union Army during the late war?—A. Yes, sir; in the First Wisconsin Cavalry.

Q. Were you in any way crippled or disabled by wounds received in the Army?—A. Not by wounds received. I got typhoid fever, and was honorably discharged by order of the Secretary of War on the report of the surgeon that I would never be able to do any more field-service.

Q. Since the war you have been in tolerably good health, have you not?—A. Well, I have suffered ever since, particularly from asthma.

Q. What business have you followed since?—A. I have been in the General Land Office. The doctor, in Wisconsin, told me that I would have to go to a warmer climate if I wanted to get rid of my trouble.

Q. In what capacity have you been in the Land Office?—A. As a first-class clerk. I went in there in 1866, and I was discharged at the reduction of the force in 1877.

WASHINGTON, *February* 19, 1878.

WILLIAM S. DULIN sworn and examined.

By Mr. COX:

Question. What is your age?—Answer. I am in my twenty-ninth year.

Q. Did you serve in the Union Army during the war of the rebellion?—A. Not actually in the Army. I have served in the Navy five years and two months.

Q. What year did you enter the Navy?—A. In 1869.

Q. Then you were not in the service of the country during the war from 1861 to 1865?—A. No, sir; I was not.

Q. Have you been in the service of the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives during the extra session or the present session of this Congress?—A. I have, as a messenger.

Q. On what roll have you been borne?—A. On the soldiers' roll.

Q. How long have you been on that roll?—A. I was sworn in on the 1st of April last, and have been on the roll ever since and still am.

Q. Have you been on it during the whole of the extra session and the portion of the present session that has passed?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You say you were put on the soldiers' roll last April by Mr. Patterson?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did Colonel Polk then put you on again, or did you hold over?—A. I held over.

Q. Colonel Polk found you in and continued you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did he have you sworn in?—A. I haven't been sworn in under Colonel Polk.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. I suppose you were never discharged?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. COX:

Q. You have drawn your pay regularly?—A. I have; since the 1st of July.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. I believe you have stated that I neither appointed you nor discharged you, but just found you in the place and continued you there. Is that your understanding?—A. My understanding is that I was continued on the roll under you.

Q. Were you continued on the soldiers' roll by me as being entitled to appear on that roll?—A. I always understood it so. I believed that I was properly there.

Q. Did you address this letter to me (showing witness a letter)?—A. Yes, sir; this is a brief statement of my service.

The letter was read in evidence, as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., January 10, 1878.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I herewith transmit a synopsis of my record in the United States Navy.

I was appointed an apothecary of the first class on the 2nd day of July, 1869, and served honorably under the following-named officers:

Lewis J. Williams, medical director.
William Johnson, medical director.
Ninian Pinkney, medical director.
Somerset Robinson, surgeon.

I resigned my position on the 2nd day of September, 1874, having served five years and two months.

During the Cuban excitement, and whilst serving on recruiting and hospital duty, I contracted a cold from which I have never recovered, and probably never will, having suffered constantly ever since.

My appointment and resignation are on file in the Fourth Auditor's office, I having received an honorable discharge, to whom I refer you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. J. DULIN.

Q. Do you know anything about the assurances that your Representative gave me as to your being entitled to a place on the soldiers' roll?—A. I know the statement I made to him.

Q. Were you present when he made the statement to me?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. What State are you from?—A. Missouri.

Q. What district?—A. Mr. Clark's.

WASHINGTON, *February* 19, 1878.

WILLIAM M. PATTON sworn and examined.

By Mr. COX:

Question. Where do you reside?—Answer. In Harrison County, West Virginia.

Q. Have you been in the employ of the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives during the extra session or the present session of the Forty-fifth Congress?—A. Both; from the beginning to the present time.

Q. In what capacity have you served?—A. As messenger.

Q. Where have you been stationed?—A. At the north door of the hall.

Q. On what roll have you been borne?—A. In the first place, I think I was on the soldiers' roll.

Q. For how long?—A. I cannot say how long. I got a notice, I think, about the 1st of November discharging me from that roll, and notifying me that I would be put upon the regular roll. It was a written notice from Mr. Polk.

Q. Were you in the service of the United States, in the Army, during the war of the rebellion?—A. I was not.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What time in the extra session did you go on duty?—A. At the beginning. I was on the roll under Mr. Patterson.

Q. On the same roll?—A. I think so.

Q. Since when?—A. I think I was there since September.

Q. Then Mr. Polk simply found you on that roll, and he discharged you about the 1st of December?—A. Yes, sir. I found a note saying I was discharged from that roll. He afterward came to me and told me that he had been under the impression that I was a disabled soldier, and that as I was not I could not be on that roll.

Q. Then he discharged you because you were not a soldier?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. COX:

Q. But I find your name on that roll for December; how does that happen?—A. I don't know, sir.

Q. Here is William Patton, from the 1st to the 16th of December.—A. I didn't draw any such pay as that. I drew, I think, from the 26th to the 31st, but I don't know for certain what roll I signed.

Q. When you sign a roll you have an opportunity to look and see what roll it is?—A. Yes, sir; if I take the time to do it; but the clerk generally hands up the roll and I sign without noticing.

Q. But you have recollection about being on the roll from the 1st to the 6th?—A. Yes, sir; I recollect that particularly, because the money was short of the amount that I supposed was due me, and I recollect noticing that on the roll.

Q. You have drawn your whole pay now?—A. No, sir; from the 6th to the 24th, I think, I got no pay.

Q. But from the 1st to the 6th of December you did get pay on the soldiers' roll?—A. I don't know what roll it was.

Q. Then when you testify as to the roll you are simply guessing?—A. As to part of the time I am, but the other part of it I remember noticing. As to December, I don't know what roll I did sign, nor I don't know what kind of a roll I signed the last time, but I think it was the regular roll.

Q. You simply know that Mr. Polk discharged you about the 1st of November, and you supposed that from that time you were on the regular roll?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. COOK:

Q. Did I understand you to say that Colonel Polk told you when he discharged you from the soldiers' roll, that he had been under the impression that you were a disabled soldier?—A. He said something to that effect. The matter was talked over a few moments between us.

Q. And then he changed you from the soldiers' roll?—A. I don't know at what time that change took place, but it is a matter of record.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. You say you were not a Union soldier; were you a soldier at all?

A. I was, sir; in the Confederate army.

Q. How long?—A. I was in the service about two years; but I was in the field only eleven months.

Q. Did you serve under Lee?—A. No, sir; I was in the southwest part of Virginia, under Loring and Jenkins.

WASHINGTON, *February* 19, 1878.

JAMES G. KNIGHT sworn and examined.

By Mr. Cox:

Question. Please state your age and residence.—Answer. I am forty-five years of age; I reside at Darlington, Wis.

Q. Have you been in the service of the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives during the extra session and the present session of the Forty-fifth Congress?—A. Yes, sir; as a messenger.

Q. Where have you been on duty?—A. I was on duty on the floor of the House up to the time of the general cleaning out.

Q. Are you in the service of the House now?—A. Yes, sir; I am a messenger on the gallery.

Q. On what roll have you been borne?—A. I was appointed in the extra session on the messenger-roll, and received pay on that roll for the time I served during November. The pay that I received for December I received on the soldiers' roll, and the pay I received for January I received on the same roll.

Q. Have you been on service continuously?—A. Yes, sir; since the 20th of November.

Q. Have you received pay for the full time?—A. No, sir; I have not; I received my pay for November and for December, with the exception of from the 1st to the 7th. In January I didn't receive my pay for the time from the 1st to the 15th.

Q. What reasons, if any, were assigned for that stoppage of part of your pay?—A. When I found that I was left out for those six or seven days in December, after a few days I called upon Mr. Polk to know the reason of it; and he did not know the reason, but said it was evidently a mistake. I said no more about it. As to the month of January Mr. Polk informed me, I think the day before the pay-rolls were made out, that he was going to leave me off for that time. I know of no reason except that he said that there was some other man that he had put on for that time; but he has since informed me that it was a mistake, and that had he known the facts he would not have done it.

Q. But you haven't got your money?—A. No, sir.

Q. State what was your service in the Union Army of the United States during the war of the rebellion.—A. I went into the Third Wisconsin Regiment, one of the first of the three-year regiments that were organized, and I was in the service until January, 1864—pretty nearly four years.

Q. Were you crippled or disabled by wounds during the war?—A. Not by wounds. I was injured, however, in my legs.

Q. To what extent?—A. Well, not to any very considerable extent, but so that by spells I am lame.

Q. How did it happen?—A. By turning my ankle in drilling. It has been swollen ever since.

Q. It is suggested to me to ask you whether you were on duty on the floor of the House in company with Mr. Duffy when he was serving there?—A. I was.

Q. Did you during that service of yours ever see him under the influence of liquor while on the floor of the House?—A. No, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Did you consider yourself a disabled soldier?—A. Well, I don't know what the definition of that would be. I consider myself a soldier, and I was disabled in the Army; not disabled to the extent of being unfit for ordinary occupation, but so as not to be fit for hard manual work.

Q. You suffered constantly, more or less?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. At times, very much?—A. Yes, sir; I have to be very careful about my feet.

Q. Have you been discharged at any time since you were first appointed here?—A. No, sir.

Q. Your name has been kept on the roll all the time?—A. No, sir; I don't think it has been kept on the roll.

Q. But you have never received any notice of discharge?—A. No, sir; on the contrary, I have been always on duty.

Q. What time were you first appointed?—A. On the 20th of November.

Q. You say that Colonel Polk told you that it was evidently a mistake, your not getting pay from the 1st to the 7th of December. What sort of a mistake; what explanation did he give?—A. Not any; that it was a mistake of his bookkeeper, I believe; that he had had troubl e with his bookkeeper, and there must have been some mistake there. He said he didn't know how it was.

Q. Then you commenced again in January regularly?—A. Yes, sir; I went home at the recess the same as the others did, and was back here the first day of the session after the recess and went to work.

Q. When was it that you were told that your pay had been given to somebody else?—A. It was about the last of January, or a day or two before that. The circumstances were these: I didn't know at that time positively but my pay would be paid. Colonel Polk called me into his office and said that he wanted that I should be sworn in again. I think it was the 29th or 30th of January. I asked the reason for that, and he said something about an interregnum; that I was not on duty all the time. I said, "I have been sworn in and have been on duty ever since." He said yes, but there was some misunderstanding; that some other man had been put on for a part of that month and he didn't discharge him until the 15th. I told him I had been on duty constantly, and I knew no reason why that affected me; and he said it did, but that it would be made all right. I said that so far as swearing into office was concerned, I would as lief do that every day as not; but I thought I ought to receive my pay. He said that I would receive it eventually, and I said then that it was all right, that I would be satisfied; in fact, I was satisfied any way; I thought it was a small matter, although of course it was a hardship. I went then and took another oath of office; I think it was dated the 15th.

Q. What time was that?—A. It was pretty near the 1st of February. I gave that oath to Colonel Polk and said to him: "It is a mistake to say that you didn't discharge this other man." Said he, "Why?" Said I, "You gave a written notice to all who were not on that printed list that they were not on duty any longer, and his name was not on that list." He asked me if my name was on the list, and I told him it was; and he said, "If I had thought of that I would not have put him on at all;" and then he said that he was bothered a good deal, but it would be all right some time; but, said he, "I will pay it out of my own pocket rather than have you lose it." I said that I didn't ask nor expect him to pay it out of his own pocket, that I had done the service, and that the government ought to pay me for it, and I had no doubt but what they would.

Q. How did you expect to get pay from the government if the government had already paid another man?—A. The government hadn't paid any other man for the service I had performed under the direction of an officer of the government.

By Mr. PUGH:

Q. About this injury of yours: How did you hurt yourself?—A. I turned my ankle very badly in drilling.

Q. You didn't fall?—A. I fell at the time. I was carried in.

Q. How long did it lay you up?—A. I was laid up then for a few weeks, and it has always been an injury to me since.

Q. Were you able to walk on it within two or three weeks after the injury?—A. I was able to walk with a cane in a short time.

Q. When was it?—A. In 1861.

Q. And you served until 1864?—A. Yes; but not on foot; on a horse.

Q. Was your leg very much discolored at the time?—A. I don't think it was very much discolored.

Q. No discoloration?—A. It was swollen very much, and somewhat discolored.

Q. Were there any bones broken?—A. No, sir; I think not; although Dr. Raymond was inclined to think there was.

Q. Did you have a pension?—A. No, sir; I never applied for a pension.

Q. Were you able to bear any weight upon your leg within two or three weeks after the injury?—A. Yes, sir; I was able to walk with a cane in the course of two or three weeks; in fact I think I was able to walk with a cane in less time.

By Mr. COX:

Q. What was your rank?—A. I was a lieutenant at that time.

Q. You were in an infantry regiment?—A. Yes, sir; the Third Wisconsin.

Q. How, then, did you get on a horse?—A. I was made quartermaster of the regiment.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Was that owing somewhat to your lameness, or was it for other reasons?—A. I think that was the reason.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Did you do any service between the 15th of December and the 10th of January in the Doorkeeper's department?—A. No, sir; not during the recess. You gave me leave of absence, and I went home.

Q. Did you receive a letter from me in Wisconsin?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether General Bragg and Mr. Bouck received letters from me notifying them of anything with reference to your appointment?—A. I heard Mr. Bragg say that he had a letter from you in reference to my appointment, and I also heard Mr. Bouck say that he received a letter.

Q. Did you ever hear Mr. Lynde say that he received a letter on the subject?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you or do you not know that I wrote them that they could have but one man on the soldiers' roll after the 1st of January?—A. I don't know it. I was so informed after I came back.

Q. When you went away Mr. Schulties was on the soldiers' roll, wasn't he?—A. I think he was.

Q. He was on the soldiers' roll and you on a $1,000 a year roll?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you or do you not know that your delegation selected you to remain on the soldiers' roll, instead of Schulties?—A. I understood from Mr. Bragg and Mr. Bouck that they were informed by you that our State was to have but one place on the roll, and that they were to select the man, and that they had informed you that if that was so I was to have the place.

Q. Did you see the printed list which was sent to the delegations on

the 10th of January?—A. I don't know that I ever saw it. I saw one printed list, but I never looked at the date of it.

Q. You don't know whether it specified one man on the soldiers' roll for Wisconsin?—A. I know it was a list that specified "messenger on the roll," and it included my name. It was when I came back that I saw that.

Q. Do you or do you not know that there was some delay about the delegation deciding who was to go on the roll?—A. No, sir; I am informed on the contrary, by General Bragg, that there was no delay so far as he was concerned, and Mr. Bouck says the same.

Q. When you called my attention to the fact that Mr. Schulties had been notified on the 1st of January of his dismissal, you say I remarked to you that I had entirely overlooked it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did I or did I not then say that if you and your delegation thought it was right I would pay you the $50 out of my own pocket?—A. No; I don't think you said anything about the delegation. I think you said you would pay it yourself, if I thought it was right.

Q. What did you say to me?—A. I said I didn't think it was right.

Q. Did I tell you that I should never ask the government for it?—A. No, sir; I don't think you told me that. On the contrary, my impression was different.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do you mean that you thought the government would pay you?—A. Yes, sir; that was at the first talk.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Did I tell you that the government would pay you?—A. At the first talk you spoke of my being paid eventually on some roll, I think you called it the delinquent roll.

Q. Are you speaking now of the seven days?—A. I am speaking now of the part of January.

Q. But at the same time you say I told you I would pay it out of my own pocket?—A. No, sir; you told me you would pay it out of your own pocket, when I brought the affidavit back to you, in the lobby on the Democratic side of the House.

Q. Have you ever told me that you considered yourself entitled to be on the soldiers' roll?—A. I don't know that I have ever had occasion to say that. I was put on the soldiers' roll, but when I went after my pay for the month of December I looked and was told that I was not on any roll.

Q. Did I question you about it?—A. Not until along about the last of January. Then you asked me if it was all right, my being on the soldiers' roll, and I said I knew no reason why it was not; that I had served in the Army, and had a good record, as I supposed.

Q. Are you not mistaken about having been on the soldiers' roll for January?—A. No, sir.

Q. You were on the soldiers' roll in December?—A. Yes, sir; so I was informed by the Clerk.

Q. What pay did you draw?—A. I received at the rate of $100 a month, for the time that I was on from the 7th to the end of the month. I was not on the messengers' roll that I was on when I left here to go home. I supposed I was on that roll when I got back, but when I went in for my pay I found I was transferred to the soldiers' roll.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Then your pay for January was at the rate of $100 a month?—A. Yes, sir.

WASHINGTON, *February* 19, 1878.

A. W. HICKS sworn and examined.

By Mr. COX:

Question. What is your age, and where do you reside?—Answer. Seventy-five on the 14th of next September. I live in Kansas.

Q. State what service you have done under the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives during the extra session or the present session of the Forty-fifth Congress?—A. I could not say, sir, that I have done any under him. I have done service there at the room of the Military Committee, but I do not know that I could say that I have ever been upon the roll. I have never been sworn in, and I suppose that being sworn in means appointment.

Q. Have you been at work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have been here in Washington?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you been about the House of Representatives every day?—A. All but two days.

Q. Have you been at one place all that time?—A. Yes, sir; at the Military Committee.

Q. What duty were you doing?—A. I was what they call the messenger there.

Q. Under whose charge are you in doing that duty?—A. Well, I had some notice to report down to the desk, but I never reported to Colonel Polk.

Q. Have you reported to Mr. Donavin?—A. I believe I have a few times; not very often.

Q. The free citizens of the United States do not take charge of the committee-rooms, do they, of their own free will and accord?—A. No, sir; but I spoke to General Banning at the Riggs House when he first came here about a place, and he told me he would see, that he did not know whether he could get it or not, and I have been depending on him ever since.

Q. You have been at work ever since?—A. Yes, sir; all but two days, that I was sick.

Q. What are the duties?—A. To keep the room clean, make the fires, carry messages into the House and Senate, and out to the hotels, if necessary.

Q. How do you get in and out of the room?—A. I have a key.

Q. Where did you get it?—A. From General Banning.

Q. You have done this duty according to the best of your knowledge and ability?—A. Yes, sir; I do not think they have ever found any fault.

Q. State what your understanding has been about your pay, on which you have gone on all these months doing that work.—A. Well, sir, I could not say that I have had any understanding.

Q. Then tell us what has been said between you and other people about it? Tell us what General Banning said.—A. Well, the general said maybe I might get pay and maybe I would not. He said he wanted me to work.

Q. Did he say that the United States set people to work on that sort of haphazard?—A. No, sir.

Q. Would you have staid there and worked if you had not had any assurances of pay? Are you able to give your services in that way as a gratuity, as a matter of public spirit?—A. I should not prefer to do so.

Q. Be frank, then, and tell us what your expectation was —A. Well,

I thought that at the end of Congress I might get some pay. It would depend on the generosity of the committee.

Q. You knew that the law provided for a certain number of messengers to do that duty, and provided salaries for them?—A. Well, they have told me that some of the committees could not have any messengers and some could. I do not know whether the Military Committee has a right to have a messenger or not.

Q. Did you serve with the Military Committee before?—A. Yes, sir, last winter.

Q. How were you paid for it?—A. They paid me $107 at the end of the session, for not quite three months.

Q. How did you get the money?—A. I got it by a draft on the Treasury.

Q. How much a month?—A. I think it lacked twelve days of three months, and I got $107.

Q. Was that allowed you by special resolution of the House?—A. I suppose it was.

Q. What conversations have you had with Colonel Polk about this matter?—A. I have never had any conversation with him about it.

Q. None whatever?—A. No, sir.

Q. But you have had with General Banning?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And he gave you the key of the door?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What conversation have you had with Mr. Donavin, the assistant doorkeeper?—A. At one time he told me that he was going to relieve me, and I asked him when. It was Friday, and he said betwixt then and Saturday, but he did not relieve me, and I went Monday morning and asked him why he had not relieved me, and he said they had not found a better place for me.

Q. When was that?—A. That was during the fore part of the session. I could not remember the date.

Q. And you have kept on ever since?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you been relieved?—A. No, sir.

Q. Has there been any other messenger for that committee-room?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. That is regarded as one of the principal committees of the House?—A. Well, I guess we do about as much work, or maybe more than any other. We have got a very industrious committee; they generally work there.

Q. Have you received any notice of discharge?—A. No, sir.

Q. Nobody has interfered with your doing the work?—A. No, sir.

Q. You have not been sent away by Mr. Donavin or Mr. Polk?—A. No, sir.

Q. How often have you inquired when your pay was coming?—A. O, I have never inquired very often; I seldom say anything about it.

Q. Your former luck makes you willing to keep on?—A. I have done my duty there; they have never found any fault.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Who first placed you in the Military Committee room?—A. General Banning.

Q. Did he know you before he came here?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. COX:

Q. What was it that Colonel Donavin told you when you spoke to him about keeping still and not making a fuss about it?—A. I do not think he said much of anything, only he said he would see General Banning.

Q. Give us your best remembrance of what he actually did say?—A. He might have said, probably, that I would be all right.

Q. Did he say so?—A. To keep on to work.

Q. And that you would be all right?—A. He may have said that.

Q. And you have been kept right along?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Would you have kept on if he hadn't said that?—A. O, yes, sir.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. You say he may have said it; you do not say that he positively said it?—A. No, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You did not continue there because of anything that Mr. Polk or Mr. Donavin said to you?—A. No, sir.

Q. You intended to serve the government in that position, and you were going to trust to get something from the government?—A. That is it.

Q. Were you in the Army during the war?—A. I was in the Navy; in the ram-fleet.

Q. How long?—A. I took a boat and went to Fort Pillow and opened the blockade, and that is what brought me first to Washington; they promised to pay me, but I have never got my pay. I did not come here to get a place.

Q. Then you have a claim before the government?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Were you present in the Military Committee room when General Banning and some other members of the committee and myself had a conversation about you?—A. Yes, sir; I saw you in there and you were talking; I could not say that I heard you talking about me.

Q. Do you know that I proposed to put a messenger there to take charge of that room?—A. I do not know it.

WASHINGTON, *February* 19, 1878.

RUFUS K. POLK sworn and examined.

By Mr. COX:

Question. Where is your home?—Answer. Columbia P. O., Murray County, Tennessee.

Q. What is your present office under the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives?—A. I am the janitor.

Q. What have you charge of as janitor?—A. I have charge of the laborers and the cleaning up of the halls and the committee-rooms, to see that they are kept in order and that fires are kept in them.

Q. Who has charge of the halls or corridors?—A. I have.

Q. Have you any charge of the floor of the House or the galleries?—A. Yes, sir; of the galleries, and I suppose of the floor too. Mr. Chauncey has those cleaned up.

Q. But if you regarded it necessary you would see to it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then I understand you that the duty of the janitor is to look after the cleanliness and order of the whole of this wing, from top to bottom?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What men have you under you for that duty?—A. I think there are about ten in all. I do not know that I can recall their names, and I have not a list with me.

Q. How are those men borne on the rolls?—A. As laborers.

Q. Do the messengers report to you at all?—A. No, sir; the messengers have charge of the committee rooms, and I see that they are kept in order. They keep their own rooms in order, but I see that it is done.

Q. What assistant have you?—A. Mr. Jordan is acting as assistant janitor.

Q. Is that a place recognized by the statute and a salary assigned to it?—A. I do not know, sir. I think he is on the laborers' roll.

Q. Is there any arrangement by which he gets any more than a laborer's pay?—A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. Who assigns these laborers to their special duties?—A. They were assigned when I took charge of the department and have remained in those positions ever since.

Q. You have not seen occasion to meddle with the assignment?—A. No, sir; there have been some changes. One man, Scott, has been assigned to wood-carrying since I took charge.

Q. Do you keep such personal supervision of these laborers that you know that they are at their work, and doing their duty thoroughly?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That you do individually?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What division of duty do you make for Mr. Jordan?—A. Well, he looks around and assists in the supervision. It is a good deal of labor to go around and superintend them all.

Q. How do you arrange as to the time when the halls and corridors are cleaned; how many hours work do you assign?—A. They are cleaned up every afternoon after the House adjourns, and every morning. Then the men are on duty to clean out the folding-room and document-rooms during the day after the business is over in this department.

Q. Can you tell from your own list just where each man is at work, and what he is doing?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What sort of a time-record do you keep of this work; how do you know that they are on hand?—A. I go around and see.

Q. Do you know them individually?—A. Yes, sir; I know them when I see them; I could not call all their names just at this time.

Q. Has there been a practice of men on the laborers' roll employing negroes or others to do the menial parts of their work?—A. There are some that get negroes to do that work for them. I look to the parties themselves, though, to see that it is properly done.

Q. But so that it is done by somebody, you do not care any further about it?—A. No, sir; they are responsible.

Q. What do you know of the amount that those parties pay for getting that work done?—A. I do not know anything. I never heard any of them say positively and I could not tell you.

Q. Without coming to any distinct particular case, what is your general understanding as to the amount that they pay in those cases?—A. I suppose from $10 to $15 a month. I have heard that. I do not know it positively.

Q. When those men get others to do their work for them, what do they themselves do?—A. I think some of them are at committee-rooms at their own request or at the request of the chairmen of committees, their friends, and what the balance do, I do not know.

Q. Are any of them on more rolls than one?—A. None that I know of. I have never heard of any.

Q. What is to prevent those men from having outside business of some kind?—A. I do not know, sir. I never have heard of any having it.

Q. When laborers are assigned to duty as messengers at a committee-room, who makes that assignment?—A. The Doorkeeper, I presume.

Q. You do not do it?—A. No, sir; I have no control over that.

Q. Do you have any property-list for which you are responsible; as, for example, the mirror, the clock, the table, and the book-case in this room?—A. That is in the Doorkeeper's room. That was all taken and filed in his office before I came in.

Q. Something has been said here about pieces of property, like a clock, occasionally disappearing; what are your regulations in regard to matters of that kind?—A. The instructions are that the messengers shall see that the rooms are fastened up every evening before going off, and that any property that is missing shall be reported right straight. There have been one or two complaints of things being taken, I think, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions. The clerk complained that some paper had been taken one night; that, however, was before I was on duty.

Q. Who is regarded as the man personally responsible for the safety of a committee-room?—A. The messenger is, as long as he is on duty.

Q. How many people have keys to the room besides the members of the committee and the clerk?—A. None, so far as my knowledge goes, except the messenger of the room.

Q. How does the laborer get in to clean the room?—A. He is the messenger, sir.

Q. That is, the messenger is supposed to do that personally, unless he gets some one to do it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who has been taking care of the Military Committee room during this session?—A. I do not know what the old gentleman's name is that is there. He stays there all the time, I think.

Q. What do you mean by that?—A. I mean that he is assigned there to that duty, and stays there.

Q. You don't mean that he stays there at night?—A. No, sir.

Q. How often do you inspect the rooms to see whether the cleaning, &c., is properly done?—A. I go into the rooms very often; some of them nearly every day.

Q. How much of your own time do you actually spend from day to day in the building?—A. I am here all the time. I do not think I have been out of the building during the sessions of Congress.

Q. How long have you been acting as janitor?—A. Ever since the 16th of last month.

Q. You have not been here during any recess of Congress, so as to know what charge is taken then?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. SEXTON:

Q. During the time these sub-laborers are doing the cleaning, where are the regular roll-laborers that ought to do it?—A. I do not know, sir.

Q. Are they ever present, or is it required of them to be present?—A. Yes, sir; I notice most of them are here every morning.

Q. Are they here in the evening during the time that the work is progressing?—A. Some of them are that I know by sight.

Q. Are they superintending the work that is going on?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then, while they are at that, what are you doing?—A. I have a general supervision over the whole building. I do not supervise any special man.

Q. Are you here during the time that the work is going on?—A. Yes, sir. I do not stay until it is done. I stay until they get well under way, and then I am back again in the morning before Congress meets.

Q. What is the custom as to those laborers on the roll being present while the work is done?—A. Some of them are, and some are not.

By Mr. COOK:

Q. How many of them are in the habit of hiring laborers to do their work in that way?—A. There are four or five of them. I cannot state positively unless I have a list with me.

Q. Is that arrangement with your knowledge and consent, or the consent of Colonel Polk, the Doorkeeper?—A. I do not know anything about that.

Q. Is it with yours?—A. No, sir; the thing was going on, as I remarked before, when I came into the place.

By Mr. SEXTON:

Q. Do any of those laborers that are on the roll do the work themselves, or do they all hire it out?—A. No, sir; some do it.

Q. What proportion of the ten do it themselves, and what proportion hire it?—A. There are four or five that I know do it.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You say you have an assistant?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And he is on the regular laborers' roll?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does he do any work?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. Do you absolutely need an assistant? You found that assistant there, I suppose?—A. Yes, sir; he was acting in that capacity, and it was understood when I went in that he was to stay there until I got familiar with the work.

Q. Can't you attend to that work yourself, and let that man do his work?—A. Yes, sir; I could superintend it myself.

Q. You do not need any assistant, do you?—A. No, sir; it is not absolutely necessary.

Q. Do you know how long that man has been assistant?—A. I do not.

Q. You have not heard him say how long he has been there?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Does Mr. Jordan, the assistant janitor, attend specially to the waste-paper; is that one of his duties?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When the laboring force is short, has it been your experience that Mr. Jordan bears a hand himself and helps?—A. Yes, sir; he helps to take chairs around to the different committee-rooms when they require them.

Q. Does he do laborer's work?—A. Yes, sir; I would consider that he does.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, *February* 20, 1878.

G. P. JORDAN sworn and examined.

By Mr. COX:

Q. In what capacity, if at all, have you been engaged about the House of Representatives during the past few months?—A. I have been on the laborers' roll and acting as assistant janitor.

Q. What have been your duties?—A. A general supervision of all the laborers, supervision of the committee-rooms, the collection of waste paper, &c., and many other things too numerous to mention.

Q. Have you been on the laborers' roll the whole time?—A. I have been on the laborers' roll the whole time, but I was assigned to this duty the 4th of November.

Q. Is there more than one laborers' roll?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. Please look at this laborers' roll for November, and see if you find your name on it?—A. [Examining the roll.] It is not there. But I got my money and I signed a roll.

Q. Look at this laborers' roll for December and see if you find it on that?—A. [Examining the roll.] It is not there. I am on the annual roll, and the roll that I signed was twice as long as this.

Q. How many of these laborers that are on the roll actually do their work?—A. I think I have got a memorandum here that will put me right on that. I can only state what comes under my control in the position that I am acting in.

Q. Then tell us who come under your control.—A. There are three laborers on the ground floor, scrubbing and cleaning; there is one at the present time on the Hall floor, and three upon the gallery floor. The first three are, Webber, a white man, Cary, a colored man, and Dobson, a white man. On the Hall floor is Sheely, who is white. There is only one man there, and it requires three. Then on the gallery floor there are Moore, Davis, and Henderson; Moore and Davis are white; Henderson is colored.

Q. How many does that make in all that are under your control?—A. Seven.

Q. How many session laborers are there and how many annual laborers?—A. I cannot tell. I know nothing about whether they are on the annual roll or the session roll.

Q. But there are only seven that report to you?—A. There are only seven that do the duty. To show you that there are fewer men than there ought to be on those three floors, I will state that the first that gets through on the first floor I take away to do part of the work on the second floor, and so on until I get all the work done on the three floors, and that work has to be examined and looked over by me and by the janitor to see that it is properly done. If it is not properly done, the men are brought back again and put at it to do it right, and those seven men have to do the work of nine.

Q. Of those seven are there any that hire others to do part of their work for them?—A. There are, sir. Mr. Dobson hires a man for the ground floor, while Dobson is otherwise engaged. It is his own choosing, I understand, to take charge of a committee-room, and to hire a man to do his work. Sheely does his own work. Moore is on the upper floor, and hires a substitute for the time being. As I understand, he got a leave of absence to go home to visit his sick wife, and he has a substitute. Davis also has a substitute. Henderson, a colored man, has got a substitute. He is studying law, so he says. Those are all.

Q. With whom was this arrangement made that those men were to be allowed to have substitutes?—A. I don't know that I can state exactly with whom, but they came to me to report, and stated that they wanted to get somebody to do the work, as they had the privilege of doing so. It is a privilege that has always been given by the Doorkeeper, to my knowledge, since I became acquainted with the Capitol, but it is a privilege that has been stopped by the present Doorkeeper,

that of employing substitutes in the committee-rooms and giving them keys to have free access to them.

Q. Was that formerly allowed also?—A. It was.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How long have you been here?—A. I have been here going on two years; first in the folding-room, and then doing laborer's duty on the reporters' gallery and the top gallery. I was allowed to have a substitute to do the scrubbing, because, in the first place, I didn't think I was able to do it, and, in the second place, I didn't think I would do it right, but I attended to all the dusting and wiping myself.

Q. Do you know the names of the men who are acting as substitutes for Dobson on the lower floor?—A. I haven't got the names. I know them by sight very well.

Q. Are they there all the time attending to their work?—A. They are generally around, I believe, with the exception of Dobson's man. He is a consumptive man, and I never call upon him to do any extra work, for the reason that he is in a delicate state of health.

Q. Why don't you require Dobson to have an able-bodied substitute?—A. Well, he got this one, and I didn't object to him as long as he could do the work that Dobson was assigned to, and then Dobson was doing extra work himself, which if he did not do the Doorkeeper would have had to find some one else to do.

Q. Was the work assigned to Dobson on the lower floor a full man's work?—A. A full man's work.

Q. What is generally paid those substitutes?—A. Generally $10 a month.

Q. You say you understand that Henderson is studying law?—A. So he told me; but then I will remark that the substitute he has hired is one of the most willing about the House to do extra work; and that is understood with those who hire substitutes, that their substitutes must be ready and willing to do extra work during the day.

Q. Do they get extra pay for extra work?—A. No, sir; regular pay. They do not get anything else.

Q Do you know, of your own knowledge, what these other men, Davis and Moore, do with their time?—A. Moore has not been long on the roll, and I believe that the day he was put on the roll, or the day after, he told me he had a leave of absence from the Doorkeeper, or from Mr. Donavin, to go home, as his wife was sick, with the understanding that Mr. Gittings, the messenger on the reporters' gallery, would see that the work was attended to by the substitute until his return.

Q. How long ago is that?—A. I think two weeks or thereabouts. Not only does Gittings supervise that place, but I supervise it too, every morning. I go over the whole ground, the galleries up-stairs, and every place else.

Q. You, then, as assistant janitor, have charge of how much of this wing?—A. It has not been divided among us. I go over the whole of it, and superintend the whole thing. Mr. Polk takes his turn, I suppose, but I never ask him where he is going, nor does he ask me, and we meet each other repeatedly going around the passages. I meet him almost as regularly as I go around myself.

Q. Are there any other laborers besides these seven that are reporting to Mr. Rufus Polk, the janitor, over whom you have no control?—A. I can only account for one more, a man named Scott. We have been in a very bad scrape for some time for a wood-carrier, and Scott was assigned to that business, and he hired a substitute also. That wood

business has been a great source of trouble since the regular man was put off the roll. I have been called at and hunted for all over the House, for the reason, I suppose, that I was better known than Mr. Polk; he being a new-comer, they did not run as much after him as after me, although they all understood that he was the janitor; and whenever they came across me they spoke about wood, and every boy in the committee-rooms was after wood every five minutes in the day; so that I had to take those extra men that are working for the laborers, and others, to carry wood.

Q. Why didn't Scott do that himself?—A. Scott was assigned to that duty only two days ago.

Q. And he has got a substitute?—A. Yes, sir; a colored man.

Q. Do you know how much Scott pays his substitute?—A. I think he pays him $12 a month.

Q. Then with Scott, there are eight laborers reporting to the janitor?—A. Eight.

Q. They have to sweep and clean the halls and corridors of the whole wing, the main floor and gallery floor?—A. Just as I stated, there are so many on the first floor keeping things clean, the passages, the spittoons, the walls where they are marked, the pillars, and everything; and they are kept clean, too. The small force we have work very well. The hall floor is kept in the same condition—all these marble steps and pillars and the marble work all around. Then on the top floor they have got the galleries inside, the passages, and the white stairways besides to keep clean.

Q. You think you are a little short-handed for that work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. But suppose that, instead of having men who hire substitutes, you had regular accustomed hard-working laboring men, how many would it take to do that work?—A. I don't think it would take less during the session of Congress, than nine men on that portion that I speak of. Nine men could do the work.

Q. Then, if Congress appropriates for 20 laborers, there is a great abundance of men to do the work, if they would do it?—A. I don't know where the balance of the labor goes. I cannot account for the labor elsewhere.

Q. I do not ask you to do that. But you say that nine men could do the work under you?—A. Yes, sir; three on each floor, for the work I have stated.

Q. Then if there are two laborers' rolls of ten each, you would have more force than is necessary for the janitor's work?—A. It would be more force than would be necessary to come under the supervision of the janitor, because he does not want them for any other purpose but the cleaning of these three floors. Then there must be two laborers down in the folding-rooms to clean them up. As it is now, I have got to send three men this morning to clean up the folding-room.

Q. Are there not laborers assigned to the folding-room?—A. I believe there are, but they do not do cleaning. They do the packing and distribution of the Records, &c.; they have more than they can do, I understand.

Q. They are not under your control?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then you don't know whether they have more than they can do or not?—A. I always see them busy when I pass, packing and sending away books, and delivering Records.

Q. How often before have you had to send down men to clean the folding-room?—A. Ever since Colonel Polk assigned me to this duty,

sometimes twice or sometimes three times a week, and then again only, perhaps, once a week; I have to send men also to the document-room.

Q. That you do out of your present force?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are there any regular laborers assigned to the document-room?—A. That I do not know. Then there is a great deal of waste paper that I have to see collected, packed away, and put in a safe place under lock and key. Whenever there is a lot of it to be packed, I have to get three or four of the men to come down and help to pack it in large sacks.

Q. During what hours do your men work at your work?—A. They generally come here at 7 o'clock in the morning, and they do the sweeping in the evening.

Q. How many hours do they work in the morning?—A. They are supposed to get through by 9 o'clock.

Q. That is two hours in the morning; when do they come in the evening?—A. Well, they are generally here, and as soon as the House adjourns they go to work and sweep some.

Q. That is about 4 or 5 o'clock; how long do they work then?—A. It will take them probably an hour to do their portion of the work then.

Q. That makes about three hours a day. Are they required to do any other work?—A. They are supposed to be on duty all day, and they are called upon, one or other of them, every hour.

Q. For any occasional work that arises; but what is there that does occur in your department after you have the House cleaned?—A. There is the removing of furniture.

Q. That is not usual?—A. No, it is not frequent; but I have to have them to do it when required.

Q. I want to ascertain just how many hours work they do, so as to see whether it is a great hardship for them to go down and clean out the folding-room between times?—A. O, any men that are not afraid of work, it won't hurt them.

Q. The point that I wanted to get at is just what you have stated, that the regular work of your gangs is about three hours a day?—A. I don't think they can get through it in three hours a day.

Q. That is all the work they have to do, except that you require them to be in the building?—A. I think some of them take longer than that, especially the white men. They are not so practical in getting through with the work as the colored men, because they know it is to be examined after they get through with it, and they take a longer time.

Q. Why do they take a longer time?—A. Because they are not used to it.

Q. Are any of those white men on the laborers' roll men who have been accustomed to work as laborers at all?—A. I don't think there is one who has done laboring work before.

Q. What was your own occupation before coming here?—A. I was in the tailoring business at one time; I was not a tailor, but I was in the business with another man; and before the war I was chief messenger in the War Office. I have also been in the grocery business.

Q. Running a store of your own?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been acting as assistant janitor?—A. Since about the 4th of November, 1877.

Q. You don't know of your own knowledge, then, how things are managed here during the long recess of Congress?—A. I was here during the recess, not in that capacity, but as a laborer. I was a laborer during Mr. Patterson's time from the 4th of March, 1876, on. I had charge of the reporters' gallery, and of the passages around there for a certain

distance, and of those white stairs that I spoke of, and, as I said before, I had a substitute to do the scrubbing, and I did the other work.

Q. Tell us then, from your own experience, how matters were managed during the long recess from March 4, 1877, to October 15th?—A. Well, there was a certain number of laborers here, I don't know the number; they were on the regular roll, and were assigned to keep the place clean.

Q. Was that done by substitutes?—A. Not that I know of. I had one.

Q. Were you here yourself during the long recess?—A. I never missed but two days during the whole recess.

Q. Did you have any work to do?—A. Sometimes I had and sometimes I had not, but I came to the building every day except two. Whenever I saw that the galleries wanted cleaning up or dusting I assisted in doing it, and my substitute was always on hand.

Q. During the long recess who represented the Doorkeeper?—A. Mr. Keightley, the Assistant Doorkeeper.

Q. Was he here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The Doorkeeper himself was not here?—A. Part of the time he was.

Q. How many of the laborers were here during the recess?—A. Really I don't know.

Q. What time-book, if any, do you keep for the laborers?—A. There is no necessity to keep a time-book. All that is necessary is to see that they are at their work at the proper time and that they do it properly and have it done by a certain time.

Q. How did you find out who were on the roll?—A. They were sent to report to me by the Doorkeeper or his assistant.

Q But suppose a man came and told you that he was ordered to report to you, was that all about it?—A. No, sir; I found out the fact.

Q. All this was done by conversation, was it?—A. No, sir; they generally sent a written order or direction to me to put the man in such a place as he was needed in.

Q. Was your roll increased at all during the extra session of Congress; were there any men reporting to you who were not on the regular rolls, that you know of?—A. No, sir; not that I know of. I was always under the impression that whoever was sent to me to report was on the regular roll. I never inquired into it. I always considered that it would be too much presumption for me to inquire into the Doorkeeper's business.

Q. You simply took the men that were ordered to report to you, and directed them in doing the work?—A. That was it.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You say you think it requires about nine men to do the work of which you have supervision?—A. I do.

Q. If you had nine good men you could do it thoroughly, couldn't you?—A. Very well, sir.

Q. Could you do it with eight?—A. I am doing it with seven now.

Q. Suppose you were janitor, and you had eight good men under you, couldn't you do that work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Suppose you were janitor, and Mr. Polk, the janitor, was a laborer, and you had eight good men, with him, couldn't you do it?—A. Yes; I guess I could.

Q. Now, then, suppose Mr. Polk attended to his business, and put you on as a laborer?—A. That would be one more.

Q. Is there any necessity for two of you, a janitor and an assistant

janitor, to superintend seven men?—A. Well, sir, this I will state—that any one man that has got that duty to perform must be a live man.

Q. Well, you are a live man.—A. I didn't say that.

Q. You say you could do the work if you had eight men under you?—A. I could do it just as we are doing it now.

Q. You could do it very well, could you not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You don't do any work yourself, now?—A. I do, sir. I move furniture, and bear a hand whenever it is necessary. I take hold of as many chairs and pieces of furniture that are to be moved as anybody. I don't stand by with my hands in my pockets; I bear a hand myself.

Q. That moving of chairs from room to room is not very frequent?—A. It is done very often; I cannot say just how often.

Q. Once a week?—A. Sometimes twice or three times a week, at other times only once a week. The janitor has a great many things to attend to. If one of your locks gets out of order he has to come up here from wherever he is and examine it, and go and get an order from the Clerk to get a locksmith to come and fix it. Then if wood is wanted for a fire anywhere they run to the janitor about it.

Q. But if the janitor superintended the work properly, and had the wood brought regularly to the rooms, he would not have to be sent for?—A. But sometimes they burn more wood than at others.

Q. But if you had a regular, strong, able-bodied laboring man to attend to that wood business, you would not have to be called upon much in that way.—A. Well, there is a certain class of men that probably would not require so much watching as others.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. Do you know Mr. Lyle, a colored man, who has been on the laborers' roll?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have a list in your hands at one time on which his name was, and which he saw?—A. Never.

Q. When was Mr. Dunbar acting as assistant janitor, or as janitor?—A. He was acting as janitor when I was assigned to assist him. What time he was appointed I cannot say, but I think it was in the Forty-fourth Congress, and he continued in that position until the House took the recess in December. During the recess he went home, and immediately after he came back he was discharged, and then I was doing the whole duty until Mr. Rufus Polk was appointed.

By Mr. HANNA, counsel for Mr. Polk:

Q. In estimating the force just now you didn't include the wood-carrier?—A. In the latter part of my testimony about that I did include Mr. Scott.

Q. You meant to say that nine men were needed, excluding the wood-carrier?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How came you to be appointed to fill the place which you call assistant janitor?—A. Mr. Polk told me sometime about the beginning of November that Mr. Dunbar, the janitor, was old and feeble, and that there was so much to do that he would put me to assist him, and that he would give me charge of all the waste-paper of the House, collecting and packing and storing it until the quantity was large enough to be disposed of; that relieved me of other duties, and that is the way in which I got this appointment.

Q. There is no such office as assistant janitor except as you call it so from habit?—A. I think that name was given it in order to give some authority over the laborers.

Q. When you took the position, you were a laborer on the laborers' roll?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you are on the laborers' roll now?—A. Yes, sir; I suppose I am.

Q. And the place is called, among yourselves, "assistant janitor" just for the purpose of giving a little dignity and authority?—A. I don't know about the dignity, but it is for the purpose of giving a little authority, so that the laborers would understand that they had somebody to control them.

Q. What do you know of the laborers in the folding room?—A. As I said before, I think there were two laborers for cleaning up that place during Mr. Patterson's time.

Q. What committee-room is Mr. Dobson in?—A. The Committee on Commerce. I don't know who is chairman of the committee.

Q. These men who employ substitutes to do their menial work for them, are they not almost always on hand superintending and seeing that the work is done properly?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do they leave it altogether to the substitutes?—A. They leave it altogether to me.

Q. Are not the men themselves present generally?—A. They come around sometimes and ask me how the substitutes are getting along. I understood you to ask me whether they were here every day to see the men doing the work.

Q. No; I want to know whether they don't exercise a general supervision over what the substitutes do?—A. O, yes; they come here off and on.

Q. And if you find that the work is not well done by a substitute, what do you do?—A. I tell him that he must do it right, and make him do it over again; and then I tell the principal that if his substitute does not do better he must get somebody else.

Q. Then, the fact is that the work is done satisfactorily to you as superintendent?—A. I never let it pass unless it is satisfactory to me.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Don't you think that the substitutes generally do the work better than the men themselves could?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. Does Colonel Polk have anything to do with the employment of substitutes?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. The men employ them themselves?—A. Yes, sir; but they generally ask Mr. Polk or Mr. Donavin for permission to have a substitute.

Q. And the work you say is satisfactorily done?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. If it is not done to your satisfaction to whom do you report?—A. I make them do it, and I report to their principals, who employ them.

Q. But suppose that the principal who employs a substitute didn't correct the wrong, what would you do?—A. I would report to the Doorkeeper, but I have never had occasion to do it, because I have always found them willing to turn around and do it over again.

Q. You call yourself assistant janitor; don't you do work yourself almost every day like a laborer?—A. Very little.

Q. Have you ever done any?—A. O, yes; I bear a hand now and then, but not a great deal, to tell you the truth.

Q. Your time is taken up in supervising the work?—A. It is taken up fully going around this building all day. Things get out of order, spittoons are upset, and there are little matters of that kind that I have to watch all the time.

Q. Did you ever see Dr. Scott standing and superintending his laboring man?—A. It was only the day before yesterday that he was put on. He was here this morning and asked me how the wood man was getting on, and I told him, very well.

Q. Hasn't it happened that you have had to go to the document-room or the folding-room with your laborers to assist the men there?—A. Yes, sir; I take men down there often. I have to go down there with them by and by. I take them down both to the folding-room and the document-room.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. During the time that Mr. Dunbar was janitor, after I came into office, was not he absent a good deal?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Sick sometimes?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The first time he was absent were you assigned to take charge of the men, and to act as janitor?—A. Yes, sir; he was absent in Philadelphia, and when he came back he found me doing duty, and I was introduced to him as assistant.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What was he doing in Philadelphia? Was he sick?—A. I believe he was; and his family being there, he thought he would be better cared for there.

Q. When was he made janitor?—A. I think it was at the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress.

Q. And he held over until when?—A. Until the House met, after the recess.

By Mr. COOK:

Q. Did not the difficulty that arose about this extra pay for laborers grow out of the fact that those men who were regularly employed about the House didn't stay here and attend to the work, but hired others to do it and then didn't pay them, so that those men they had employed came and asked compensation from Congress?—A. There were a great many cases of that kind; not less than half a dozen, to my personal knowledge.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. When was that found out?—A. There were some under Mr. Patterson, and some under Mr. Polk.

Q. It has been customary for a long time, you say, for those men appointed to those places to employ substitutes?—A. From the time I first came to the folding-room, it has been the custom.

Q. Do you know anything of this practice of appointees dividing their salaries among themselves?—A. Not a thing.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Have you observed that there are a great many men hanging around the corridors here unemployed, but trying to work, and now and then doing some work?—A. Yes, sir; we find them here all the time.

Q. Have you observed that men seem to have a great passion for going to work down in your department?—A. I notice a great many like that. A good many of them follow me around as if I were the Doorkeeper, and had the management of the whole thing myself. They follow me and importune me to get them in, and the answer I have given them is that I have a great deal to do to keep myself in without bothering about any one else.

Q. Do you know anything about Lyle, a colored man, working in your

department?—A. He was not working under me. He was working in the folding-room. I understood him to say that he was employed there by the superintendent of the folding-room to keep the room clean for him, or something of that kind.

Q. Did he tell you how he was paid for it?—A. No, sir; I don't recollect having much conversation with him.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. How recently did you understand him to say that he was employed by the superintendent of the folding-room?—A. I think it was in the beginning of January, but I cannot recollect exactly.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 20, 1878.

JOHN N. REED sworn and examined.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. What is your age and where do you reside?—A. In Galveston, Tex. I am sixty-two years of age.

Q. What employment, if any, have you had about the House of Representatives during the extra session or the present session of the Forty-fifth Congress?—A. During the extra session I was at the east door or gate, leading to what was Mr. Wedderburn's room at that time; and I had charge at the same time of a room which was occupied by the Committee on Railroads and Canals and the Committee on Patents together. In December I was at the same gate up to the recess, and I had charge of the room of the Committee on the Pacific Railroads, which I still have. Since the recess I have had no door to attend to, only the Pacific Railroad committee-room.

Q. Who set you at work?—A. Mr. Polk. Mr. Donavin told me what place to take after I was sworn in.

Q. On what roll were you put?—A. I understood it was the one-thousand-dollar messenger-roll.

Q. Have you drawn your pay fully for the time you have served?—A. No, sir.

Q. How much have you drawn?—A. On the 1st of December I was notified that I was not on the regular roll, but was only appointed for the called session. On talking with Mr. Polk, he said that arrangements would be made through the committee for paying us for November and that I should then be on the regular roll for December, and to go on and work. When I went for my pay for December it appeared that I was not on the roll, but Mr. Polk himself gave me $50, and told me I should be on regularly from the 1st of January, and that I could return him the $50 when I got my pay. The Committee of Accounts allowed me for November $65.20.

Q. Were you paid on the regular roll for the month of January?—A. No, sir.

Q. What was the trouble?—A. I have not been on any roll at all since.

Q. When you were put to work at the beginning of the extra session were you then told that there was any chance or uncertainty about your pay or any irregularity in your employment?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you know that there was in December, until after you attempted to draw your pay?—A. I got the notice on the 1st of December, that I was only appointed for the called session. Colonel Polk told me to go on, that I would be all right for December, that I would be on the regular roll.

Q. And did you know anything different from that while you were doing work that month?—A. No, sir.

Q. But at the end you discovered that you were not on the regular roll?—A. I did.

Q. How was it as to January?—A. In December, when I discovered that I was not on the regular roll, I went to him, and he told me that I should be on from the 1st of January, and he gave me that money from his own pocket.

Q. That is, he said it was from his own pocket?—A. Yes, sir; I saw him take it out of his pocket. He gave it to me as a loan. He said that when I got on the regular roll I could pay him back and he told me to go down to the committee. Most of the members were gone at that time and the key was left with me, I having charge there. I continued until the 10th of January, and then Mr. Polk told me that he could not put me on the roll at all, but that if I continued it must be by taking my chances. He said that if the chairman of the committee wished me to continue, I must take my chances of getting my pay. I went to the chairman, and he told me to continue for a while. I did continue for some two weeks, hoping to get on the regular roll, but the chairman then told me that he didn't see that there was any chance for me to get on the regular roll unless they gave Colonel Polk more help, and that it would depend entirely on the Committee of Accounts whether I got any pay or not. The chairman said to me, "I would like to have you stay here, there is no one here to attend to the room, but probably if you were not here some one would be sent; however, if you like you had better stay and take the chances," and I have taken the chances since that time.

Q. Prior to that time, did you understand that there was any chance to take in the matter?—A. No, sir; I did not, except that time, at the 1st of December. I supposed I was on regularly until then. I worked in December until the regular roll was made out, and then I was told that I would be on in January, but on the 10th of January Mr. Polk notified me that he could not keep me on the roll.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. But he told you soon after discharging you to go on and do your work.—A. Yes, sir; and that I should be on the roll for that month.

By Mr. COX:

Q. You have been acting since when as messenger for that committee alone?—A. I have attended to the committee alone from the recess in December until the present time.

Q. Has that committee a clerk?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How often does it meet?—A. Daily. It is in session now.

Q. What is your duty in connection with it?—A. To attend to the room and to the door; to keep people out when the committee are in private session; to be there at all times; to clean up the room, clean the spittoons, bring the wood, and all such things. There hasn't been a laborer about the room to do any of those duties, and I have done the laborer's as well as the messenger's work.

Q. That laborer's work, as you call it, is simply to take care of the room?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you have to act as doorkeeper at the door also?—A. Yes, sir; and of messenger for the members of the committee. I have to be there all the time. The committee is a large one, thirteen members, and very often they have not only their called meetings, but also members of the committee will be down in the room with people who wish to explain

railroad matters to them. I have to keep the committee-room in order for them always.

Q. When you were attending the door in the east corridor was that incompatible with your doing the work of the committee-room as well?—A. No, sir; but up to that time we didn't have daily meetings of the committee; now it needs a man there all the time.

Q. Do you mean to say that the committee sit during the whole of the sessions of the House?—A. They hardly missed a day this month but what there was a meeting of either the committee or a subcommittee. They sit from 10 to 12, but they very often run over the time. Then after the meeting I have still to keep the room in order and to keep up a fire, because the members come down so often with people to look at the maps and other papers that are in the room; in fact, the room is occupied most of the time. I never leave it, except on an errand for the committee, from half past eight in the morning until five in the afternoon.

Q. Is the clerk of that committee the clerk of that committee alone?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is he in constant employment?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He could not keep the room in order?—A. No, sir; he has no time at all to spare; he is employed in writing for the committee all the time. It is the heaviest committee that I ever saw.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. In doing your work there you are still under the general supervision of the Doorkeeper's department?—A. No, sir, I don't know that I am. They give me no orders at all. I am under the direction of the committee.

Q. Did the Doorkeeper's department ever give you any orders?—A. Not since the 10th of January.

Q. Did they before?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. They allow you to take charge of a room like a messenger of the Doorkeeper's department without having anything to do with you; is that your understanding?

A. I believe so. I do the work anyhow, and I do not know that I have ever received any orders from them. I do what the committee want done.

By Mr. Polk:

Q. Was there any meeting of that committee from the 15th of December to the 10th of January?—A. No, sir.

Q. Are you a confidential friend of Mr. Throckmorton?—A. I cannot say that; I am an acquaintance of his; there is no intimacy.

Q. Did he leave you in charge of his mail and other matters during his absence?—A. No, sir.

Q. You say that I gave you $50 at the adjournment, and told you that it was a loan, and that I expected to put you on the regular roll?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did I say anything to you about expecting an increase of my force?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did I say anything about being overloaded with Texas appointments?—A. Not until the 10th of January.

Q. Didn't I tell you that you could not go on the regular roll unless the Texas delegation would make some change by taking off another man, so as to put you on, or unless I got an increase of force?—A. Yes, sir; that was on the 10th of January.

Q. Didn't I tell you so on the 15th of December?—A. No, sir.

Q. Are you positive?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say I told you to go on, and that you would be on the December roll?—A. Yes.

Q. What day in December were the employés of the Doorkeeper paid?—A. I can't give the date exactly, but it was the next Tuesday after the adjournment, I think.

Q. What day did I give you the $50?—A. The same day that they were paying the roll.

Q. Then, what was the necessity of my giving you the $50, if you were to be on the roll for December?—A. Your statement was that my name was on the list of extra appointees, and that when that committee reported I would get my pay for November, and that you were likewise trying to have me put on for a half month for December, but that you were not certain whether you could or not; but that I should be on the regular roll for January. Something interrupted the conversation in the hall, and you told me to come over to your house and talk the matter over. I did so, and the same thing was said again, and I never knew anything to the contrary but that I was on the regular roll until the 10th of January, when you told me you couldn't put me on. You told me at your residence and in the House that morning that you could not keep two of us on; that you had told Mr. Mayberry so, and had told him that he could not come back again, but on the 10th of January you told me that you could not put on but one messenger for Texas; that Mr. Henderson was on, and unless our committee said to take him off and put me on, you would have to leave it as it was, and I told you I would not consent to their doing that.

Q. Did you have any conversation with Mr. Throckmorton before he left for Texas, at the recess?—A. Yes, sir; he told me the night he went away, at the depot, that I was on the regular roll all right, and to take care of the committee-room and keep the key until he came back; and, if it was necessary, to write to him.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You say that Colonel Polk told you that there would have to be some one taken off for Texas in order to keep you on?—A. Yes, sir; on the 10th of January.

Q. Didn't you say that he said there could be only two on the roll from Texas?—A. He told me that in December, at the time I found myself not on the December roll. There were then three of us on, Henderson, Mayberry, and myself, and Colonel Polk told me that he could not keep but two on, and that he had informed Mayberry that he need not come back; but then on the 10th of January he told me that he could not keep me on unless our delegation decided to take off Henderson, which I told him I would not consent to.

Q. Did your whole delegation indorse you?—A. So I understand.

Q. Is Mr. Fitzhugh on that roll for Texas?—A. I don't know.

Q. Was he indorsed by the Texas delegation?—A. I don't know.

Q. You were indorsed by the entire delegation?—A. So Mr. Throckmorton and Mr. Giddings and Mr. Culbertson, and Mr. Reagan told me. I had no conversation with Mr. Schliecher and Mr. Mills.

WASHINGTON, *February* 20, 1878.

HOMER FELLOWS sworn and examined.

By Mr. COX:

Question. What is your age?—Answer. I am fifty years of age.

Q. Where do you reside?—A. In Missouri, Ray County; formerly in Carroll County.

Q. State what employment, if any, you have had about the House of Representatives since the 15th of October last.—A. I was employed as messenger in the House about the 4th or 5th of November, I think.

Q. How long have you continued on duty?—A. I continued through the extra session, and I received a notice from the Doorkeeper at the close of the extra session that I could not be kept on the roll any longer unless they got the force increased.

Q. Were you afterward employed again?—A. No, sir. At the beginning of the regular session I tried to inquire into it and find out if there was to be an increase of force, to see if I could be transferred to the regular roll. I talked with my committee about it a good deal, and every one, Colonel Polk and Mr. Donavin and the gentlemen of my committee; seemed to think that there would have to be an increase of the Doorkeeper's force, and that I would be wanted, and that I had better stay to wait upon my committee during this time, which probably would not be long. I consented to do the work, build the fires, take care of the room, and wait upon them as formerly, although I had no guarantee that I should ever get anything for it unless I did get on the roll; then I would probably be paid. This went slow and I fretted a little about it, as I am a poor man and need my wages, whatever they are, to subsist upon, and Mr. Donavin said to me that he thought if I would get my committee to write an application to Colonel Polk that they would like me to do the work of their room, as they had to have some one, Colonel Polk would probably try to put me on the roll and not wait any longer. I asked the committee about it and they were very anxious and drew up a strong application to have me retained, and I sent it in, but it seemed that Mr. Polk had so many applications on hand, and so few that he could employ legally, that he could not do it.

Q. Have you been actually at work doing anything about the House of Representatives since the regular session began?—A. As I stated to you, I have remained in that room waiting upon that committee.

Q. What is your committee?—A. The Territorial Delegates.

Q. You mean not a committee but a voluntary meeting of the Territorial Delegates?—A. They have organized themselves into a committee and have a room set apart for them, with their name printed on the door, and the Congressional Record and all the documents are sent to them inscribed "Committee of Territorial Delegates." I might state, if it would be in order, in connection with that, that they had formerly had a clerk, but latterly they had not been allowed one; and they finally passed a resolution in their meeting that if they could have a clerk who would also do the messenger's duty they would accept of the one man to do the two and they would like me to do it.

Q. Is there any other committee that occupies the room with them?—A. No, sir.

Q. That is one of the regular committee-rooms of the House of Representatives?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you continued to do the work ordinarily done by the messenger in such rooms?—A. Yes, sir. I have never been absent for a day.

Q. Who gave you the key to the room?—A. At the beginning of November, the day I took charge of the room, Mr. Donavin gave me the bunch of keys. I gave them out to the members of the committee, one each, and retained the balance. At the close of the extra session, when I found I was not to be retained on the pay-roll any longer, I went to Mr. Donavin and asked him, as he had stated that it was probable that I should be retained, if he wanted me to give up the keys; or retain

them and wait upon the committee, and take my chances of getting back on the roll. He said that he would prefer that I would stay there and wait upon the committee, as they had no one else, but he did not want to encourage me that I would get my pay, because possibly I might not, but if I would take the chances he would be very glad for me to remain there. Taking that view of it, I remained there and did the work.

Q. How were you paid after the extra session?—A. I was paid out of the extra appropriation.

Q. Were you paid at the rate of a full salary, or was it a partial payment?—A. I do not know, sir.

Q. How much did you get?—A. Sixty-five dollars and twenty cents.

Q. For how much time?—A. From the 4th or 5th of November to the close of the extra session.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do you say that you were at a door as well as at the Territorial Committee room?—A. No, sir.

Q. You have not performed any duty at a door?—A. No, sir.

Q. Your only duty has been to take charge of that room?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is there any such messenger assigned by law to that room? Are they entitled to a messenger?—A. They told me they had always had a messenger, and previous to this had had a clerk also. Their application for a clerk and messenger combined is before the Committee on Accounts, and they encourage me to remain there so that I will have the job if it is allowed.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. Where are you from?—A. Missouri.

WASHINGTON, *February* 20, 1878.

HARRY A. CHESTER sworn and examined.

By Mr. COX:

Question. State your age and residence.—Answer. I am twenty-five years of age; I reside in Philadelphia.

Q. State what employment, if any, you have had about the House of Representatives since the 15th of October.—A. Up to the 8th of November I was connected with the Committee on Appropriations as messenger. On that day I was transferred from that committee to the Doorkeeper's department. Then I was assigned to the Committee on Foreign Affairs as messenger, and have been there ever since.

Q. When you were the messenger of the Committee on Appropriations were you not then in the Doorkeeper's department?—A. No, sir; that is a distinct appropriation for two extra messengers, one for the Committee on Appropriations and one for the Committee of Ways and Means.

Q. By whom were you appointed to that duty?—A. By the Speaker at the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress.

Q. And you held over during the called session?—A. Yes, sir; until the first session of the Forty-fifth Congress, and then I was transferred from that committee at the instance of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to the Doorkeeper's department, with the un-

derstanding that my salary should be the same as I received with that committee.

Q. What was the salary received by the messenger of the Committee on Appropriations?—A. Twelve hundred dollars.

Q. With whom was the understanding that your salary should be the same?—A. That was the understanding that I had with the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. I don't know with whom he had it.

Q. Tell us just what he informed you.—A. He informed me that his understanding with Colonel Polk was that my salary should be the same as I was then receiving.

Q. You say you have served continually since?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has your name been on the regular messengers' roll?—A. No, sir; only for the extra session.

Q. For how much time have you been paid?—A. I received full pay for twenty days' service, $65.20, at the rate of $1,200 per year.

Q. Have you not been paid since?—A. No, sir.

Q. Why not?—A. I do not know. I went to the Clerk's office to see about the December pay and they said I was not on the regular roll. I then consulted the chairman of the committee and he said I should look to him, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs (Governor Swann), and that he would see that I got all that I was entitled to. That is the only understanding I have.

Q. When you were transferred to the Doorkeeper's roll from the Committee on Appropriations, did you report to anybody?—A. I reported to Colonel Polk.

Q. Did he personally assign you to your duty?—A. He sent me to Mr. Donavin, who assigned me to duty.

Q. When you reported to Colonel Polk did you or did you not have any conversation about what your status was to be?—A. No, sir; I did not think it was necessary because it was arranged between the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and himself.

Q. When you went to him what then did you say?—A. I merely went there with Colonel Atkins who introduced me to Colonel Polk and said, "This is the young man who is to be transferred from the Committee on Appropriations," and he said he would assign me in a few days; but after a few days had elapsed he sent me to Colonel Donavin, who assigned me to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, where I have been ever since.

Q. Did you or did you not believe that you were on the regular roll and entitled to pay as such?—A. I believed that I was on the regular roll, entitled to pay regularly the same as when I was assigned to the Committee on Appropriations.

Q. When did you discover that you were not?—A. In November. I went there on the 1st of December to get my pay for the balance of November, twenty days. I discovered that I was not on the regular roll. I went to see Mr. Atkins and told him I was not on the regular roll. He said that he could not understand that, but he would see Colonel Polk. Whether he saw him or not I do not know, but I went then and reported to Governor Swann, the chairman of my committee, and he said he would see that I was taken care of.

Q. Have you applied at the Clerk's office?—A. I have asked Mr. Voorhees, the assistant chief clerk, and he has always been kind enough to inform me that I was not on the regular roll.

Q. From that date to this you are still doing duty, are you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You still report to the assistant doorkeeper, as your superior officer there?—A. No, sir; I look to the chairman of the committee.

Q. Do all messengers at the committee rooms report to the chairmen?—A. That was the understanding, that I was assigned there to be under his direct supervision.

Q. Do you do the duties that are required of a messenger?—A. No, sir; it is hardly messenger duty; it is more clerical. The committee meet every day, and they have six or seven investigations on hand. The way I did with the Committee on Appropriations was to engage a man at so much a month to clean up. That was left to the chairman, and he allowed me to do it. There was no messenger duty to be done there; it was all clerical duty.

Q. Your committee has a clerk there, has it not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then what clerical duty have you to do?—A. There is a great deal of copying to be done that one man cannot do. And the Committee on Foreign Affairs has harder work than ever before, I think.

Q. Then, if I understand you, you have what you regard as more important work than ordinary messenger duties?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you say that it is public business, not private business?—A. No, sir; all public business.

Q. And yet you say that you cannot find that you are on any roll to be paid?—A. No, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Suppose there is no appropriation made for your payment, under any circumstances do you look to Governor Swann privately for your compensation?—A. I cannot say that I do. I suppose that if Governor Swann cannot take care of me I will have to lose it.

Q. Is it your expectation that the governor will get some appropriation for you; is that the idea?—A. Yes, sir; after he makes a statement to the House of the amount of work that has been done. Mr. Schleicher's committee on the Mexican border troubles alone has had work enough for one clerk.

Q. Has that committee asked for an extra clerk of the Committee of Accounts?—A. Not that I am aware of.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. In the Committee on Appropriations you acted as an assistant clerk, I think?—A. Yes, sir; the title was messenger, but there was no messenger duty to perform.

Q. Do you know anything about an arrangement made between the Speaker, Mr. Atkins, and General Banning, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs?—A. There was some such arrangement, I believe, in the first place, that I was to be transferred to the Military Committee.

Q. Did I tell you so?—A. Yes, sir; you told me so.

Q. You have been acting as assistant clerk to the Committee on Foreign Relations?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Since the 1st of December have you reported to me at all or to my assistant?—A. I think not after about the 8th of December. The reason for my not reporting was that the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs said I was placed under his supervision.

Q. You do not know whether I was informed that you had been taken care of outside of my department or not?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. Did you receive a written notice of discharge on the last day of November?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether the Speaker was informed of your discharge?—A. He never so informed me.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. You do not know whether he was?—A. I cannot say that; I suppose that if he had been he would have notified me.

WASHINGTON, *February* 20, 1878.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK sworn and examined.

By Mr. COX:

Question. What is your age?—Answer. Fourteen.

Q. You know the nature of an oath, and what would be the effect if you were to swear to what was not true?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. State what work you have done about the House of Representatives since the 16th of October last.—A. I have been a page in the House of Representatives. Mr. Ellis is my member, and he went to Mr. Polk and asked him to put me on, and Mr. Polk promised he would. I went to him the 1st of November, and he said he would put me on, and I staid on for three days and he put me off; then he told me to come on the 1st of December and he would swear me in, which he did. Mr. Adams, the Clerk, swore me.

Q. How long did you act as page?—A. One month, sir, and all through the recess.

Q. You were one of those who were here during the recess?—A. Yes, sir; one of the five.

Q. You spoke of Mr. Ellis being your member; you are from Louisiana?—A. Yes, sir. I staid on until the 10th of January. I was not discharged; I was just told to stop work.

Q. Who told you that?—A. Mr. Donavin.

Q. Was that the first time you were told to stop work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You had not been told before that you must quit?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you report every day to Mr. Donavin, and——A. Yes, sir.

Q. They knew you were at work on the floor?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you say that Mr. Polk himself told you you were put on the roll the 1st of December?—A. Yes, sir; he told Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Ellis told me.

Q. How much were you paid?—A. I didn't get any pay at all.

Q. Not yet?—A. No, sir; not yet.

Q. Have you applied for pay?—A. Yes, sir; I told Mr. Adams about it, and he told me my name was not on the pay-roll at all. Mr. Polk said it was, though, and told Mr. Ellis so.

Q. Your name is Winfield Scott Hancock?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you a relative of the general of that name?—A. Yes, sir; he is my uncle.

Q. Have you been to Mr. Donavin, or Mr. Polk, since you found out that there was no pay coming to you?—A. Yes, sir; I went to him, and he said it would be all right.

Q. To whom did you go?—A. To Mr. Donavin.

Q. Have you had any other interviews with him about it?—A. No, sir; Mr. Polk told me about the resolution that was before the Committee of Accounts, and he said if it went through I should be put on and paid.

Q. When you went to work in December, were you told that there was any doubt about your pay, or that any committee would have to report upon it?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you believe that you were regularly employed?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. When and how?—A. I was put on the 1st of November, and worked three days, and then I was told to stop work; and then I got sworn in on the 1st of December, and staid until the 10th of January.

Q. You never got any badge, did you?—A. No, sir.

Q. When was it that the boys were given badges?—A. I think it was the 12th of January. After I was put off.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. You say that Mr. Ellis told you you would be put on the regular roll?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he tell you how you were to get your pay?—A. No, sir.

WASHINGTON, *February* 20, 1878.

MICHAEL SULLIVAN sworn and examined.

By Mr. COX:

Question. What is your age?—Answer. Thirty-eight.

Q. Where is your home?—A. Philadelphia.

Q. What employment have you had about the House of Representatives since the 15th of October last?—A. I have been employed with the District Committee, as messenger.

Q. Who employed you and set you to work?—A. Mr. Polk.

Q. When?—A. About the 22d or 23d of October.

Q. How long have you worked?—A. Up to this time.

Q. Continuously?—A. Yes, sir; except during the recess.

Q. When Colonel Polk set you at work, what roll did he tell you you would be on?—A. I don't know that he told me I was on any up to that time. Mr. Donavin gave me a blank and I went and was sworn in. I didn't know much about the matter, and didn't ask any questions.

Q. Mr. Donavin gave you a blank and you were sworn in as messenger?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who assigned you to your place?—A. General Williams, I believe, asked for me; at least he gave me a note to go to Mr. Polk and get the keys.

Q. From whom did you get the keys?—A. I went to Colonel Polk, but the gentleman that was at the members' gallery-door, Mr. Buckner, had got them, and I had to go to him and get them.

Q. Have you been at any time discharged since then?—A. I received a note once, but Colonel Polk told me to pay no attention to it, that it was all right.

Q. When was that note received; about the close of the extra session?—A. Yes, sir; in that neighborhood.

Q. Have you been paid regularly?—A. I have never received a cent up to this time.

Q. How did that happen?—A. I don't know.

Q. To whom did you apply for pay?—A. I saw the colonel after the recess, and he told me I was not on any roll. I said I didn't understand it; that I had been sworn in. That was about all I said to him. He

made the remark that that was necessary for the protection of the property of the committee-rooms.

Q. Where have you applied for pay?—A. Mr. Chester and I went to the Clerk's office to see if there was any money for me, and I was told no; so that was all the application I made.

Q. When was that?—A. About two or three weeks ago, I judge.

Q. Do you say that neither at that time, nor since, have you been told by Mr. Polk or Mr. Donavin, nor any of your superior officers, to quit work?—A. No, sir; I have never been told.

Q. You are still on duty?—A. Mr. Donavin asked me after I got back after the recess, why I did not come down and report to him every morning, and I told him I didn't think it was necessary.

Q. Did he tell you to report to him?—A. No, sir; he dropped it at that. He said that Colonel Polk wanted to see me, and I went to see him, and that was the time that he told me I hadn't been on any roll.

Q. Did he tell you to quit work, or go to work?—A. No, sir; he said he hadn't looked the law up, and he didn't know whether I was working under the law, or whether it required a special resolution.

Q. Was it your understanding that you were to continue to work?—A. That was the understanding.

Q. Do you still retain the key of the committee-room and do the work of messenger?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Do you know how you came to be assigned to the committee-room of the Committee on the District of Columbia?—A. Yes, sir; I think I do. I think Mr. Harmon and Mr. Coyle went and saw you with reference to it.

Q. Do you know who sent them to me?—A. I do not.

Q. Do you know whether they brought a letter to me?—A. I do not.

Q. Do you remember a conversation that we had, I think, some time before the recess, in which you made the remark that you were "fixed all right"?—A. I said that I supposed it would be all right in some way. I didn't understand much about it. I judged that it would be arranged by resolution; and you said you would go on the floor and assist it if you could.

Q. When I spoke of the law, didn't I refer to the question whether the Committee on the District of Columbia were entitled to a special messenger?—A. I so understood you, whether I was acting under the law, or whether it would require a special resolution.

Q. You have not considered yourself as reporting to me since you were assigned to duty?—A. I reported every morning to Mr. Donavin until the recess.

Q. But not since?—A. No, sir; none of the people have been required to report since as they were before, as I understand.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. When was it that Mr. Donavin asked why you did not report?—A. Just after I came back from the recess.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Do the messengers assigned to committees generally report regularly to Mr. Donavin?—A. No, sir; I believe not any more. They were required, all hands, messengers, pages, and doorkeepers, to report every morning, but they are not now.

Adjourned to February 22, 1878.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 22, 1878.

SAMUEL H. BELL sworn and examined.

By Mr. COX:

Question. Where is your home?—Answer. Detroit, Mich.

Q. How long have you lived there?—A. Thirteen years.

Q. How long have you been away from there?—A. Since the 1st of October last.

Q. You may state your age.—A. Thirty-seven years of age the 14th of December last.

Q. State what employment, if any, you have had in the Doorkeeper's department of the House of Representatives since the 15th of October last. Give the circumstances as simply and as directly as you can.—A. On the 1st of November last I was sworn in as a messenger, at $1,000 per annum, for the Congress, as I supposed—at least, my commission was made out as a messenger. Other commissions that I saw were made out as "session messenger." I understood I was on for the Congress. On the 2d of November I was assigned to duty by Colonel Donavin, Mr. Polk's assistant, to the Committee on Appropriations, as doorkeeper and special messenger, to do whatever work might be required of me. I remained in that capacity until the adjournment of Congress, on the 15th of December. Up to that time I received no pay. On the 17th of December—the Monday following the adjournment—I solicited permission from the clerk of the committee, Colonel Stevens, to visit my home during the recess of Congress. That request was granted. I also saw Mr. Polk that day, and he gave me permission, also, to go home. I left that evening, and returned on the 8th of January—two days before the reassembling of Congress—and reported immediately to Mr. Stevens, clerk of the Appropriations Committee. I went to work there. In the mean time, I went to see about my pay for the month of November. This was some days after I had returned—probably about the 12th or 13th of January. I found I was credited on the roll $65.20. I understood that all those who were left off the regular roll and put on the irregular roll were given that amount. I signed for the amount and drew it. I knew nothing more about my status until the 1st of February came around. The truth is I never went to inquire about it at all in the month of January, as I understood there were five or six in the same fix as myself. I gave very little attention to the matter. I did not bother Mr. Polk about the matter, because I understood that my affair was in the hands of the member of Congress and those outside friends who had secured my appointment. They told me not to worry him or distress him in any manner, as he was badgered to death, and to keep away from him. I did so. Nothing more occurred until the 11th of February. That day, after the Committee on Appropriations had adjourned, Colonel Stevens called me into the room and said he wished to have a little conversation with me. I went into the room, and he stated that there appeared to be some misunderstanding with regard to my assignment to the committee. In other words, that it appeared that I had been irregularly assigned, and by the authority of the chairman he disclaimed all responsibility for my presence with the committee. He supposed that I had been regularly detailed from the Doorkeeper's force to perform that duty. He said he wished to tell me, so that I might see Colonel Polk and have some understanding, as the committee disclaimed responsibility for my presence. Immediately I came over to this room while the investigation was going on, and waited until the committee adjourned, and saw Mr. Polk. I represented the mat-

ter to him and he said he should see Mr. Atkins and have the matter fixed up; that he should endeavor to get Mr. Atkins to ask for a special messenger, as that committee, being one of the most important in the House, was entitled to, as there was so much work to do. I heard nothing further in the matter. I stopped work when I found I was disclaimed by the committee and repudiated by Mr. Polk, not wishing to force myself where I was not wanted. That is about all, sir. I believe I submitted a statement in writing to Mr. Cox.

Mr. Cox. Yes, I have it before me.

Q. When did you say you first got any information which threw doubt upon your being regularly assigned to the annual messengers' roll?—A. Some days after I returned—probably a week or ten days. I met Mr. Polk downstairs near his office, and he stated to me that I was not on his roll, but told me to keep on at work and he would endeavor to arrange the matter with the chairman of the committee. He also told several of my friends the same thing, or I never would have come back after the holidays.

Q. That was when you returned on the 8th of January?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much have you been paid in all?—A. $65.20.

Q. How long have you actually served?—A. From the 1st of November until the 11th of February.

Q. We understand you, then, to testify that the whole of the service was on the belief that you were regularly employed, and without being notified that you were on your own risk or responsibility?—A. Decidedly so, sir. I so understood it or I would not have kept at the employment. I do not wish to force myself any place where I am not wanted.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. When did you learn you were on the irregular roll?—A. Somewhere about the latter part of January.

Q. You were not notified before the last of November or first of December?—A. I received the notice; yes, sir; in common with the others. I was told by Mr. Polk, personally, not to pay any attention to it; that it did not apply to me.

Q. But you received a written notice?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That you were discharged?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. On the last of November?—A. No, sir; about the 3d of December. It may have been laying—I forget the date of the letter. I might say there, that immediately on receiving that, I saw my father-in-law, whose name has been mentioned in connection with myself, and as he had all to do with it previously I gave him the letter and he went to Mr. Polk. He said: "Tell Mr. Bell that this does not apply to him and to keep at work."

Q. I will ask you if that notice stated that your time had expired with the extra session and that your reappointment would depend on the increase of messengers?—A. I believe it did, sir.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. Did you have any personal conversation with Mr. Polk on the subject?—A. On two or three occasions.

Q. State when they were and what took place.—A. It was a few days after receiving the letter of dismissal early in December. He told me decidedly to remain employed. He asked me if I was yet doing duty with the committee. I assured him that I was. He said "Keep on," I believe, "and we will make it all right." He mentioned something about an extra force that he hoped to get.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. He gave you to understand, then, that you were to keep on, but it would depend entirely upon getting some extra force?—A. I did not so understand it; no, sir. I understood decidedly that I was to be taken care of. My friends had been assured the same thing.

By Mr. COX:

Q. You spoke of a commission; what sort of a paper did you refer to?—A. The commission which I signed when I was sworn in. I glanced over it before signing it, and I noticed that the printed blank, in being filled out, contained the word "messenger." I noticed that a friend of mine who immediately followed me in taking the oath and being appointed, in his blank were written the words "session messenger." I presumed there was a distinction between the two—one was for the session, the other for the Congress. (Producing a letter.) Can I be permitted to read this letter from Colonel Stevens, the clerk of the committee, showing that I was at work all along? It is in answer to a simple request to show that I was employed by him during the time I state, and that I also gave satisfaction. That is all.

After discussion the letter referred to was read for the information of the committee, but not as a part of the record.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. You say that soon after you received this notice of your removal about the last of November, that you had a conversation with me, a day or two after that?—A. Some few days; I would not be precise about the time.

Q. In that conversation you say I told you that you were all right—to remain there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember my saying to you that I could not keep you on my roll?—A. I have no recollection of anything of the kind, sir.

Q. Do you remember telling me that the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations told you that the committee said they could not get along without you, and that you must remain there?—A. I recollect telling you that the clerk said they could not get along without somebody—not the chairman.

Q. Did you not tell me that they were very much pleased with you, and would like to have you there?—A. I never had any conversation, except on business pertaining to my duties, with the chairman while I was there.

Q. Did you not tell me that several members of the committee told you they wanted you there?—A. No, sir; I told you most decidedly that on my return from home after the recess, Mr. Stevens expressed himself as being very well pleased with my return, and said, "We will have plenty of work for you hereafter." You placed that construction on the matter yourself. I did not.

Q. Did I not speak to you several times about your being there—about the committee having you there in their employment?—A. Two or three times you did, sir.

Q. Do you remember my telling you that I had no right to interfere with the committee; that they were entitled to a messenger by law, if they wanted one there?—A. I recollect that you said so.

Q. I said if the committee wanted you there you would be all right?—A. I believe you did.

Q. Did I not say to you that I had no right to interfere with what

any committee wanted to do?—A. I understood, as far as that is concerned, that I had been regularly assigned there by you.

Q. Did you ever see that notice stuck up in my office, or read it in the Washington Post (Handing witness a paper)?—A. (After examining it.) Yes, sir; I saw a copy of that stuck up on one of the doors leading to the House, about a week after my return. My attention was called to that after I had been back about a week, on the reassembling of Congress. I was not present on the 21st of December, when that resolution was passed and published in the Post.

Q. You have given your conversation to some extent, with your father-in-law?—A. Yes, sir.

Mr. COX. Was his name mentioned?

Mr. POLK. His name was not mentioned.

The WITNESS. It is Mr. John Harmon. I have had a number of conversations with him. In fact, all of my business with Mr. Polk and Mr. Donavin was managed through him and General Williams. I have had very little to do with either of the gentlemen, myself. I think about three or four interviews, and they of very short duration, covered the entire extent of my transactions with those gentlemen.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Have you not expected that the Committee on Appropriations themselves would make provisions for your pay—has not your father-in-law so told you?—A. No, sir; decidedly not; and I certainly expected you would make those arrangements.

Q. With the committee?—A. Yes, sir; you led me to infer that.

Q. You say that you have not been in the habit of reporting either to me or my assistant, Mr. Donavin; that you were attending to your own business, I believe, without bothering us much or having anything to say to us, except occasionally?—A. I can explain that very easily. During the entire month of November all employés of the Doorkeeper's department were required to report at the assistant doorkeeper's desk in the House of Representatives by 10 a. m. That rule prevailed during the month of November. I reported each morning as long as that rule remained in existence. About the beginning of December, the time the letters of dismissal were sent around, the list was abolished—at least I went in there every morning for a number of days and there was nobody there to take the names down; nobody to report to. I was told that it was abolished, and of course I immediately proceeded to my committee-room and performed my duties and did not make any pretense of reporting after that.

Q. You did not report, then, because you found that the rule had been abolished?—A. I do not know about its abolition; it was not practiced.

Q. You know that to be a fact?—A. I know that to be a fact—yes, sir; for I reported there for about a week, daily, during the first days of December, and there was nobody at the customary place taking down the names, and then I stopped and went direct, on arriving at the Capitol, to my committee.

Q. Do you know that those who were retained on the annual regular roll after the last day of November, from the first of December, did not report to the assistant doorkeeper?—A. I do not know anything about it, sir.

Q. You knew that you were not on the regular roll?—A. No, sir; I did not. I did not know anything about the roll until along in December, when I went to get my money and found I was not. And then I was provided for——

Q. (Interposing.) Do you say, sir, that you did not know that you had not received any money in December on the annual roll? Did you not know that you would not receive any money?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. You did not know you were not on the roll?—A. No, sir; decidedly not. I would not have remained, and that is why I quit on the 11th; because I found there was no likelihood of my being paid.

Q. Why did you return, then, if there was no likelihood of being paid?—A. Because I assumed that there was a likelihood of my being paid.

Q. When you left, there was no likelihood?—A. I did not say so; certainly not. I had not received my November pay when I was notified. I came under that deficiency bill. I requested permission to go home during the recess. On my return I applied for my November pay. This was in January, and I also claimed at the same time that the month of December was due me. On inquiring for the December roll, I found I was not on it. I drew the $65.20 for the month of October. That is all the money I have received.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. When did you go home?—A. On the 17th of December.

Q. When did you return?—A. On the 8th of January.

Q. Did not Colonel Polk tell you he would put you on if he could?—A. I do not know the conditions. He told me to go to work and it would be all right; he told me to pay no attention to that notice; and he also told my father-in-law the same thing.

Q. Did he not state that there would be a further force allowed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And upon the hypothesis that there would be a further force allowed he would keep you on?—A. There was no such condition in my case.

Q. Did he not say that at that time?—A. No, sir.

The chairman here read the following letter:

DOORKEEPER'S OFFICE, HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., November 29, 1878.

DEAR SIR: You were appointed a messenger for the session, therefore your term of office expires with the close of the called session. Provision will be made for your pay in a few days. Your reappointment depends upon the increase of the messenger force which may be granted by Congress, which question it is hoped will be determined in a very few days.

Yours, truly,

JNO. W. POLK,
Doorkeeper House of Representatives.

Q. You got that notice, did you? [Referring to the notice just read.] A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Do you know anything about the conversation I had with the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations about your being there in employment?—A. Not a word, sir.

Q. I did not tell you anything about what the chairman told me?—A. Not a word, sir.

Q. Did I come to you more than once at your door and tell you that you could not be on my roll—that you would have to rely upon the committee?—A. Once you did, sir. I will tell you the occasion: The day that Mr. Baker's resolution of inquiry was introduced in the House, and

after the debate had closed, you came to me and told me that, but not until then.

Q. Did Mr. Harmon ever tell you previously that I had told him so?—A. No, sir.

Q. What is your occupation at home?—A. I am a printer, sir, and proof-reader. Indeed, I have done all kinds of work connected with a printing-office.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. After you came back from home did you ever report at Colonel Polk's office?—A. I believe I went the very morning of my arrival to Mr. Polk's office to report my arrival.

Q. Whom did you see?—A. Either he or his assistant were in his office.

Q. You did not see anybody?—A. Hold on, sir. It was near the time for the meeting of the committee, at 10 a. m. I arrived a little before 9 that morning—the morning of the 8th of January. I found that to be on duty that morning I must proceed immediately to the committee-room. I went there. I had no opportunity to go into the House that morning. At 12 or half past 12, when the committee adjourned, I went to my boarding-house and had some lunch, and returned in the afternoon. On the next morning—the morning of the 9th—I met Mr. Donavin somewhere around the House and reported my arrival and that I had been at work the previous day, and that I was then going to my committee-room.

Q. Was Mr. Polk standing by at the time?—A. No, sir; Mr. Donavin was alone.

Q. Was that all you said to him?—A. That was all.

Q. Did you ever report after that time?—A. No, sir.

Q. Never went about that office?—A. No, sir; except when I was sent there on some business.

Q. Did you ever see your name on any roll after that?—No, sir; I went to inquire, but did not find it.

Q. You never had any conversation with Mr. Polk after that time about your being employed?—A. Once between then and the day of the introduction of Mr. Baker's resolution. That would be, probably, toward the latter part of January.

Q. Then Mr. Polk never told you in the interim, after you returned, that you were on his own roll?—A. He told me decidedly that I was not on his roll, but he would see Mr. Atkins, the chairman of the committee, and have them fix it up. He did not say he would get me on if he could. He said he would have them fix it up.

Q. You say that after you returned Mr. Polk never told you you were on any roll?—A. He did not.

Q. That you were not on any roll?—A. Yes, sir; but that he would see Mr. Atkins and have it fixed up.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Did he tell you to keep at work?—A. Most decidedly, sir, or I should not have remained, as I told you. While I have hands to work I am not going to force myself into any position of this kind.

Q. Is Mr. Harmon now in the Capitol?—A. Not that I am aware of.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. You had no conversation with Mr. Polk until after the resolutions were offered here. Mr. Polk told you to keep at work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did he tell you?—A. I told you it was toward the latter part of January.

Q. Up to the time that you had this conversation, all this time after your return up to the latter part of January, he said not a word to you about going to work, did he?—A. He passed by repeatedly and saw me at the door.

Q. But said nothing about it to you?—A. No, sir.

[Mr. Hanna, counsel for Mr. Polk, moved that the committee now continue to investigate only the charges against Colonel Polk, and that they go into no matter which does not directly affect that officer until the charges had been thoroughly tried and the defense fully heard.

The motion was discussed at some length and finally agreed to.]

A. W. FLETCHER sworn and examined.

By Mr. COX:

Question. State your age and place of residence.—Answer. Forty years of age the 15th of last December. I reside in Philadelphia.

Q. What position do you hold in the organization of the House of Representatives?—A. I am superintendent of the folding-room.

Q. How long have you been in that position?—A. Since the commencement of the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress.

Q. How is the work of the folding-room distinguished from that of the document-room?—A. The folding-room receives from the Printing Office all the bound documents other than those reserved by the Clerk. One copy of each document is reserved by the Clerk, and is sent into his document-room. All the other bound documents are received into the folding-room, and placed to the credit of members, and an account kept as they draw them until they exhaust their quota; or they are kept until they send their orders for them. We also receive the Records and sheets in the morning, and fold them for the members and send them up-stairs to their desks, so that they can send them to their constituents. We also do the folding of documents that may be gotten from the document-room of the House. Of those that are stitched and not bound, one copy is sent into the document-room of the House. Members desiring to send them away send them to us, and we fold them for them. We also do all the folding of the reserved documents for the Clerk.

Q. What do you mean by the word "folding"? Is it putting the documents in wrappers?—A. Yes, sir; we put them in wrappers, to be sent by mail, to protect them.

Q. The folding and stitching of volumes is done at the Printing Office?—A. The Printing Office; yes, sir. The stitched volumes, those unbound, are sent to the document-room. The bound volumes are sent into the folding-room, those in calf to the Clerk's room. The documents for members are all folded by our department in addition to keeping the accounts of the bound documents, and receiving them and packing them away until such times as the members want them.

Q. Is there a folding-room under the charge of the Clerk?—A. There is a folding-room under the charge of the Clerk, but it does not do any folding.

Q. What is done there?—A. The documents bound in calf are received there. Our folders fold them, and he retains them until the end of the session and ships them to members. He is merely a custodian of the books. There is no work done by any of his employés other than shipment.

Q. What part of the work in your room is done under the arrangement of pay by direct appropriation to men, and what part by contract, or piece?—A. Well, sir, I have one chief clerk, who has charge of the books, at $1,800 a year by direct appropriation; two assistant clerks at $1,200 a year, and four laborers. That is all we have allowed us to handle the enormous number of books that we have.

Q. Have you other force employed there?—A. We have a force paid by the piece.

Q. What is that force?—A. That force is for the folding of documents, as I stated a moment ago, Records and speeches. The law gives them one cent for each quarto volume, one-half a cent for each octavo volume, two dollars a thousand for Records and sheets, and one dollar a thousand for speeches. That force is paid at those prices out of the contingent fund of the House.

Q. It is not a contract with outside parties to do the work in a lump, but you simply pay the laborers by the piece?—A. There is no contract with outside parties. The Doorkeeper appoints, and I take charge of them and keep the accounts.

Q. The employés that you have are appointed by him?—A. By the Doorkeeper, every man.

Q. Is Mr. Payne and is Mr. Bacon in your employ?—A. Mr. Payne is; Mr. Bacon is not. Mr. Bacon is an assistant in the document-room, where the bills and the unbound volumes go.

Q. What position has Mr. Payne?—A. Mr. Payne is chief clerk.

Q. You said you had some laborers assigned on the laborers' roll. How many were there?—A. They are specially assigned in the act of appropriation. The act says, "Four laborers in the folding-room to handle books." They are specially assigned for that purpose.

Q. With regard to those four laborers, please tell us just what they have to do, and how continuous their wook is, from day to day, both during the session and during the recess, if they are on the annual roll.—A. They are on the annual roll. Their duty is first to receive the books as they come in, and see that they are deposited in a proper place before folding.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. "Folding" is wrapping?—A. Yes, sir. Wherever I use the word "folding" I mean wrapping. It is their business after the documents are folded to see that they are deposited in the proper places, either down-stairs, or wherever it is, and piled up and properly labeled what they are, so they can be distinguished from the other books of similar size and wrappers. Whenever a member wants to send off a hundred Agricultural Reports, he will have a hundred slips sent to them. Then they go to the cellar, bring up the reports, take those slips, and paste each one upon a book, as indicated by the order issued from the chief clerk or the assistant clerk. He issues an order indicating what the book is, and how many copies are to be sent. The laborer then takes that and puts it on the book, and he then indorses the order as correct, with his name and the date. He sends it then to the journal clerk, who enters it upon his journal when that indorsement is put on. After those labels are dry he puts them in stacks. For instance, Ohio has five or six hundred Agricultural Reports and other documents; New Hampshire eight or ten hundred documents of different kinds. They are all assorted. It is their business to assort them and put them in stacks and direct them to the distributing office of the State, which saves the necessity of the books being taken out in the Washington post-office, or the wrapper

being torn or the books soiled. It is their business to deliver them in proper order to the post-office of the House, where they are carried to the post-office. That is the duty of the four laborers.

Q. Do they have anything to do with cleaning the premises, sweeping, scrubbing, &c.?—A. No, sir; it is specified in the bill "Four laborers to handle books in the folding-room." In fact, that is more than they can do.

Q. How many hours a day are they required to work, and how continuously in the sessions?—A. I have worked them all day Sunday, and have worked myself at laboring work all day Sunday. The force is not sufficient for the work. I have worked them up to 2 o'clock in the morning.

Q. How frequently do you have to do it? What I want to know is the average amount of work.—A. It is from 9 o'clock in the morning to 5 o'clock in the afternoon every day in the year except Sunday; and when we are pushed it is all day Sunday, and until 12 and 2 o'clock in the morning, according to the work that comes in. I have made it a rule that all the work that comes in must be taken out. It has got to be done if it takes the clerks to do it.

Q. Those laborers have, in your judgment, as much work as laboring men ought to be called upon to do?—A. They have more, sir. I think those four men are the hardest-working men in the country to-day. I want to make an explanation there. I am ottentimes compelled to take the chief clerk, the two assistant clerks, and myself to do laboring work to get their work up.

Q. What is the clerical work you have to do there—keeping the accounts with the several members?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You keep books in which those accounts are?—A. Yes, sir; a regular ledger and journal, just the same as you would keep them in your private establishment.

Q. The men assigned to you as laborers are permanently assigned to you, so that they are your regular force. You have the same men from month to month?—A. Yes, sir; the same; unless a change should come in the regular order of things.

Q. Who is the colored man that is now in your office?—A. Alfred Lyle.

Q. When did his appointment with you begin, and what has he been doing for you, personally and otherwise, so far as you know, back to the 15th of October?—A. Part of the time since the 15th of October—I cannot give you exact dates—he has been at work in the folding-room, cleaning up, sweeping the two offices and the outside.

Q. When he was doing that he was not one of your force of four, but he was one of the regular janitor's force of the building?—A. Yes, sir; cleaning up; janitor's and laboring work.

Q. When was any change made in his case?—A. I think about the 1st day of January, if I am not mistaken. I don't think we had a laborer from the 1st of January until the 15th, when we employed him ourselves on the 15th to do the work.

Q. What do you mean by saying you employed him yourself?—A. We paid him ourselves to clean up the office.

Q. Do you mean to say that you paid him privately, or employed him for the government yourself?—A. We paid him privately.

Q. Why did you do that?—A. I believe the laboring force is not sufficient for the number of rooms in the building. We had to have our rooms cleaned. We were a week without any one there, and the shortest way was to hire somebody.

Q. If the laboring force were really sufficient, you would claim the right to have your rooms cleaned by the janitor?—A. We always have. We have two rooms carpeted, and one or two large halls, and there is a great deal of dirt created in a day.

Q. Have you made application to the Doorkeeper or janitor to have that work done, and have they refused?—A. I made application to Mr. Dunbar when he was janitor, and he told me he had not the force sufficient to do the work. I made no complaint, because I thought the shortest way would be to have it done ourselves. I knew there was a good deal of embarrassment about the Doorkeeper's office, and did not care about adding to it.

Q. You made no application to Colonel Polk?—A. No, sir.

Q. Nor Mr. Donavin?—A. I don't recollect of saying anything to Mr. Donavin.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Do you remember—I think it was probably the called session, you may recall the time—of making a written request of me to furnish you more laborers?—A. I do, sir; I asked for three more men, if my recollection serves me right.

Q. And I furnished them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does it not occur that you frequently want a good many more men than those authorized by law to work in your office as laborers?—A. The number is entirely too small.

By Mr. COX:

Q. That is not quite the question. Did you make requisition for more help?—A. I did tell Colonel Polk, shortly after he was elected, that I was unable to perform the duty properly for the interests of the government, and asked if three more men could not be detailed there for the porpose of laboring. I wrote officially to him, and he responded by sending the three men, and they were on until, I think, the discharge came.

Q. About when? About the close of the session, before recess?—A. Probably it was.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. How many men are now doing the work of packing and shipping the books?—A. Four.

Q. Did you include in that four Mr. Jones, who is keeping the books?—A. Yes, sir; I have three without him.

Q. Do you know Mr. Fawcett?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know that he is on the annual roll as a laborer or not?—A. I do not know.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Is this press of business during the recess between the Congresses still great on you, or do you have less necessity for these four laborers during that time?—A. A portion of the time more so. The books that are ordered now by Congress, a great number of Agricultural Reports, for instance, and everything of that kind, all come in during the recess, and there is large shipment of books during the recess. Members take these slips home with them, and inclose them to us as they think of the names of individuals they want to send them to. That is one of the departments where we are compelled to stay all the year round. During the midsummer we try to let one of our clerks off for two weeks, and

another for two weeks, as in private establishments. We are compelled to be there. In the Record of the Forty-fourth Congress there were thirteen volumes. There were some three thousand of each volume, nearly forty thousand volumes of big Records that came in during the recess after session of Congress. We do as much work, almost, in the recess as we do when Congress is in session; in fact it is harder work in the recess. One thing that makes it very laborious for those four men is that a large number of these books are down in the cellar, and they have to carry them up flights of stairs. When a man has fifteen or eighteen books in his arms and goes up and down half a dozen times he is pretty tired. He may have to bring up two or three thousand books from those vaults. It is very hard work.

Q. What number of men do you claim that you ought to have there? —A. We ought at least to have six or seven; not less than six; we ought to have seven.

Q. Do you superintend the pay of those that work by the piece?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. About what is the average pay of those men?—A. The average pay of those men is from $16 to $18 a month for this fiscal year, I should judge.

Q. About how much could a man, working eight or ten hours a day, make at that rate of pay?—A. He could make considerable. We have not the books. The books do not come in from the Printing Office fast enough for them to make any more.

Q. The reason the average is so low is because they do not come in regularly?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Not because you have got so many men?—A. The smaller the number of men the more they make.

Q. Of course there are a great many down there. You put them on so as to help them—more than are absolutely essential?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. A few men could really do the work and get living wages?—A. Yes, sir; ten men could do that work. I would like to explain here: This law is very embarrassing. There is nothing in it that provides, after the folder folds his books and performs his part of the contract with the government, for the taking of those books from him. If he receives thirty thousand Agricultural Reports to be folded, they are left where he folds them. He is paid for folding the book. He folds it and leaves it. I have thirty thousand books to get out and nobody to do it. The law only requires him to fold them, and for that he receives so much. That is why our department is embarrassed. If we had a sufficient force of laborers we could carry them away and put them in their proper place; but we have not.

By Mr. COX:

Q. In short, your rooms are not really adapted to business of that kind?

The WITNESS. Folding?

Mr. COX. Yes.

A. Yes, sir; specially adapted to that.

Q. But in reference to the conveniences, such as elevators, hoistways, and things of that kind?—A. No, sir; everything must be done by muscle. Formerly there were a certain number of men appointed as folders. Then, when the Doorkeeper wanted an extra force of men upstairs at the doors or if this committee-room wanted a messenger, the assistant doorkeeper would send to me for five or three men, as the case might be. I would pick out the men according to the business. If it was laboring work, I would pick out the laborers. If messengers, I

would pick out the pasters and folders, because they received $3.60 a day at that time, and were pretty generally clever, intelligent men. We detailed them to the different committee-rooms or the different doors, if they wanted extra force; and after the necessities were over, they reported to me again. I called the roll the same as you would in a workshop. Though there might have been twenty or twenty-five folders on the roll at that time, only half of them were used as folders unless we got into a rush. In that case we would put the whole force on.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. That was the system before you went in?—A. No, sir; before the present law went into existence; since I have been in.

Q. That was inaugurated by you?—A. It was inaugurated by my predecessor, under former Congresses.

Q. It was done in the past?—A. Yes, sir; and I found it so, and continued it until they changed the law and provided for piece-work. They had no piece-work then.

Q. That was done by the Forty-fourth Congress?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is said that this has been very economical. Has it proved so?

Mr. COX. I was going to suggest, in order to bring this matter out more satisfactorily, that we ask this witness to look over his accounts, and answer specifically hereafter as to the cost of the work.

The WITNESS. I can give you a general idea now from my own knowledge.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to have that.

The WITNESS. We have expended about $3,029 for this fiscal year. I think up to the first of the month, my recollection is, about $3,000.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The 1st of February?—A. Yes, sir; the 1st of February; from the 1st of July, seven months of this fiscal year. That includes all the folding in the House, under the Clerk, of the miscellaneous documents. No doubt it is economy.

Q. How much would it have taken under the old arrangement?—A. It is impossible for me to get at it, because the men on the roll were detailed for so many other purposes than folding. There is no way of getting at a comparison exactly. The men were detailed for other work.

By Mr. JAMES:

Q. Could the work be improved by putting it all under one head?—A. I don't know. That would have to be tried.

Q. Could not all the work of folding, carrying away, &c., be improved by placing it under the control of one man, call him what you please?—A. I do not know. I know it could be improved if they changed it from working by the piece, and reduced the number from what it is now—say give them $720 a year. Pay them an annual salary, and it would be very much improved. They then could be used for various purposes when they were not folding books. We could send them into the different rooms and make room for new lots coming in. We have nobody to do that now.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The folders do not do it?—A. There is no way of paying them if they do do it.

The witness was here requested to bring with him, on being recalled, memoranda from his books as to the cost of work in his department, its personnel, &c.; and the committee then adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, *February* 23, 1878.

CHARLES E. DIEMAR sworn and examined.

By Mr. HANNA:

Question. What is your situation, if any, in the employ of the House?—Answer. I am one of the messengers on the soldiers' roll.

Q. Where do you reside when at home?—A. In Illinois.

Q. How long have you been in the service of the Doorkeeper?—A. I have been here about ten years. I came here in the service of that department under Mr. Lippincott, when he was elected Doorkeeper of the House in, I think, the Fortieth Congress.

Q. Have you served continuously on the soldiers' roll from that time down to the present?—A. I have. The first six months after I came here there was no soldiers' roll, and I was employed on the roll of the folding-room.

Q. As soon as the roll called the soldiers' roll was created you were placed upon it?—A. Yes; I was one of the parties that had it created.

Q. And you have served continuously on it ever since, through the various administrations?—A. I have.

Q. State what you know about any custom that has prevailed here on the part of persons filling offices, of employing substitutes to do their work.

Mr. COX. State of your own knowledge.

A. To my own knowledge, every messenger in the House of Representatives was given a committee-room to attend to.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You mean in the past?—A. Yes, sir; and also in the present. I have had a committee-room given to me under Mr. Polk, and that has been the custom heretofore, that each of the messengers had to attend to a committee-room, to see that the room was kept clean and in order, and also to wait upon the committee. I have always since I have been here employed a man to clean up my committee-room; under Mr. Fitzhugh and Mr. Patterson, and up to the present time, I have paid a man to clean up my room, clean the spittoons, and do the dirty work.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Did you do that prior to your service under Mr. Fitzhugh?—A. Yes, sir; from the time that I was first employed as a messenger; but I have always attended to the committee-room myself when the committee was in session.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. Who was Doorkeeper before Mr. Fitzhugh?—A. Mr. Buxton.

Q. Did you do that under Mr. Buxton?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And who was before him?—A. Mr. Lippincott. I did the same under him; I have known other messengers that did the same. It has been the custom all along; I have never heard anything said about it.

Q. Do you know what has been the custom in the Senate?—A. No, sir; I know nothing about it.

Q. But you have done it, and it has been the general custom?—A. Yes, sir; among the messengers.

Q. How is it with other employés of the Doorkeeper?—A. I have heard of other employés doing it, but I am not positive about it. I know it has been done.

Q. Do you know what has been the general custom in the Doorkeep-

er's department, under this and former administrations, as to the employment of substitutes by the employés?—A. I can only speak of it so far as the messengers are concerned.

Q. Do you know what has been the custom in that respect among the messengers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What has that custom been hitherto, to your knowledge?—A. The custom has been, to my knowledge, as I stated before, that messengers have hired substitutes to clean up their committee-rooms.

Q. Do you know what has been the general custom with regard to other departments and the employés therein?—A. Only from what I have heard. I am not positive.

Q. Do you know of any such cases?—A. I know of cases under former administrations; I know it has been done in the folding-room.

Q. How is this substitute business carried on—is it done with the knowledge or consent of the Doorkeeper, or independently?—A. I think it was within the knowledge of the Doorkeeper at that time. I think it was in the Forty-second Congress.

Q. How has it been since Mr. Polk came in?—A. I do not know.

Q. Has it been done under Mr. Polk's administration by the messengers, or otherwise?—A. So far as I know, it has been done by the messengers. I am one of them, and I know I have done it.

Q. Of your own free will and accord?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Any co-operation on the part of the Doorkeeper?—A. None, whatever. In fact, the order was given by the Doorkeeper not to allow us to give a key to any one else, and therefore I had to be there every morning and open my own committee-room, and stay there while the man cleaned the room.

Q. Who is responsible for the performance of the duties of the messengers; who reports to Mr. Polk?—A. The messenger of the room is responsible. I am responsible to the Doorkeeper.

Q. This subletting of work, then, is a matter between you and the party whom you employ?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Did you ever know of any such thing being done among the laborers of the department under past administrations?—A. I am not positive; I know only what I have heard.

Q. Whom did you hear it from?—A. I am not positive; I have heard it said among laborers; I could not tell who it was.

Mr. Cox objected to the testimony as hearsay.

The chairman remarked that he did not wish the Democratic House to shoulder all these irregularities; and if such a custom had prevailed under former Doorkeepers, he thought it proper to bring out the facts.

Mr. Cox said that he objected, not to the thing sought to be proved, but to the manner of proving it. He understood that Mr. Buxton, a former Doorkeeper, was now in Washington, within reach of the committee.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You say you think that the Doorkeeper of the Forty-second Congress knew of this custom?—A. Yes, sir; I think so.

Q. Is there anything that enables you to say that he did know it?—A. I cannot say that I know he did. I am not positive that he did.

By Mr. CRAVENS:

Q. Was the superintendent of the folding-room aware of it?—A. That I know nothing about.

WASHINGTON, *February* 23, 1878.

CHARLES E. DIEMAR sworn and examined.

By Mr. HANNA:

Question. What is your situation, if any, in the employ of the House?—Answer. I am one of the messengers on the soldiers' roll.

Q. Where do you reside when at home?—A. In Illinois.

Q. How long have you been in the service of the Doorkeeper?—A. I have been here about ten years. I came here in the service of that department under Mr. Lippincott, when he was elected Doorkeeper of the House in, I think, the Fortieth Congress.

Q. Have you served continuously on the soldiers' roll from that time down to the present?—A. I have. The first six months after I came here there was no soldiers' roll, and I was employed on the roll of the folding-room.

Q. As soon as the roll called the soldiers' roll was created you were placed upon it?—A. Yes; I was one of the parties that had it created.

Q. And you have served continuously on it ever since, through the various administrations?—A. I have.

Q. State what you know about any custom that has prevailed here on the part of persons filling offices, of employing substitutes to do their work.

Mr. COX. State of your own knowledge.

A. To my own knowledge, every messenger in the House of Representatives was given a committee-room to attend to.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You mean in the past?—A. Yes, sir; and also in the present. I have had a committee-room given to me under Mr. Polk, and that has been the custom heretofore, that each of the messengers had to attend to a committee-room, to see that the room was kept clean and in order, and also to wait upon the committee. I have always since I have been here employed a man to clean up my committee-room; under Mr. Fitzhugh and Mr. Patterson, and up to the present time, I have paid a man to clean up my room, clean the spittoons, and do the dirty work.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Did you do that prior to your service under Mr. Fitzhugh?—A. Yes, sir; from the time that I was first employed as a messenger; but I have always attended to the committee-room myself when the committee was in session.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. Who was Doorkeeper before Mr. Fitzhugh?—A. Mr. Buxton.

Q. Did you do that under Mr. Buxton?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And who was before him?—A. Mr. Lippincott. I did the same under him; I have known other messengers that did the same. It has been the custom all along; I have never heard anything said about it.

Q. Do you know what has been the custom in the Senate?—A. No, sir; I know nothing about it.

Q. But you have done it, and it has been the general custom?—A. Yes, sir; among the messengers.

Q. How is it with other employés of the Doorkeeper?—A. I have heard of other employés doing it, but I am not positive about it. I know it has been done.

Q. Do you know what has been the general custom in the Doorkeep-

er's department, under this and former administrations, as to the employment of substitutes by the employés?—A. I can only speak of it so far as the messengers are concerned.

Q. Do you know what has been the custom in that respect among the messengers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What has that custom been hitherto, to your knowledge?—A. The custom has been, to my knowledge, as I stated before, that messengers have hired substitutes to clean up their committee-rooms.

Q. Do you know what has been the general custom with regard to other departments and the employés therein?—A. Only from what I have heard. I am not positive.

Q. Do you know of any such cases?—A. I know of cases under former administrations; I know it has been done in the folding-room.

Q. How is this substitute business carried on—is it done with the knowledge or consent of the Doorkeeper, or independently?—A. I think it was within the knowledge of the Doorkeeper at that time. I think it was in the Forty-second Congress.

Q. How has it been since Mr. Polk came in?—A. I do not know.

Q. Has it been done under Mr. Polk's administration by the messengers, or otherwise?—A. So far as I know, it has been done by the messengers. I am one of them, and I know I have done it.

Q. Of your own free will and accord?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Any co-operation on the part of the Doorkeeper?—A. None, whatever. In fact, the order was given by the Doorkeeper not to allow us to give a key to any one else, and therefore I had to be there every morning and open my own committee-room, and stay there while the man cleaned the room.

Q. Who is responsible for the performance of the duties of the messengers; who reports to Mr. Polk?—A. The messenger of the room is responsible. I am responsible to the Doorkeeper.

Q. This subletting of work, then, is a matter between you and the party whom you employ?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Did you ever know of any such thing being done among the laborers of the department under past administrations?—A. I am not positive; I know only what I have heard.

Q. Whom did you hear it from?—A. I am not positive; I have heard it said among laborers; I could not tell who it was.

Mr. Cox objected to the testimony as hearsay.

The chairman remarked that he did not wish the Democratic House to shoulder all these irregularities; and if such a custom had prevailed under former Doorkeepers, he thought it proper to bring out the facts.

Mr. Cox said that he objected, not to the thing sought to be proved, but to the manner of proving it. He understood that Mr. Buxton, a former Doorkeeper, was now in Washington, within reach of the committee.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You say you think that the Doorkeeper of the Forty-second Congress knew of this custom?—A. Yes, sir; I think so.

Q. Is there anything that enables you to say that he did know it?—A. I cannot say that I know he did. I am not positive that he did.

By Mr. CRAVENS:

Q. Was the superintendent of the folding-room aware of it?—A. That I know nothing about.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Did you ever know of any of the laborers under prior Congresses getting other men to do their work at less prices, and they pocketing the pay?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. COX:

Q. You say you have been in the habit in former times, as well as recently, of employing a man to do the dirty work of your position?—A. Yes, sir; and I know of others that do the same thing.

Q. That dirty work consists of what?—A. Cleaning up the rooms and building the fires.

Q. Practically it is all the manual labor of the messenger's place?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was left, then, for you to do as messenger?—A. To attend to my door and also to attend to my committee while it was in session.

Q. Then you profess to be present yourself, giving your time to your work, or at least to the supervision of it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Lately, you have said, an order has been made that keys should not be given to anybody but the messengers themselves?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Prior to that did other persons have keys?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did they get the keys?—A. By an order from the Doorkeeper to the locksmith.

Q. Now that that has been stopped how do you manage it?—A. I am generally there by nine o'clock, sometimes by half past eight, and I open the door, and the colored man cleans up the room while I am there.

Q. Is that the custom among the messengers now?—A. I do not know as to the custom. I know it was an order given to me in that respect.

Q. As you are sometimes around among the other rooms, can you state whether they are cleaned up in the same way by colored men who are hired by the messengers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That continues?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it so common that you can say that that is the general custom?—A. I could not say that it is the general custom. I know some besides myself that do it.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Could you clean up a room yourself?—A. Well, it would be rather difficult. I could do it, though.

Q. You have but one arm?—A. Yes, sir. I could do it if it was necessary.

Q. You say this change in regard to keys was in consequence of a rule which was made by the Doorkeeper?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, having stated that this practice of employing substitutes continues right along, I want to read these rules to you: "3. Messengers in charge of committee-rooms will be required to perform *all the service* pertaining to their positions." I understand you to say that that is not observed now. You simply supervise; you do not perform all the service?—A. I perform all the service except the cleaning up of the room.

Q. "4. Hiring of outside parties to perform any duties in committee-rooms will not be permitted, and the pass-keys in possession of such parties will be taken up." Now, it is only the latter part of this rule, as I understand you, that has been put in force, the taking up of the pass-keys. You do still hire outside parties to perform duties in the committee-room?—A. I do not hire them to perform duties in the committee-room; I hire them to clean up the room.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. You have one arm off?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did you lose your arm?—A. At the battle of Fort Donelson.

By Mr. COX:

Q. When you said that you thought the Doorkeeper formerly knew of this practice, what Doorkeeper did you refer to?—A. Mr. Buxton.

Q. State any circumstance from which you say he knew it; did he ever tell you so?—A. He did not, but a messenger from the State of Ohio, Mr. John Sterling, told me. He was on the $120 roll, and he had leave of absence to go home during the summer, and he was requested to furnish so much to employ a substitute to do the work.

Q. During the time that he had leave of absence?—A. Yes, sir; or for one or two months during that time.

Q. Then mere hearsay from another messenger is your reason for saying that the Doorkeeper knew of it?—A. Yes, sir; because Mr. Sterling said that he was requested to do this by the Doorkeeper.

Q. The Doorkeeper himself did not tell you?—A. No, sir.

Q. You are speaking, then, of the Doorkeeper's knowledge from something that another messenger told you?—A. Yes, sir; and common sense had impressed upon my mind that he ought to know about it.

Q. Was it from general reasoning of that kind that you concluded that he knew it?—A. I think it was reasonable to believe that he did know it under the circumstances.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Did somebody else do that man's work?—A. That I do not know.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. Your work, as you have stated, was done by your substitute, was it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He did it as well as you could have done it?—A. Yes, sir; better, I think, so far as the sweeping is concerned, because he could get around the corners and clean the spittoons better.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Was there not a messenger here with no arm at all?—A. Yes, sir; Mr. Decker.

Q. Could he have attended to such matters?—A. I do not know whether he ever had a committee-room or not; I do not think he had.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. Then you say that this arrangement between you and your substitute is between you and the substitute alone?—A. Entirely; done on my own responsibility.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Your duty was to stay at the door and let people in and out?—A. Not to let all of them in—to stop some of them.

Q. What else have you had to do?—A. For instance, the clerk or the chairman of the committee would send me to the document-room or for books to the library.

Q. What committee were you keeping the door of?—A. This session I have been with the Committee on Public Lands. In the Forty-third Congress I was with the Committee on Railways and Canals and the Committee on Patents. Previous to that I was six years with the Committee on Post-Offices and *Post-Roads.*

Q. What do you pay your substitute for doing this work that you describe?—A. Well, I have paid as high as $3.50 a month. I pay $2.50 now. It takes the man about twenty minutes every morning to clean up the room.

Q. Do you keep any door besides the door of your committee room?—A. Yes, sir; I keep the lobby door, to the right of the Speaker's desk.

Q. How often do you have to be there?—A. I have to be there every day at twenty minutes of twelve and to stay there until the House adjourns.

Q. And it is only prior to that that you are expected to be at the committee-room?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. You were appointed to this place as a Republican in politics?—A. I believe so. I have been there all along under a Republican administration and have been continued by Mr. Polk.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. You have stated that you have been using a substitute during this Congress to clean up your committee-room?—A. Not a substitute.

Q. Well, you have been hiring a laborer to do the menial work about your committee-room during this session?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have that permission from me?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have it from any one?—A. I did not. As I stated before, I have done it on my own responsibility.

Q. Do you or do you not remain in your committee-room with your laborer while he is at work?—A. I do.

Q. Are you always present?—A. Always present.

Q. Have you ever given him your pass-key to go into your committee-room?—A. I did for one moment on one occasion. The clerk wanted to get something out of the room, and he hallooed for me from the gallery, and I threw the key to the man to open the door, and he passed it right back to me.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Did Colonel Polk know of your employing a substitute in that way?—A. I do not know whether he knew it not; I never told him of it.

Q. But if you should use the same kind of reasoning and common sense which you did in regard to Mr. Buxton's knowledge, would you think he knew it?—A. I could not say whether he knew it or not.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Have you ever seen me in your committee-room when you were cleaning it up with your man?—A. No, sir; I never saw you within twenty yards of it.

By Mr. HENRY:

Q. In the case that you speak of under Mr. Buxton, I understand that the messenger was absent several months at his home?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He was not here at all for several months?—A. No, sir; not for three months, to my knowledge.

By Mr. COX:

Q. You were asked if you were appointed as a Republican; did you mean by your answer that you had been a Republican in politics?—A. I was appointed as a Republican and was understood to be one.

Q. Was that the fact?—A. That was the fact.

Q. Who is your member of Congress?—A. Mr. William R. Morrison.

Q. Has Mr. Morrison used his influence to continue you in the place?—A. He has.

Q. You, then, according to common parlance about the House, depend upon him as your member?—A. I do.

Q. Do you mean to say that you have opposed him in his election?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. Were you in the battle of Fort Donelson with Mr. Morrison?—A. I was; he and I were shot within twenty feet of each other. Mr. Morrison is too honorable to have me discharged.

WASHINGTON, *February* 23, 1878.

Hon. L. Q. C. LAMAR, U. S. S., sworn and examined.

By Mr. HANNA:

Question. Please state, Senator, in your own way, what you know about the circumstances connected with the appointment of Mr. J. G. Payne, a gentleman from Georgia, who occupies a place under the Doorkeeper of the House.—Answer. Well, sir, I know very little. My connection with Mr. Payne's retention in his place was incidental and purely accidental. I had nothing at all to do with his original appointment, nor did I know anything about it until I found him in office. Some time after the organization of the House he came to me and told me that he apprehended that he would have to leave his office. It is proper for me to state that Mr. Payne is a son of Bishop Payne, a friend of mine. I knew Mr. Payne when he was a college boy, and I have always been interested in him. Before the war he was a man of some wealth, but since then he has been in very reduced circumstances. He has a large family, and he told me that he thought if he could keep his place here he could complete the education of his children, and send one of his little girls, who is infirm, to the hospital at Atlanta, and he asked me to see Mr. Polk and speak a good word for him (that was his expression), and recommend his retention. I do not know that it has anything to do with the question, but I confess I felt a great reluctance in doing so, as Mr. Payne was not from my State and was not connected with my branch of Congress; but I did go with General Gordon to see Mr. Polk. In the interview I expressed the reluctance with which I brought the matter up, told Mr. Polk that I had no claim upon him, and that I was prepared to believe that any conclusion he would come to would be based upon good reasons, and that they would be perfectly satisfactory to me; but that I knew Mr. Payne to be a competent and efficient officer when I was a member of the House myself, and that I would be pleased if he could be retained.

Mr. Polk replied that recommendations concerning Mr. Payne's efficiency were numerous and strong, and that he was quite satisfied of it and wished to retain him. He then went into some explanation of the circumstances which surrounded him in reference to appointments in his department, and stated that he had promised the place which Mr. Payne held, or some place equivalent to it in compensation, to another man (whose name I do not remember, though I have heard a man's name mentioned in connection with it since); that he felt bound to stand by his word, and that if he should retain Mr. Payne in his place he would

have to pay out of his own salary the difference between the salary Mr. Payne received and that of the other person, whatever it might be. My acquaintance with Mr. Polk was very slight, but I took the liberty of telling him that that course would not do; that he must not begin at it; that if he did begin he would soon pay out his whole salary; and that I would see to it myself that Mr. Payne should take a lower place if required, or any position that might be assigned him. I saw Mr. Payne afterward and told him the same thing. That is substantially all that occurred, except that Mr. Payne showed some disappointment at the prospect of having to take a lower place. I said to him, "Whatever place Colonel Polk assigns to you I have promised that you shall accept; and I will make up to you the difference between your present salary and the other by giving you secretary's work. Mr. Payne had applied to me frequently before for such employment and I had always declined, for a reason that was purely personal and private, because our relations had been so entirely equal that I thought it would be impossible for him to do private secretary's work for me with satisfaction to us both; but, simply to help him out in this matter, I did tell him on this occasion that I was willing to make up to him in that way the difference between his present salary and the salary of whatever position he might receive, or give him time to pay it if he preferred to do so. It is proper to state, inasmuch as there has been some discussion as to Mr. Polk's connection with this matter of making up salaries, that there was nothing whatever in the conversation between us which indicated the slightest purpose on his part to dock any person's salary except his own. I had not the slightest impression on my mind that he had any such purpose, nor the slightest authority to make any such offer or suggestion to any human being, and I never dreamed of any such thing at all.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. Did Colonel Polk intimate the nature of any obligation that he was under to any other person which would require him to make up that person's salary out of his own pocket?—A. It was simply, I thought, a punctilio. On the one hand, strong recommendations of a man who was competent and efficient, and on the other, a personal promise to make an appointment, and a disposition to be faithful to the promise he had given. No obligation was disclosed nor hinted at, any further than a promise to make the appointment, nor did I inquire into it. The fact is I became somewhat less zealous (if zealous is the word), in the recommendation of Mr. Payne when Colonel Polk told me of his previous arrangement, and I said, "I will not press this matter on you; I think Mr. Payne will take a lower place and I will try to make him do so."

By Mr. Hanna:

Q. Do you remember anything about Colonel Polk saying to you that he was satisfied that this new man (whose name was Duffy) was not as competent as Mr. Payne and that he would rather have Mr. Payne in that position?—A. I do not. I recollect very distinctly that he expressed great satistaction with Mr. Payne and great reluctance to displace him.

Q. Mr. Payne had been on duty in that position under the former Doorkeeper?—A. Yes, sir; he was appointed at the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress. As I have stated, my connection with the whole matter was purely incidental; if I had not met him the evening before probably I should not have known anything about it.

Q. Do you remember any assurance given by Colonel Polk that he

would keep Mr. Payne in office?—A. O, yes; he said he would do that, but he did not give me to understand that he would keep him in that particular place. I went and told Mr. Payne that I was under a very positive impression that Mr. Polk wanted to retain him in his service, but I said, "You must take any position that he assigns you to."

By Mr. Cox:

Q. Your idea being that, if required, he should take a lower place, with less salary?—A. A less remunerative place, though I did not know that it would be a lower place. The fact is that I did not know anything about it; but there was an impression on my mind from some source or other that the difference between the salaries would be about $200, and I thought that the deficiency might be made up by me to Mr. Payne, as my private secretary, and that I would give him that much work to help him through this year. I did not want him to go home.

WASHINGTON, *February* 23, 1878.

Hon. JOHN B. GORDON, U S. S., sworn and examined.

By Mr. HANNA:

Question. Are you acquainted with Mr. J. G. Payne, who is in the employ of the Doorkeeper of the House?—Answer. I am.

Q. How long have you known him?—A. I should say eight or ten years.

Q. Where does he reside?—A. In Newton County, Georgia.

Q. Please state what you know, if anything, about Mr. Payne's receiving an appointment here, or being retained in his place, and any attendant difficulties or circumstances connected therewith.—A. I would like to state to the committee that I have come at the suggestion of Colonel Polk and Mr. Hanna to state all I know about a conversation that I had myself, in connection with Senator Lamar, with Colonel Polk, in reference to that appointment. Mr. Payne was a very warm friend of both of us, as are his family connections. He had been here during the last Congress, and was regarded as a very efficient clerk in the folding-room, and we were anxious that he should be retained, and we called upon Mr. Polk in his room, and asked him to retain Mr. Payne. Mr. Lamar was the principal spokesman. He began by telling Mr. Polk that we had no claim upon him, but that this gentleman was an efficient clerk, and we desired if possible that he should be retained. Mr. Polk replied that he had been anxious himself to retain Mr. Payne, and also to retain another friend of mine from Macon, Ga., who had been superintendent of the document-room, but that he had not been able to retain that gentleman, and that he saw no possibility at present of retaining Mr. Payne, as he had promised the place to another man. We insisted that Mr. Payne's acquaintance with the details of his office, and his efficiency, were such that it was a matter of public importance that he should not be removed; that it required some experience to become acquainted with the details of that particular department, where all the members had to get their documents; that Mr. Payne had the run of the whole business, and that it would be infinitely better if he could be retained. Mr. Polk replied that he did not know any way to retain him, unless by giving this other man (whose name, I think, was Duffy) some other place of lower grade, and he said, "I do not know how I shall ever satisfy him, unless *I pay him out of* my own salary." Mr. Lamar

immediately said, "Colonel Polk, that won't do. If you attempt to carry all these people who want high places, and to make up their salaries from your own when they happen to receive lower places, you will have no salary at all at the end of the session. You must not attempt that sort of thing. I will see Mr. Payne myself, and make him take any place you assign him." That is the substance of the conversation, as I remember it. I do not know anything about the case, except what occurred there, but if it is competent I would like to say to the committee that Colonel Polk's whole demeanor impressed me with the idea that he was trying to get the best man he could for the position, and yet that to save himself from the charge on the part of any man that he had dealt with him in bad faith, he was willing even to sacrifice his own salary. He was greatly embarrassed by my pressure upon him to retain Mr. Reese, whom I thought an exceedingly competent officer and very acceptable to the members of the House generally, but Mr. Polk had made other arrangements and could not retain Mr. Reese, and he seemed for that reason the more anxious, and indeed he so expressed himself, to retain Mr. Payne. I do not know that I can state any definite facts that led me to that conclusion except the statement of Mr. Polk that he would like very much to retain a man who had been in the service as long as Mr. Payne had been, and who was so strongly indorsed by not only the members from his own State, but by others.

Q. State whether you ever had any subsequent conversation with Mr. Polk on this subject.—A. I do not recall any other. I had a number of conversations with him about several men. I tried to get quite a number of men from Georgia appointed.

Q. Do you recollect any conversation with regard to Mr. Duffy, and the amount of salary that he expected from Colonel Polk?—A. None at all, sir, except from hearsay.

Q. You do not know about it from anything that occurred between the parties there?—A. No, sir, I do not; I know that Mr. Polk expressed himself as very much embarrassed by the situation, and said that he disliked to put Mr. Payne out.

Q. Do you remember Colonel Polk saying anything about the comparative merits of Mr. Payne and Mr. Duffy?—A. I remember his very emphatic expression as to Mr. Payne's competency.

Q. Do you remember that he said Mr. Payne was the superior of the two, or anything of that kind?—A. My impression was very distinct at the time, though I cannot recall his words, that he was thoroughly satisfied of Mr. Payne's competency, and I think he expressed doubt about the other man. He did say, very emphatically, that he wanted to retain Mr. Payne in that place, and that he would do everything he could to that end. It was in that connection that he remarked, "I will do it if it is possible, even if I have to take money out of my own pocket to make up the salary for this other man, and find some other place that he can fill," and at the same time he spoke of the competency of Mr. Payne to discharge the duties of this position.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. Did Colonel Polk intimate at all the nature of his obligation to Mr. Duffy, which required him to raise his salary for him, even if it came out of his own pocket?—A. No, sir; only in that general way, the statement that he had promised Mr. Duffy some such place, and that he did not know how to arrange it.

Q. He did not name the consideration for the promise?—A. I think not. We did not inquire about it, and if he stated anything of the sort *it made no impression* on my mind.

WASHINGTON, *February* 23, 1878.

THOMAS PHELAN sworn and examined.

By Mr. HANNA:

Question. What is your occupation?—Answer. I am a lieutenant of the Capitol police.

Q. How long have you been serving in that capacity?—A. Two years.

Q. When did you begin service?—A. On the 1st of March, 1875.

Q. You have been continuously in the service from that until the present time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you still filling that place?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know a colored man named Lyle?—A. do.

Q. State whether you knew him last summer?—A. Yes, sir; I knew him all last summer.

Q. What was his employment during the summer?—A. He had a stand down in the corridor for blacking boots.

Q. During what period of time?—A. He was there, as well as I can recollect, up to the adjournment of Congress.

Q. During what months did he have the stand?—A. He was there in May, June, and July, and I think part of August, but I would not be certain.

Q. What kind of stand did he keep?—A. He kept a boot-blacking stand. He had a seat there. I went to remove him and he said he had got permission from Mr. Holman, of Indiana.

Q. Was his time taken up in that kind of work?—A. He seemed to be there all the time during the day.

Q. For whom did he black boots?—A. Anybody that would pay him.

Q. How did he get his compensation?—A. I do not know, sir; I suppose whoever had their boots blacked paid him.

Q. Is there any such position as official boot-black, so that officers of the government can have their boots blacked free?—A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. Then was his business blacking boots for money?—A. That seemed to be his business then.

Q. And he worked at it during the whole day?—A. Well, he was there at his stand.

Q. Where was the stand?—A. In the corridor on the House side.

Q. You say that you were here in the Forty-fourth Congress and that you have been in the service up to this time during this Congress?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you ever here before?—A. No, sir; not as a messenger.

Q. What, if anything, do you know about officers employing substitutes to do their work?

Mr. Cox objected to the question until it should first appear that the witness had means of personal knowledge on the subject. The question was withdrawn.

Q. You are a policeman of the House?—A. Yes, sir; I belong to the Capitol police.

Q. Where do you circulate?—A. In the public buildings and grounds.

Q. During what time in the day?—A. From seven in the morning until six in the evening; and, when I am on at night, from six in the evening until seven in the morning.

Q. Are you acquainted with the officers of the House and the appointees under the various officers of the House?—A. Yes, sir; I know them; I don't know all their names.

Q. Do you know anything about any of the officers of the House hiring substitutes?

Mr. COX renewed his objection, and examined the witness as follows:

By Mr. COX:

Q. You say you don't know those men by name?—A. Some of them I don't.

Q. How many men are there in the employ of the Doorkeeper of the House?—A. Well, I believe he is allowed about fourteen men on the soldiers' roll, and, I think, ten or twelve messengers at $1,200 a year, and ten or twelve at $1,000 a year, and twenty-eight laborers and twenty-eight pages. I think that is about it.

Q. How many men are there in all?—A. I don't know unless I should figure it up.

Q. You know that there are considerably over a hundred?—A. Somewhere about that.

Q. Do you say that you keep track of the Doorkeeper's roll?—A. I didn't say that I kept track of his roll.

Q. I didn't say that you did; but then how do you know who is on his roll?—A. I don't know.

Mr. COX. Then I submit that this is not a competent witness to prove that those men employ substitutes.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do you mean by your answer, that you don't know a single man who is on the roll?—A. I know the men, but I have no way of knowing whether they are on the roll or not. I see the men in the Doorkeeper's employ.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. Do you know of any officer of the Forty-fifth Congress employing a substitute?—A. Yes, sir.

Mr. HANNA. I propose now to prove the general custom of the House in this respect.

Mr. COX. I shall make my objection to the question that is put. Will you please dictate your question?

Mr. HANNA. No, sir; I will not. I propose now to prove the general custom of the House.

After a brief discussion, Mr. Hanna repeated the last question, as follows:

Q. Do you know of any officer of the Forty-fifth Congress employing a substitute?—A. I do, sir.

Q. Who?—A. The House carpenter, under the Clerk of the House, had an assistant under him all the summer, paying him out of his own pocket, I understand.

Mr. COX. Is the House carpenter an officer of the House?

Q. Do you know of any officer of the House of the Forty-fourth Congress hiring a substitute?

Mr. COX. I object, on the ground that I have already asked the witness whether he knew who were borne on the rolls, and he has answered that he does not.

Q. Do you know any of the officers borne on the rolls of the Forty-fourth Congress?

Mr. COX. I object, on the ground that the proper foundation has not been laid; but the counsel may ask about a particular man if he wishes.

(At this point the examination of the witness was suspended to make

way for Senator Gordon, of Georgia, whose testimony is elsewhere recorded. When the examination was resumed, the last two questions and objections were read by the stenographer.)

Mr. HANNA. I want to ask this witness three questions: First, whether he knows of any officers of the House in the Forty-fourth Congress employing substitutes; second, whether he knows of any officers of the House in the Forty-fifth Congress employing substitutes; third, whether he knows that there is a general custom in regard to employing substitutes, and, if so, whether he knows what that custom is?

Mr. COX. To that I shall object except so far as a proper foundation for the questions is laid. I don't object to the last question on the record.

Mr. HANNA. Then I will repeat it.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. Do you know any of the officers borne on the rolls of the Forty-fourth Congress?—A. Yes, sir; I know some of them.

Q. Whom do you know?—A. The postmaster, Mr. Steuart; Mr. Thompson, Sergeant-at-Arms; Mr. Fitzhugh and Mr. Patterson, the Doorkeepers; Mr. Keightley, the assistant doorkeeper; Mr. Nowlin and Mr. Fisher, in the post-office department; and Mr. Adams, the Clerk of the House; Colonel Adams, his chief clerk; Mr. Voorhees, and several others.

Q. Do you know of any officers, those you have named or any other general officers of the Forty-fifth Congress, employing substitutes?—A. I know Mr. Flannegan of the fire department; he went home last summer and furnished a substitute. He staid away most of the summer. I know some men in the police department who had leave of absence and furnished substitutes.

Q. Do you know any officers of the House of the Forty-fifth Congress who have employed substitutes?—A. I have named one—Mr. Flannegan.

Q. Do you know any others?—A. I know several, but I cannot call their names.

Q. What places do they fill?—A. Well, messengers, laborers, and so on.

Q. What kind of messengers?—A. Messengers who attend to doors and committee-rooms.

Q. Do you know any of those messengers?—A. I say I know them but I cannot call them by name.

Q. How do you know them as messengers connected with the House?—A. I see them attending to their duties.

Q. Do any of the messengers that you know are messengers employ substitutes?

(Mr. Cox objected to the question and it was withdrawn.)

Q. Now, as to the Forty-fourth Congress, do you know who were the officers of that Congress, or some of them, and their names?—A. I know the elected officers and a few of the appointed officers.

Q. Please repeat their names.—A. Mr. Adams, Clerk of the House; Colonel Adams, his chief clerk; Mr. Voorhees and Mr. Bailey, two clerks in his office; Mr. Thompson, Sergeant-at-Arms; Mr. Winship, the cashier, and Mr. Fuller, the teller. In the post-office Colonel Steuart, the postmaster, and Mr. Nowlin and Mr. Fisher, his assistants.

Q. Do you know any officers of the House of Representatives of the Forty-fourth Congress among those whom you have enumerated who

have employed substitutes?—A. No, sir; the class I have enumerated could not employ substitutes. Most of them are elective officers.

Q. Do you know any employés of the Forty-fourth Congress in the Doorkeeper's department who employed substitutes? Tell us their names if you know them.—A. No, sir; I do not know their names. It was a general thing.

Q. Do you know whether there was a general custom during the Forty-fourth Congress, and whether there has been during the Forty-fifth Congress, of employing substitutes?—A. Yes, sir; it has been carried on to a great extent.

Q. What is the custom?—A. I say it has been carried on to a great extent.

Q. In the Forty-fourth and the Forty-fifth Congresses?—A. Yes, sir; both.

Q. How was it with the Forty-fourth Congress as to the extent of that custom?—A. About the same as in the present Congress.

Q. In the Forty-fourth Congress, in the Doorkeeper's department, how was it as to this general custom?—A. Well, it prevailed more there than in any other part that I am aware of.

Q. In the Forty-fifth Congress does that prevail to any general extent?—A. I do not know whether it does now or not, but it did some time ago.

Q. You do not know how it is now?—A. I do not.

Q. Do you know how the Doorkeeper's department of the Forty-fifth Congress is in that regard as compared with the Forty-fourth?—A. I did not notice much difference; there may be among the laborers; it prevailed more among the laborers than in the other, but very little difference.

Q. What do you mean by the laborers?—A. Those men that sweep around the halls.

Q. Do you know any disabled men among the laborers filling those places? If so, give us their names.—A. I do not know any.

Q. Do you know any disabled soldiers?—A. O, yes; I know disabled soldiers, messengers.

Q. How is it with them?—A. I do not know whether they hire substitutes or not.

Q. They might have substitutes and you not know it?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. You say you are one of the Capitol police?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is your beat?—A. When I am on duty I have jurisdiction all over the public building and grounds.

Q. How do you employ yourself?—A. Well, I have got seven men on my relief, and in the day-time six men, and I go continually backward and forward to each post.

Q. Where are the posts?—A. There are two men in each end of the building and two in the center. There are two watchmen in the dome, and three in the east portion of the building to regulate the carriages outside, and one in the old Statuary Hall.

Q. What is your duty with regard to them?—A. To see that each man is on his post.

Q. What is your rank in that force?—A. Lieutenant.

Q. You are in the same position now that you have been in for some time past?—A. I was appointed to the same position when I came on the force.

Q. You spoke of a colored man, Lyle, having had a boot-blacking

stand in one of the corridors. You are sure that it was last summer, are you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How do you make sure that it was last summer instead of the summer before?—A. By being here and seeing him almost daily.

Q. You were here the summer before that, too?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are positive in your remembrance?—A. Well, it is my belief.

Q. Do you know that he was doing any duty in the folding-room at all?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. If he was employed in the folding-room last summer and the officers there should so state, then you would be mistaken about his having kept a boot-blacking stand?—A. Certainly; if he was not there I am mistaken.

Q. Are you as certain of that as you are of other things you have testified to?—A. Well, I am almost positive.

Q. You said there was an authority given. What was that authority?—A. To allow him to have a stand there.

Q. Who gave it?—A. He said he got it, I think, from Mr. Holman. He may not be the gentleman, but that is the way I remember it.

Q. Do you know that Mr. Holman was not a member of Congress at all last summer?—A. I do, sir.

Q. Do you know that he had no office at all about the House last summer?—A. I do, sir.

Q. And that he was not connected in any way with the government?—A. I am aware of that.

Q. Then do you mean to say that the authority of Mr. Holman was sufficient for a man to keep a stand here against the objection of an officer of the police force?—A. Yes, sir; the same authority that gave it to him the summer before last. He held it last summer in the same way.

Q. And you regarded it as sufficient?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. As sufficient reason why you should not interfere with him?—A Yes, sir.

Q. That the man himself told you that a member of a former Congress had said that he might stay there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q Are you in the habit of allowing people to have stands in that way?—A. No, sir. That comes under the jurisdiction of the captain of the police. It is optional with him to remove them.

Q. You reported this fact, then, to the captain?—A. I accompanied Captain Blackford when he went to have him removed, and it is my belief that Lyle presented a written permit from Mr. Holman.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Was not that the summer before last, when Congress was in session?—A. I am not positive, but I think it was last summer.

By Mr. COX:

Q. And that was the authority on which your captain allowed Lyle to remain?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You said a while ago that this man held that position all the summer, up to July, while Congress was in session?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Didn't you then say that he held that position until the end of the last Congress?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, haven't you got yourself muddled; was it not the summer before last?—A. Yes, sir; I am mistaken. It was the summer that Congress adjourned. I was thinking that Congress adjourned last summer. The extra session was what bothered me.

Q. All this occurred during the summer session of Congress?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did this man, after Congress adjourned last spring, have any boot-blacking stand there?—A. Since I have found out that I was mistaken, I do not think he did.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. Did you know before coming here that you were going to be asked about Lyle having had a boot-blacking stand?—A. No, sir.

Q. Name the officers of the House of Representatives of the Forty-fourth Congress who you have said employed substitutes to do their work?—A. I could not name any of them specially. All the messengers that had charge of the committee-rooms had men employed to clean out their rooms.

Q. All the messengers?—A. As a general thing.

Q. Name one of them?—A. Well, I would name Mr. Diemar, and Mr. Carr, the messenger for Judge Buckner's room; and I would name another man, Mr. Merrill, who is not here now. He had charge of a committee-room opposite the House restaurant.

Q. Do you know that those men were on the regular roll as messengers?—A. I seen them getting paid once or twice, and I supposed they were.

Q. When did you see Mr. Carr getting paid?—A. I seen him very often.

Q. When, in the Forty-fourth Congress?—A. During the session of Congress.

Q. Can you remember the particular time?—A. No, sir. I seen him one day and he showed me a check out of the office and told me he wanted to send it home.

Q. And he is one of those that you say employed a substitute?—A. An assistant; a man to clean up the room.

Q. How do you know that he employed him?—A. Because I went to him and told it was wrong to employ a negro that was stealing things in the building.

Q. But you said it was a general custom to employ substitutes; why, then, did you go to Mr. Carr?—A. Because he had a dishonest negro.

Q. Who was the dishonest negro?—A. I forget his name.

Q. What did you learn from Mr. Carr about it?—A. He discharged him.

Q. Mr. Carr was in what room?—A. In Judge Buckner's.

Q. Last Congress?—A. No, sir; this present Congress.

Q. Was Mr. Carr a messenger of the Forty-fourth Congress?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it quite often that this occurred?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of his employing a substitute in that Congress?—A. I seen a colored man cleaning out his rooms often.

Q. In other words, what you can say is that you saw colored men clean out the rooms?—A. Yes, sir; they do it invariably, every day.

Q. It is the regular habit for colored men to clean out the rooms?—A. Yes, sir; very few messengers do it themselves.

Q. What messengers do it, according to your observation?—A. I see them attending to the doors.

Q. Sitting outside the doors?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about laborers employing substitutes in this building?—A. No, sir; not under the Forty-fourth Congress.

Q. Do you know anything about the laborers under the Forty-fifth?—A. Only from hearsay.

Q. Well, the other was only from hearsay. You saw colored men at work, and you assumed that they were not messengers?—A. Well, I saw them cleaning out the committee-rooms.

Q. Are there any colored men on the messengers' roll?—A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. Do you know positively that there are not?—A. I have no means of knowing.

Q. Then what you can say is, that from time to time you have seen colored men cleaning out the rooms, and you assume that those men are substitutes employed by the messengers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. As to the laborers, you do not know except from hearsay?—A. That is all.

Q. Have you any direct knowledge from the men employed as to what the substitutes are paid?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know that only by hearsay?—A. That is all.

Q. You say you saw colored men around doing messenger's work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What particular difference have you noticed between the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congress in that respect?—A. I do not know as I have noticed any.

Q. State whether you have seen colored men lately, within the past week, as you have gone around, cleaning out the rooms?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. They are doing it now?—A. No, sir; I cannot say that I have seen any within the last week.

Q. Within the last month?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you mean to say that you have noticed any particular change within any recent period?—A. Not a particle.

Q. Do you know anything about any difference of the custom now from what it was formerly?—A. Not in the least.

Q. Why then did you say that the custom prevailed much more extensively formerly than now?—A. I don't recollect saying so.

WASHINGTON, *February* 23, 1878.

CHARLES J. WIENER, sworn and examined.

By Mr. HANNA:

Question. Were you here during the Forty-fourth Congress?—Answer. I was Clerk of the House Committee on Printing from shortly after the beginning of the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress.

Q. Do you know what the general custom was as to employing substitutes?—A. I can state positively what the custom was in my own committee room as far as the messenger was concerned in that committee room. During the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress the committee was carrying on an investigation of the Government Printing Office, and we had a regular messenger assigned to the room. I know that he employed a colored man to clean out the room, to carry in the wood, bring water, provide ice, see that we had clean towels, &c., and he paid him, I think, $15 a month for that service.

Q. Do you know of any other such service, of your own knowledge?—A. No, sir; not of my own knowledge. I know of that one fact.

Q. Who is in charge of your committee-room now?—A. Mr. Lester.

Q. Does he employ a substitute now?—A. No, sir, he does not; at least he did not up to the day before yesterday; I do not know what he does now.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. Refresh your memory if you can, and state whether you are confident as to the amount paid?—A. Well, I feel very confident. The messenger at that time was a gentleman whose name I have forgotten at this moment, but he was here on the recommendation of Governor Williams, of Indiana, and I know positively that he paid $15 for the cleaning out of that room; I saw him pay the money.

Q. For each month?—A. Each month. I saw him on several occasions pay the money, and I had it from his own lips that he was paying that amount.

WASHINGTON, *February* 23, 1878.

J. M. HICKEY sworn and examined.

By Mr. HANNA:

Question. What is your vocation?—Answer. I must say that now I am more of a gentleman of leisure than anything else.

Q. Where is your residence?—A. In Tennessee.

Q. Have you been in the service of the House of Representatives during the present Congress?—A. Yes, sir; I was employed here a short time during this Congress.

Q. How long were you so employed?—A. I was on duty for about one month and a half, I believe.

Q. Where were you assigned to duty, and what was your duty?—A. I was a messenger of the House. I was placed at the west door leading to the Hall from the lobby—the Republican door.

Q. Do you know Mr. Duffy?—A. I have a slight acquaintance with him. I know a gentleman who is said to be Mr. Duffy.

Q. Is that the gentleman over there [indicating Mr. Mark A. Duffy]?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he on duty in the House at the same time that you were?—A. I think he was. Where he did duty, or what kind of duty he did, I do not know, but I think he was on duty a while there somewhere.

Q. State what you know, if anything, about his habits and his condition upon the floor of the House.—A. I must say that as to his habits I know nothing. There was a gentleman who came on the floor there one day—I think it was in the day-time, but it may have been at one of the night-sessions—and sat down in a member's chair and went to sleep. He was snoring, I believe, and I was standing near, and either I or one of the assistants there waked him up and told him that probably he would be arrested if he did not get out; that he was sleeping there in a member's seat, and that that was not the right kind of conduct on the floor; we told him he had better go out, and he did get up and go out.

Q. What was his condition?—A. Well, sir, I thought he was "tight"—slightly drunk. I don't know how drunk he was, but I think he had been drinking.

Q. How did you know that he had been drinking?—A. Just from his appearance. I didn't see him drink, and did not smell whisky or anything of that kind, but he had a very considerable stupor over him, and he was asleep.

Q. After he was aroused and got his eyes open and was on his feet, how did he impress you as to his condition and conduct?—A. As to *his conduct,* I saw nothing wrong about that at all. He got up and

went out. I don't know whether he staggered as he went out; I do not think he did; if he did I did not notice it.

Q. But you say he was drunk?—A. Well, I took it for granted that he had been drinking. He was either stupid or slightly intoxicated at the time. He may have had something else the matter with him; I cannot tell.

Q. When was that?—A. I think it was during the last part of November or the first part of December.

Q. It was on the floor of the House of Representatives?—A. Yes, sir; he was in one of those seats where Mr. Cain and Mr. Rainey, those two negro members, sit, and I attended to that door leading out there.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Was it or was it not the fact that you saw him sleeping there, and that that, more than anything else that he did, led you to think he was intoxicated?—A. Yes, sir. By way of explanation I will just say that I saw a gentleman there asleep, and I did not know at the time but that it was a member of Congress, and I thought it a little peculiar; I thought probably he had been sitting up late, or something of that kind, and I inquired of a messenger who the man was and called his attention to the fact that he was asleep there, and the messenger said it was not a member of Congress, but Mr. Duffy, an employé of the House. He was then snoring considerably, and we woke him up and told him that that was not a good place for him to sleep and he had better go out.

Q. And you thought when he got up that there was a sort of stupidity about him, which made you think he was drunk?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That condition might arise from his having been wakened up suddenly?—A. O, yes, sir; or a person might be under the influence of morphine and look stupid.

Q. But even if he were not under such an influence might he not look stupid from being suddenly awakened?—A. Well, if he had lost a great deal of sleep I suppose he might.

Q. Then there was nothing else that led you to believe that he had been drinking except the fact that he was asleep, and that when he got up he looked bewildered?—A. No, sir; I saw no misbehavior about him at all.

By Mr. COX:

Q. You say you were in the employ of Colonel Polk, the Doorkeeper, for a time?—A. Yes, sir; about a month and a half.

Q. Why were you discharged?—A. I was discharged on the ground that there were too many messengers, I presume.

Q. What time did you quit the service?—A. At the time Congress adjourned for the holidays.

Q. You were employed for a month and a half; how much were you paid?—A. I was paid $97.81, I believe.

Q. What was the rate at which you were to be paid when you began?—A. I presumed I was to be paid at the rate of $1,000 per year; I supposed I was on the $1,000 roll.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. You did not know that you were?—A. I had some uncertainty about the matter, and I went down to the Doorkeeper's office and saw Mr. Coryell and told him I wanted to feel certain about whether I was on the roll, and, if so, on what roll. He exhibited a paper, more of a memorandum than a roll, I think, and I saw my name on it, and opposite to my name "$1.000," and from that I took it for granted that I was on that roll if I was on any.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. After you received notice of discharge on the last of November did not quite a number of those employés who were discharged draw up and sign some kind of a petition or paper which you have in your custody?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you got that original petition?—A. I believe I have.

Q. Please produce it. [Witness produced the paper, which was read.]

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. What is the date of that?—A. It was written about the 1st of December or the last of November. A good many written notices of discharge were sent out at that time, and I was one of the number who received them. There was a good deal of confusion in the department, and I felt that if I was to be discharged I did not want that any such reports as were then going round should appear to come from me, and for that reason I joined in with a number of others to vindicate ourselves in that way.

Q. Have you got the article of the "Union" referred to in that paper?—A. No, sir; I have not. It was an article which was calculated to injure Colonel Polk very much.

Q. How was it signed?—A. That particular article was signed "Quin."

Q. Did you receive a written notice at the end of the extra session that you would be discharged?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was this paper written before or after the service of that notice?—A. It was written after I received notice that I would be discharged. I think I received the notice beforehand that I would be discharged at the end of the month.

Mr. HANNA. I offer this paper in evidence.

Mr. COX. For what purpose?

Mr. HANNA. Chiefly to show Mr. Duffy's opinion of Colonel Polk.

The paper was put in evidence, as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., ———, 187-.

We, the undersigned, having been notified by the Doorkeeper, Colonel John W. Polk, that our respective names were enrolled for the extra session of Congress only, do hereby individually and collectively unite in denouncing the article in the National Union of December 5, over the name of "Quin," as unjust and false, and calculated and intended to injure the good name of Colonel Polk, who is and has been struggling to do all he can for the many persons wishing employment under him; and we take this method of entering our protest against any such information going to the country as coming from us.

We indorse that part of the bill (No. —) now pending before the House placing messengers of the House upon the same footing and same pay, and we urge our respective members in the House of Congress to vote for the bill, thereby doing the greatest good to the greatest number of persons.

It is true that Colonel Polk has been besieged by thousands of persons in distress and begging for employment; "Quin" is one of that number. We feel that Colonel Polk has done the best he could under the circumstances, wishing to do all he could for his many friends, members o the House and employés. We wish him a successful administration.

JNO. M. HICKEY.
E. H. BAILEY.
JOSEPH BAUMER.
F. W. LYNN.
J. B. DEBERRY.
R. F. CARDELLA.
W. W. LESTER.
CHARLES KYLE.
H. M. ROGERS.
J. N. REED.
SAM. H. BELL.
WM. H. HOLT.
WM. WHEELER.

The following appears on the back of the paper:

We indorse the within statement.

C. R. FAULKNER.

I believe Colonel Polk to be a good man, and that he is striving for what he conceives to be the best interest of all parties concerned.

W. W. STRINGFIELD.
NAT. J. HENDERSON.
BEN. F. SMOOT.
W. M. PATTON.
R. K. POLK.
P. D. SAYRE, *Alabama.*
MARK A. DUFFY.
J. G. KNIGHT.
E. S. DOUGHTY, JR.
MATHEW O'GORMAN.
S. B. CLEGHORN.
WM. SAINT.
JACOB D. HUTTON.
HERMAN J. SCHULTERS.
E. C. GLASS.
W. P. THOMAS.

By Mr. COX:

Q. When was this gotten up?—A. I think it was the last of November. I probably got my notice about the 15th of the month, and this was written a few days after that; I suppose about the last days of the month.

Q. Do you know anything to the contrary of Mr. Duffy's having been a good friend of Colonel Polk at that time?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know that they ever had any controversy about anything whatever until some time after that?—A. No, sir; I do not know anything about their relations at all.

Q. The statements on the back of this paper are different from the main statement. First on the back this appears: "We indorse the within statement. C. R. Faulkner." Then comes this: "I believe Colonel Polk to be a good man, and that he is striving for what he conceives the best interest of all parties concerned." That is signed by a number of persons, the first name being "Nat. I. Henderson." Now, why did not these people who signed on the back sign the full original statement?—A. Those that signed regularly were those who had received information that their time would be up at the end of the month. Those who signed on the back were the men who considered themselves still on duty, not discharged.

Q. Then you have on the back of this paper seventeen who remained on duty, and who signed this general indorsement of Colonel Polk's good character and intentions, and thirteen who signed the full statement on the inside?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there not this distinction also, that those who signed the full statement approved of the bill that had been introduced for the purpose of equalizing the salaries, and that the others did not, some of them being on the roll and having the advantage of it already?—A. I think that those who were on duty and who thought they were going to remain were opposed to the bill, but at the same time they were willing to do anything in order to equalize and get the thing fixed. I think, though, I heard that objection made.

Q. There was plenty of room to continue the signatures at the bottom of the main statement if it had been desired?—A. Yes, sir. Those men who signed on the back were those that considered themselves still employed.

Q. Does the original statement say that those signing it were discharged?—A. It says they were notified that they were employed for the extra session only.

Q. Who wrote this statement?—A. I did.

Q. How came you to write it?—A. I wrote it because I thought I ought to do it in justice to Colonel Polk as well as to myself.

Q. Was it written with reference to any general plan or hope of increasing the number of employés, or of anything else from which you would reap some benefit?—A. I may have had a double idea to some extent. In the first place I knew nothing about what was to be done, and I was desirous to remain in the confidence and good will of Colonel Polk. In the second place, there were these articles coming out in the newspapers, which I thought treated him very unjustly, and I was one of the parties concerned, and I thought it would be necessary to get up something of this kind to contradict the statements in the papers, and I intended to have this paper published, but I did not.

Q. Why didn't you?—A. Well, I came to the conclusion that it would probably do no good, and would simply make more confusion.

Q. What conversations did you have with Colonel Polk about it?—A. I never had any at all, particularly. I think I mentioned it to him at one time, and I may have read it to him.

Q. When was that?—A. At the time that I wrote it, when I was carrying it around.

Q. Who carried it around and got most of the signatures?—A. I got two or three, and a man named Rogers got the remainder, I think.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Were you not actuated somewhat also by the desire to show that you were not "Quin"?—A. No, sir. The truth about that is that I had like to have got a fight on my hands by getting after "Quin"; I found that there was an employé by the name of Quin, but he disclaimed being the newspaper writer.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Did I advise you in any way to get up that paper?—A. No, sir; you did not know anything about it until after I had got it up, and had some signatures to it. I just met you and read it to you, and I thought that if you did not approve of it I would drop it.

Q. Whom did you consult with; was it entirely your own work, or did you consult with somebody else about it?—A. There were four or five of the messengers that talked it over, a young man named Bell and one named Baumer, from Alabama, and some others.

Q. Had you been here prior to the session of Congress in any employment?—A. No, sir.

Q. How happened you to come here?—A. I came here for the purpose of getting Congress to make me their Doorkeeper.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. You were a candidate for the position of Doorkeeper?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What arrangement or agreement was made in regard to your being appointed a messenger; was that part of the understanding during the Doorkeeper contest?—A. No, sir; there was nothing said about that at any time, until after I made an application to Colonel Polk for the position. I came here and made my canvass for Doorkeeper, and got "busted" on that, and I wanted to stay here during the winter and

get acquainted with Congress, and I thought if I could not get one place I would take another.

Q. When did you apply for an appointment as messenger?—A. I think it was six or eight days after Colonel Polk's election.

Q. What was the interview on that occasion?—A. I must say that I had very hard work to get in with Colonel Polk at all. There was another gentleman from my district, Mr. Harris, who was here too, an old gentleman, a friend of mine, and I did not want to get in his way at all, so I gave way for him for that place; and then the only remaining chance for me was to be taken as a personal appointment, or if that district was entitled to anything more after Colonel Polk had made up his roll, I thought I would get in.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. Were you appointed as the choice of your delegation, or as a personal matter by Colonel Polk?—A. I was appointed in this way: My delegation, as I understood it, had a meeting and decided that the "ins" should remain in and that the "outs" should stay out; so I understood, but my member, Mr. Whitthorne, wrote out a recommendation for me, and I presented it to the other members from my State, and also to my Senators, and some others, and they approved it, and I filed it.

Q. Did you come in as the selection of the delegation for the place which was assigned to that district, or did you get the appointment as a personal favor from Colonel Polk?—A. I got it as an outside matter, not as a personal favor from Colonel Polk. I had a pretty strong recommendation, and I suppose he considered that.

Q. But you did not receive the appointment as the regular choice of the delegation?—A. No, sir.

Q. What did Colonel Polk tell you would be your appointment?—A. He said the best he could do for me would be to give me the place of a messenger, and I came up here one morning and he directed me to go and be sworn in, and I went and was sworn in and reported to Mr. Donavin, and asked him what position I should take, and he assigned me to the door of the Republican lobby, where I remained until I went away.

Q. Were you then notified that your appointment was for the extra session only?—A. Yes, sir; about the last of November.

Q. Were you notified at the time you were appointed?—A. No, sir. I didn't ask any questions. I thought from the meaning of the affidavit that I probably was a regular messenger. I didn't know anything to the contrary. I didn't investigate the law on the subject, but I got thinking at the extra session about whether there could be messengers for that session alone, or whether, if a man was appointed a messenger, he was not a messenger for the Congress unless he did something for which he should be discharged. I went to my member and told him how the affidavit read, and he took it for granted that I was a messenger for the Congress.

Q. How did the affidavit read that gave you that idea?—A. I cannot remember the peculiarities of the affidavit that led me to that belief.

Q. But there was something that did lead you to think that?—A. I didn't know. I was seeking information on the subject.

Q. But you came to a conclusion after your research?—A. I came to the conclusion, after a conversation with my member, and probably also with Mr. Polk. At one time I had an idea that I was a regular

messenger, and would be retained, and I was disappointed when I got my letter of discharge.

Q. What did you do about it then; did you see Colonel Polk?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you claim that it was not what you had expected?—A. I told him that I thought I was on the regular roll, and he stated to me that I was not, that I was only a messenger for the extra session of Congress.

Q. What was done about it?—A. I then went to my member and had a talk with him, and I believe I went to an acquaintance of mine from Missouri. General Clark and Mr. Whitthorne went to Colonel Polk, and talked with him about it, and I think I had another interview with him myself, and I was rather assured that he thought I could be retained.

Q. Do you remember the language that was used?—A. No, sir; I cannot. In other words, I didn't have anything definite, but he held out the hope to me that I could be retained.

Q. Have you been so employed since?—A. No, sir.

Q. You have been staying here on that hope, have you?—A. I have been staying for another pretty good reason, I presume.

Q. Why?—A. No money to get away.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. Have you got your letter discharging you on the last of November?—A. No, sir; I don't think I have.

Q. You did receive one but you haven't got it?—A. I received a notification first that my time would be out on the 1st of December, and then in December, three or four days after Congress adjourned, I got another letter from Mr. Polk, stating that I could no longer be retained. That was on the 21st of December. After the 1st of December I still reported, and was directed to remain until further orders, and I remained there until after Congress adjourned for the holidays, and two or three days after that Colonel Polk wrote to me that I could not be retained any longer.

Q. Were you paid out of the $3,840 appropriated for the extra force?—A. I presume I was.

Q. Did you sign that roll?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You signed a roll and gave a receipt for the claim you had for your pay?—A. No, sir; I don't think I did sign in that light exactly. I signed a receipt for so much money.

Q. You signed the roll after that appropriation was made?—A. Yes, sir. I thought that a messenger got either $83 or $100 a month, and that if I was not on one roll I was bound to be on the other, according to law, and what I signed was a receipt for so much money, not a receipt for payment in full of my claim for the service that I had done.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Let me understand just what the whole service you did was?—A. I began about the 15th of October, I think. I didn't begin service for six or eight or ten days after the beginning of Congress. I was not on duty.

Q. And you remained on duty continuously until what day in December?—A. Until the 21st of December.

Q. Did you at that time understand that you were a servant of the government at a salary?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the total amount that you have been paid is what?—A. Ninety-seven dollars and eighty cents, I think.

Q. To return a moment to Mr. Duffy: You spoke of having seen him

asleep; have you ever seen any other employé asleep in any other place about the House of Representatives?—A. I think not.

Q. When you spoke to him about his being in danger of arrest, was it a jocose remark or was it serious?—A. Well, I said it more as a reminder that he had better not go to sleep there, being an employé of the House.

Q. You have said, I think, that you did not notice the smell of liquor, or any staggering, which there would naturally be with such a degree of intoxication?—A. No, sir; I didn't notice any. I noticed simply that he was asleep and that he looked stupid.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. Where is the notice that you got from Colonel Polk?—A. I didn't keep it.

Q. After receiving that notice, what did you rely upon as being sufficient warrant for you to keep to work in December?—A. Mr. Polk told me that he didn't think I would be discharged.

Q. And did you regard that as annulling the notice, so far as you were concerned?—A. I did; at least, in a measure so. I don't know exactly how far.

Q. Did you regard yourself as under employment in continuing work there, or were you a volunteer, without any hope of pay?—A. No, sir; I felt that I ought to receive pay for every day's work that I did.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Were there not several conversations, after you received your notice on the 29th of November, about our trying to have a bill passed so as to increase the number of employés?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And was there not a promise made to you by me that if the number was increased you should be reappointed a messenger?—A. Yes, sir; I think the last letter you wrote me contained something of that kind.

Q. I did say that if that bill passed, I would reappoint you?—A. Yes, sir.

WASHINGTON, *February* 23, 1878.

F. A. PAGE sworn and examined.

By Mr. HANNA:

Question. Where do you reside when at home?—Answer. In Pennsylvania.

Q. When, if at all, and how long, have you been in the employ of the House of Representatives, in an official capacity?—A. From the 1st of July, 1876, until the 1st of April, 1877.

Q. Were you employed during the Forty-fourth Congress?—A. Yes, sir; during a portion of it; I came in during the first session, and remained until the end.

Q. What was your position?—A. I was on the soldiers' roll.

Q. Do you know whether there was a general custom existing during the Forty-fourth Congress as to the employment by messengers and others of substitutes to do their work; was there any such custom that you know of?—A. I know it was done to some extent. I do not know how far you could call it a custom.

Q. What class of officers employed substitutes?—A. I do not know

that it was confined to any class. I had charge of a committee-room, and I employed a man for sweeping out the room, building the fires, filling the ice-pitcher, and so on.

Q. You have lost one arm?—A. Yes, sir; that is the reason I employed him.

Q. Where did you lose your arm?—A. At Yorktown, during the war.

Q. Were you able to clean spittoons and sweep and scrub?—A. No, sir; I could not do that work, and Mr. Musser and myself employed this colored man. Mr. Musser had one committee-room and I another. He was a messenger on the soldiers' roll.

Q. You and he employed a substitute, jointly, to do the work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did you pay that man?—A. I think we each paid him $4 a month.

Q. That was $8 a month?—A. Yes, sir; and then he did some other work for some one else.

Q. Did you do that as an independent thing, or with the permission of the Doorkeeper at that time?—A. I do not think that I ever asked any permission. When I took charge of the room I found that my predecessor had employed this same colored man, and I continued to employ him.

Q. Who was responsible for the manner in which the work was done?—A. I considered that I was responsible. I did not give him any key. I unlocked the door and got him to do the work, and saw that it was done.

Q. Was there a great deal of that done? Was it a custom or not?—A. I could not mention any names of men who did it, but I think I have seen it done to a considerable extent. I have seen a number do it. There was a colored man named Lewis who was employed in the post-office at one time.

Q. Was the other messenger, who co-operated with you in paying this man, a disabled soldier also?—A. Yes, sir; he had had an arm shot to pieces.

Q. Then was it a necessity that you and he should have a man to do that kind of work?—A. Well, I suppose I could have done it, because there were other one-armed men who did that kind of work themselves; but it was difficult, and so I employed this man to do it for me.

Q. What did you do yourself?—A. I attended a door up here in the gallery, and the door of a committee-room while the committee were in session.

Q. You had a twofold duty assigned you, then?—A. Yes, sir; we each had a committee-room in addition to a door.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. Your pay was what?—A. My own pay during the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress was $3.60 a day, about $110 per month; in the second session it was $100 per month. The pay was reduced.

Q. You were regularly assigned to the soldiers' roll, however?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you here during the recess?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You said, I think, that you were here through the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress?—A. A portion of the first and all of the second session.

Q. What duty was required of you during the long recess of Congress?—A. No duty. At the adjournment of the first session I turned over to the Doorkeeper the key of my committee-room, and at the commencement of the second session I took charge of the room again.

Q. What were you personally employed about during the recess?—A. Nothing.

Q. Where were you?—A. I was living here in the city.

Q. You were not assigned to any duty in the Capitol?—A. No, sir.

Q. This regular roll is the annual roll, is it not?—A. Yes, sir.

WASHINGTON, *February* 23, 1878.

JAMES M. BURNHAM sworn and examined.

By Mr. POLK:

Question. Were you employed here during the Forty-fourth Congress?—Answer. Yes, sir; I was watchman on the east side of the Capitol, under Mr. Thompson, the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Q. Have you been employed here during the Forty-fifth Congress?—A. For a month and a half.

Q. Do you know of any cases where either messengers or laborers have employed men to do their work, as substitutes or otherwise?—A. Yes, sir; I know of one case. An old gentleman from West Virginia, a laborer, nearly eighty years of age, during the session of the Forty-fourth Congress employed a man named "Tom Collins" to do his work; so both Collins and the man himself told me.

Q. You do not know that old gentleman's name?—A. No, sir; but I know him well by sight. He was put on the laborer's roll through the influence of Mr. Faulkner, who was in the last Congress.

Q. Was his name Dugan?—A. I believe that is his name.

Q. Do you know any other cases where messengers or laborers have employed substitutes?—A. I know of only one more, and that was in connection with the Committee on Printing. Mr. Vance, of Ohio, was chairman of the committee, where my post then was, and the messenger there employed a colored man.

Q. To return to Dugan's case. Did he employ a substitute to do all of his work, and did he go away and leave that substitute here in his place?—A. I have seen the substitute there time after time doing the work alone. He came on in good season, and so did I, at seven o'clock in the morning, and I would see him there at work as I passed in and out.

CHARLES E. DIEMAR voluntarily reappeared before the committee and made the following explanation:

Mr. Cox asked me awhile ago, in my examination, whether, in the first place, I was a Republican. I told him yes, and I say so yet. Then he asked me whether I ever had opposed Mr. Morrison in an election, and I said I had. I opposed him in the election for the Forty-third Congress, and I supported him for the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth, and I will feel proud to do so as long as he is a candidate.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, *February* 25, 1878.

S. K. DONAVIN sworn and examined.

By Mr. HANNA:

Question. State your name and residence.—Answer. My name is Simpson K. Donavin; at present I have rooms at 103 East Capitol street.

Q. Where was your residence before you came here?—A. Delaware, Ohio.

Q. State what relation you sustain to the department of the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives.—A. I am assistant doorkeeper of the House of Representatives.

Q. When were you appointed assistant doorkeeper?—A. I was appointed on the 15th day of October.

Q. When were you sworn in as such?—A. On the 1st day of November.

Q. As assistant doorkeeper, what are your opportunities to observe the working force, the necessities, and the embarrassments of the Doorkeeper's department?—A. I consider that they are very excellent. I have been with Colonel Polk in the most close and intimate relations since he was installed into office, and have had all the opportunities that a man could have, holding that kind of a relation, to see the embarrassments connected with the position.

Q. What duties are specially imposed on you as assistant doorkeeper?—A. I have a general supervision over all the employés, excepting those in the folding-room and the document-room.

Q. Were you here when Colonel Polk's working-force was organized?—A. I was.

Q. What part did you take in perfecting the organization?—A. I acted until the 1st of November as clerk to Colonel Polk. I did his writing, and gave him my advice when he asked me for it. I did not give it unless he did ask. I was familiar with what he was doing, and with everything connected with the organization of the force. I believe that he made a confidant of me in all his transactions.

Q. What portion of the force of John H. Patterson, his predecessor, did Colonel Polk find here when he entered upon the duties of his office?—A. All the officers that were on duty when he entered on his office were those who had been on duty under Mr. Patterson, and they remained on duty with very few exceptions until the 1st of November. There were some changes made then, but many of them have remained on duty since.

Q. How long did this holding-over force continue to perform duties in that department?—A. They continued until the evening of the 31st of October, those that were not personally removed. Some few changes took place before that, but the large body of them continued until the 31st of October, when Colonel Polk wrote a letter wherein he declared all the places, excepting his personal appointments, vacant on that day.

Q. Please examine this letter and state whether it was ever directed to the Maryland delegation.—A. (Examining the letter.) This was directed to the Alabama delegation. It is in my handwriting.

Q. Turn over and see if you find an answer to that.—A. There is an answer to it here.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. Did you receive the answer, or was the letter addressed in Colonel Polk's name?—A. It was addressed to Colonel Polk.

Q. Did you receive it or did he receive it?—A. That I am not able to say.

By Mr. Hanna:

Q. Do you know that it was received in his office?—A. Yes, sir; I do.

Q. How was it received?—A. It was brought to the office. I am under the impression that Mr. Coryell received this letter. My attention was first called to it by his presentation of it, and I told him to put it *on file.*

The letter and reply were read, as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., October 31, 1877.

DEAR SIR: All appointments in the Doorkeeper's department, except those made by myself, will expire with the close of this day.

I herewith submit to your delegation a list of the places apportioned to your State. Please give me the names of the persons you desire me to fill them with, and I will appoint and assign to duty.

Very respectfully,

JNO. W. POLK,
Doorkeeper House of Representatives.

Hon. W. H. FORNEY,
Chairman Alabama Delegation.

No pages will be appointed until the regular session.

ALABAMA.

One messenger (annual)	$1,000
One messenger (session)	1,000
Two laborers at $720 each	1,440
One page	600
	4,040

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1877.

Col. JNO. W. POLK, *Doorkeeper House of Representatives:*

SIR: In reply to your late favor, I am directed by the delegation from Alabama to recommend the following persons, viz: Annual messenger, Phil. D. Sayre; session messenger, Joseph Baumer; laborer, Thos. W. Steele; laborer, Albert P. Wood; page, Colin Lindsay.

I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. FORNEY.

The WITNESS. This letter to the delegation is in my writing, with the exception of the signature, "John W. Polk," and the name "William H. Forney."

Q. State whether or not a similar communication was addressed to other delegations, and to what delegations, if any.—A. Similar communications were addressed to the chairman of each Democratic delegation in Congress. There were some States that had no such delegations, and of course there were none addressed there; but the letters were addressed to the chairmen of the Democratic delegations, and when a delegation had no chairman, the letter was sent to the oldest or the most prominent member of the delegation. I distributed most of the letters myself.

Q. At what time was that distribution made to the delegations?—A. On the 31st of October last.

Q. How many of Mr. Patterson's employés were retained by Colonel Polk?—A. Do you mean retained to this date?

Q. No; I mean at the time that he organized his force.—A. He retained those members of Mr. Patterson's force that the several delegations authorized him to retain. He named the character of the offices to which each delegation was entitled, and, as they named the parties, he put them upon his roll.

Q. State how many of Mr. Patterson's force still serve under Colonel Polk.—A. I don't know the number, but I think I can name them all.

Q. Do so if you can.—A. Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Long, Mr. Payne, and Mr. Morrow; they are in the folding-room. Colonel Bacon and Mr. Schell are in the document-room. Then, of the messengers, there are

Diemar, Carr, Durnin, Lefevre, Sayre, Harris, Dulin, Deckert, Lannan, Norris, Prescott, Davenport, McKaig, Rogers (who is nominally an assistant engineer, but really the electrician of the House), and Dunbar. I think that is all.

Q. And O'Gorman?—A. Yes, sir; Matthew O'Gorman.

Q. And Patton and Jordan?—A. Yes, sir; Mr. Jordan is a laborer.

By Mr. PUGH:

Q. Is Patton a laborer?—A. No, sir; he is a messenger.

Q. Did you name Patton before?—A. No, sir.

Q. He is another messenger?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. State what the general condition of the Doorkeeper's department was at the time you entered upon your duties there as assistant doorkeeper with Colonel Polk.—A. The Department was in a very inefficient condition. There were not men enough to perform the duties. There were not men enough to meet the demands of the members of Congress who were at the heads of committees. For instance, the Committee on Foreign Affairs demanded a special messenger; the Committee on Appropriations demanded one; the Committee of Ways and Means, one; the Committee of Claims, one; and several other committees. Some of the chairmen of committees made written applications for special messengers. The force was composed of 32 messengers, 23 laborers, and 28 pages. Then there is the document-room and the folding-room and the engineer's department, independent of those. There are 14 doors up-stairs to attend to and 9 doors down stairs. The custom had been to have two men at each of the doors down-stairs and one at each door up-stairs. That service alone exhausts the entire 32 messengers. Besides that, there are needed on the floor of the House three messengers on the Democratic side and two on the Republican side to keep order. There is also needed a messenger to take charge of the pages on the Democratic side of the House. One man cannot manage the pages for both sides of the House; it is impossible for him to do so. Immediately after Colonel Polk took charge of the Doorkeeper's department great complaint was made in regard to the manner in which the lobby had been used during the past sessions, and also in regard to the uses to which the reception-room had been put, and we were called upon to remedy evils that were of the very grossest kind.

By Mr. COX:

Q. State what they were.—A. Well, all classes of people came in there; from those who were pure, refined, elegant, and not conscious of the sort of people that were around them, to those who were lewd and licentious and impure. That was the matter that was to be remedied. Rather than have that continue, they took away the regular reception-room for ladies, and a room was assigned to them, which was then in the occupancy of the reporters. At first the room in the inside of the lobby now occupied by the reporters was assigned, but it was too small for the purpose; and another objection was that it brought people inside of that lobby, so that we could not control it; so a change was made to the room on the outside where the reporters were, and they were removed to the inside. When that change took place it was found necessary that a messenger should be there in control of that room. His presence there enabled us to know who entered the room and to check a class of people who had no business there. It was also necessary, for the purpose of facilitating communication between those who visited that room for legitimate purposes

and the members of Congress, to take their cards and mark the number of the members' seats so that the cards could be conveyed speedily to the members on the floor. That was considered a very necessary change, and it took another man. Then the labor of the department was inadequate, as it is to-day. It is in the same condition to-day as when we started. I am now expressing my views in regard to whether the laboring force is sufficient to do the work. For instance take the lower floor, all of it, as you come this way, from the point to where the old building commences, and also the stairways, is kept clean by a portion of the laboring force. Three men are assigned to that duty and that number is not sufficient to keep it clean. Three men are assigned to keeping these galleries and this upper floor clean, and it is not sufficient. The men who do the duty are worked from the time that Congress adjourns up to a late hour, and they have to work hard to keep those places in moderately good condition and then they are not kept as clean as they ought to be. My opinion is that they ought to be kept in a better condition than they are, although they are kept in as good condition as they can be by the number of men that we can put upon them. In regard to the page force, that was ostensibly 28, but the history of the department was that that number was increased each year, and when Colonel Polk took charge of it, instead of twenty-eight pages, there were sixty or more on the floor.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. What do you mean by that?—A. I mean that there were 60 pages, when Colonel Polk took charge of this department, doing service on the floor.

Q. But no pages are continued in the employment of the House from a preceding Congress?—A. No, sir; they are not; but until new pages are appointed the pages of the former session take possession and do the work.

Q. That is, if the Doorkeeper allows them?—A. Yes, sir; if the Doorkeeper allows them. Of course, he could have put every one of them off, but he was anxious to get a good page list, and to make the distribution as equitable as possible, and for those reasons he delayed making his page appointments. He commenced making them during the latter part of the first week of his service, and he continued them until about the 22d of the month, when his list was completed of the 28 pages. It is scarcely necessary for me to say that I consider that force inadequate; there is not a boy on that list that has not been worked harder than he should be, and I don't believe there is a single page on the floor to-day who is in as good health as on the day he came there. I have constantly a sick-list of those boys, ranging in number from two to five. In the organization of the force Colonel Polk was fearfully beset. They came upon him by the hundreds seeking places.

By Mr. Hanna:

Q. How many applications were on file there at one time?—A. Well, I think that within the first week or ten days, perhaps, there were six or seven hundred applications. The truth is that he could not take the time to organize his department. He could not lock himself away from the people. He left his regular room and took a room at the right of it. He was compelled to fly from there. He then took a room over on this side of the House, and until he was discovered there we got along and transacted some business, but at last he had to put a sentry at the door, and we had to have keys so that we could get in and out ourselves, and let persons in there, members of Congress and others, that it would

have been an indignity to turn away, because it was their right to see the Doorkeeper. Then women crowded the corridors and besieged him, not only in this building, but at home. I was rooming with him at the time, and there was no hour in the night, up to midnight, that he was not beset by applicants. He could not even walk the streets without being stopped, until at last some of them were kind enough to say that Donavin only walked the streets with him to keep the crowd off. A man is not in a condition to organize a department such as that, so as to have it satisfactory to the House, when he is beset in that manner; nor can he do it at all right away unless he just indifferently takes A, B and C, as they present themselves, and puts them to work, and dismisses the est.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. How is it as to the necessity for a larger force during the time of organizing of the department, before the machinery is in full working order, compared with the force that is needed afterward?—A. Of course, you all understand that in organizing any business requiring the services of a body of men, things move roughly at first; it takes more help to do the work at first than after it is brought down to the nicety and precision that should characterize a department like this. Colonel Polk was new at it, and I was new, and we had to learn our duties.

Mr. COX. You were not new, were you?

The WITNESS. I was, sir. I never held the position before, nor anything like it. I have been secretary of the senate of Ohio, but there my duties were not of an executive character.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Has it not escaped your memory that in addition to those you have enumerated, the official reporters of debates also required a messenger?—A. Yes, sir; the official reporters of debates were entitled to one messenger, and they have had one heretofore at other sessions. I should have mentioned another point, the crowd that used to press around and fill up the space between the west door leading into the hall and the door leading into the lobby, and also between the eastern door and the lobby door near the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The Committee of Ways and Means and the Committee on Appropriations complained of the crowd, and in an interview that I had with them afterward they were kind enough to speak of the great change that had been made, and the advantage it was to them in getting to and from their committee-rooms, and in transacting their business. Before that they had hardly been able to get through the crowd. To make that change I had to place two men at either side, where that little railing is put up, to keep the crowd back.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is the necessity of having two men at one of those lobby doors? There are two, I believe, at the door nearest the Sergeant-at-Arms' room?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then there are two men opening the door leading into the House. What is the necessity for those two men there? Nobody goes in there, but members and persons entitled to the floor?—A. The necessity is this, that in a session of five hours it is very severe labor for one man to stand there and open the door.

Q. But what is the necessity for his opening that door at all?—A. Well, that has been the custom; members have been accustomed to it. The doorkeepers used to open the doors with a string; but I broke up that

string business, because I thought that if men were there to open a door they ought to do it. In regard to the eastern and western lobby doors, and the idea that persons cannot get in on the floor of the House, and that therefore there is no necessity for having men at those doors, I will remind you that there is constant passing in and out of the Sergeant-at-Arms' office, and even to-day, with all our care, people will get into that lobby.

Mr. COX. If they do, it is because the employés let them.

The WITNESS. Well, they are compelled to let them come to the Sergeant-at-Arms' office. The members of Congress use that office as a bank. They pay their grocery bills and other bills by checks on the Sergeant-at-Arms' office, so that it is really a banking institution. A man comes up with a piece of paper in his hand and says, "Sergeant-at Arms' office?" Of course the doorkeeper cannot ask to look at the paper; so the man goes into the office, lingers there a moment, and presently is out in the lobby. That was so annoying to me that I placed a messenger in the lobby, a few feet this side of the Sergeant-at-Arms' office, and told him, "Stop every man that comes out of that office and attempts to come this way, and put him out of that door; do not permit them to come this way at all." But I would go out from my desk into the lobby and would find men loitering there. They had no more right there, the Speaker told me, than they had on the floor of the House. The rule required the lobby to be kept as clear as the floor, and I felt it my duty to keep it so.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. What has been your experience as to the diminution of the force from time to time on account of absenteeism and sickness?—A. It will run from three to five men sick or on leave. A man's family is sick or he is unwell, or he has a matter of business that is imperative, and he asks leave of absence; so we have a sick and leave list of three to five men. That is not out of proportion, however. Any body of men of that number would have that number of sick and absent.

Q. State the sources, the extent, and the intensity of applications for appointments at the opening of Congress?—A. Well, I have stated that already when I set forth the manner in which Colonel Polk was besieged and the urgency of people for office.

Q. From whom did these requests come?—A. They came from Congressmen, from persons that were interested in the advancement of friends, from the mothers of boys and from their guardians, and from all classes of people that had the slightest interest in the advancement of any particular person. They crowded there until it was a constant turmoil; so that absolutely he hadn't the time to attend to the duties of his position, the speedy and effective organization of the House.

Q. How long did that continue?—A. It continued until after the 1st day of November, and then after the 1st of November, while it was not so intense as before, still there were a great many persons pressing for places, and a great many persons urging Colonel Polk to make places for their friends.

Q. Were you consulting with Mr. Polk and acting with him almost daily?—A. I was, sir.

Q. Why was it that an extra force was appointed? What was the necessity?—A. The necessity for it was that we were unable to perform effectively the duties connected with the department, and the urgency of men for places and of their friends who were pressing them. It was done with the assurance, too, that the force at former sessions was larger than

that recognized by the law; and soon after Mr. Polk made this appointment he addressed a communication (I can speak of it because I wrote it at his direction) to the Committee on Appropriations wherein he set forth all that he had done and the necessities of the situation. Before I go any further into this I will say that there was a great loss connected with this department in the matter of waste-paper, and another man was needed to take charge of that, where not only his wages but considerably more would be saved to the House.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. In the communication addressed on the 31st of October, setting forth the number to be appointed, were you there limited by the law, or was the extra force in that communication?—A. There was extra force in that communication. It was not confined to the legal force. Immediately after that was made, he sent a copy of it, with this letter to which I have referred, to the Committee on Appropriations, speaking of the necessity for this increase, and stated to the committee that he had organized the force as the needs of the House absolutely required.

Q. Were the delegations to whom this letter was addressed informed that part of that force which was assigned to them was an extra force?—A. Not by any written communication.

Q. They were not aware of it?—A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. It set forth such and such messengers, laborers, &c., but there was no statement that those were extra men not in accordance with the law?—A. No, sir; nothing of that kind.

Q. What proportion of that force assigned to different delegations belonged to the extra roll, and what to the extra force? Or rather, how many on that statement were men outside of the law?

Mr. COX. We have asked Colonel Polk for a complete list of the men that were not appointed under the law.

Mr. POLK. It has not been filed yet.

The WITNESS. It included all the lawful force, and I think it included six messengers and five laborers besides. The thirty-two or thirty-three that were reported to the Committee of Accounts as extra were not on that list. Some of them were.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. How did it come that after the 31st of October I added more to the list. Explain whether my personal appointments were included in that list furnished on the 31st of October, and then how it came that I added more to the force?—A. Your personal appointments were not embodied in that list, with, perhaps, a few exceptions. I think you had one in from Kentucky, a personal appointment, and perhaps one or two others.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What do you mean by "personal" there?—A. Not consulting the delegation about the appointment. Well, this further increase was brought about by the fact that the delegations were dissatisfied with the apportionment that was made to them, and they met as delegations and called for Colonel Polk to come before them. I had a talk with some of the members of the delegations afterward in regard to the matter, and they insisted that more force should be put on, and that they should have a better representation in the distribution of the patronage.

Q. Do you mean that the delegations demanded that more force should be put on illegally?—A. Well, the assurance was that the force would be increased to what was necessary.

Q. That was done by every delegation?—A. No, sir; not every delegation; by some of them.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. In justice to the delegations, hadn't you better state what proportion of your force was distributed to delegations and what proportion was reserved as within the control, personally, of the Doorkeeper. Take the pages, for instance; how many pages were distributed to members?—A. None, at this time.

Q. But in that letter that you wrote there were pages named?—A. But the appointments were not to be made until after the 1st of November.

Q. That is true; but even taking it after the 1st of November, how many were distributed to members?—A. All excepting six or seven.

Q. Is it not true that the list was divided just in the middle—fourteen of each kind?—A. I have a list of those that were put on the 1st of November.

Q. I am asking now what proportion of the force was distributed by those letters similar to the one you have read?—A. I do not think that Colonel Polk reserved as personal one-fifteenth of his appointments. I am not speaking of the pages in this statement. At the time this was sent out I think that the only officers that Colonel Polk reserved as personal appointments were myself, the heads of the document-room and the folding-room, one from Kentucky, one from Pennsylvania, and his clerk, and perhaps one from Missouri, or maybe two.

By the Chairman:

Q. Were there not a good many that were appointed who had Congressional recommendations, but not delegation recommendations?—A. With the exception of the persons that I have named, to the best of my knowledge and belief there is not one single position assigned on that paper for which the delegations to whom it was referred, could not have named any man that they might have selected. I am speaking now of the force of the Doorkeeper's department excepting the pages. I know that while he might have had personal preferences, he was willing to appoint any man that the delegations would name. I know that he was positive in regard to his appointment from Kentucky, in regard to his appointment from Pennsylvania, and in regard to his appointment of myself and his clerk. There were others on that paper that were not distributed, but they belonged to that branch of the service, the engineer's office, which was not in a condition to have the offices distributed. But I do not think there was a single place named on that paper for which the delegations to whom the paper was addressed could not have changed the appointment, with the exceptions I have made. If the delegation of any State had said, "We propose to put so and so to fill these places," those men would have gone in.

Q. Then, when you sent the list to the delegations on the 31st of October, that list covered all the appointments under the Doorkeeper with the exception of these that you have named—yourself, the clerk, and so on?—A. Yes, sir; unless I have forgotten some one. I am speaking now solely from memory, and if I have forgotten any person that was a personal appointment, I must be permitted to correct myself.

Q. This paper states the places and not the names?—A. The places and not the names.

Q. Then who named the parties?—A. The delegations.

Q. Have you now stated all that occurred under your own observation with regard to the organization of Colonel Polk's department? If

there is anything else that you have to state in that connection, proceed to state it.—A. I cannot think of anything else, unless some of the members of the committee may suggest something that they desire to have information of.

Q. What do you know about Henry C. Acton, of Maryland, being on the roll of employés after the 1st of November?—A. As I said before, I took my position as assistant doorkeeper on the 1st of November. I have no recollection of ever seeing Henry C. Acton until he presented himself about the 9th or 10th of November for duty. I told him, "Why, sir, I do not know you; you are not in the employ of the House." He said he was. Said I, "No, sir; I do not know you as such." He said he was from Maryland; that he had been over home and had voted. Said I, "Did it take you all this time to vote?" (I think the election was on the 3d.) Said he, "No, sir; I have been sick." Said I, "If you are on the force of this House, and you went away, why didn't you report by letter when you were not able to return?" He said he didn't think it necessary. Said I, "It is necessary; you are not on the force, and I will not assign you to duty." He left me, and in a short time returned with a member of Congress, and the member wanted to know why I did not put this man on duty, and I told him that the reason was that he was not on the force. He said he was on the force, and I told him that I had no information to that effect, and that I would not assign him to duty. The two left me, and after some time they returned again, and Colonel Polk was in company with them. I was a listener to the conversation that took place; it took place in my presence. Colonel Polk said that Mr. Acton could not be on the roll; that the Maryland delegation had neglected to assign a man for duty; that they had two men that were there, and had been acting in the capacity of messengers; that Mr. Blakiston had been there constantly, and that these two men could not go on duty with the understanding that they were to be paid; but if they chose to go on and continue working with the understanding that their retention was to be subject to appointment by the Maryland delegation, they could do so.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. Since you have referred to a member of Congress, state who it was.—A. Dr. Henkle, of Maryland. Colonel Polk said that they could not go on with the expectation that they should be paid, as he had no places to give them; that he had a place for Maryland, but he had no places to give two Maryland messengers. I also understood that the Maryland people took the view that it would be prejudging the case to leave one man on duty, and the other not; that until the delegation should settle it, these two men were to continue to do one man's duty; that there was to be but one man considered in the matter, and that man should be the one selected by the delegation.

Q. What about the other man's getting compensation?—A. The other man was to receive no compensation. There was to be compensation for but one man.

Q. To whom was that stated?—A. It was a conversation between Colonel Polk, Doctor Henkle, and Mr. Acton in my hearing.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. State, in that connection, how many men from Maryland there were on duty in that department at that time.—A. There was Mr. Lannan, in the engineer's department, and Mr. Gittings, in the messengers' department. That is all I can recollect.

Q. You are not taking the pages into account?—A. No, sir. There were two boys from Maryland acting as pages.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. Do you know of any determination ever arrived at by the Maryland delegation, settling the question whether Mr. Blakiston or Mr. Acton was to be appointed?—A. There never was any determination made to my knowledge. If it was made I never heard anything about it.

By Mr. COX:

Q. What was the difficulty with the Maryland delegation; did not they refuse to accept the appointment which Colonel Polk had made them?—A. They did refuse, and yet I am under the impression that some complaint was made in regard to Mr. Lannan and Mr. Gittings being Maryland appointments, they both being from one district, or something of that kind. Mr. Gittings was placed in his position at the special request of the newspaper and telegraphic force occupying the gallery. Mr. Lannan was at the head of the engineer's department, and I understood Colonel Polk to say that there was to be no change made in that department until an examination should have been held.

Q. And so long as there was no change you considered that that should be a charge to Maryland?—A. Indeed I don't know how Colonel Polk considered that; he would have to answer that question himself.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. Do you know of any roll that Acton was on by which he could obtain pay?—A. None, to my knowledge. I am now speaking of the time after I made the acquaintance of Mr. Acton.

Q. Are you acquainted with A. W. Hicks?—A. I am.

Q. Where have you seen him about the Capitol-building, and what has been his occupation?—A. He is an old man who has been in charge of the room of the Committee on Military Affairs. I found him there when I came.

Q. Has he ever been on any roll that you know of?—A. No. He came and asked me whether he was on the roll, and I told him he was not. He asked me to have him put on the roll, and I told him I could not promise him that at all. General Banning spoke to me in regard to Mr. Hicks and I told him there was no possibility of putting him on the roll, but that if there should be an increase of the force which would warrant it, Colonel Polk would be glad to serve him (General Banning), as I knew that he felt kindly disposed toward him. I told Mr. Hicks that he was not on the roll. The old gentleman came to me afterward and talked with me and I then inquired into his history. He told me that he had been there last year and had served during the session of Congress, and that at the close they had paid them, by resolution, one hundred and some odd dollars. I told him that that was his only hope at the present session, unless the Committee of Accounts would pay him for the services that he had rendered; and I said to him further, "at any time that the Committee of Accounts meet I will accompany you down there and state what you are doing, and represent your service to the committee, and I would also like if General Banning would go with me when I go, as he knows better the value of your services and the necessity for them."

Q. What if anything did you say to Mr. Hicks about his keeping still and not making a fuss?—A. I never said such a thing to him. Did he say that I said that to him?

Mr. HANNA. Yes; something equivalent to that.

The WITNESS. I never said that to him. I never told him to keep still and not make a fuss.

Q. What did you say to Mr. Hicks about keeping at work and all would be right?—A. I don't know that I ever said that all would be right, but I told him to continue his service as he had done the previous Congress.

Q. Why did you tell him that?—A. Because I had no authority to appoint him, nor had I any authority to remove him. General Banning had told him to go to work, as he told me, and I told him to obey General Banning.

Q. He had been on duty under the previous Congress?—A. Yes, sir; so he said.

Q. How had he been paid?—A. By a resolution, I understand. I don't know the fact.

Q. Do you know of any roll that he was on?—A. I do not.

Q. Are you acquainted with Mark A. Duffy?—A. I am acquainted with Mark A. Duffy.

Q. How long have you known him, and under what circumstances did you make his acquaintance?—A. I made his acquaintance about a year ago, in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms, when he had charge of Mr. Kilbourn and when I also had a supervisory charge of Kilbourn. Mr. Duffy was one of the men that I placed there, either at night or during the day, by direction of Mr. Thompson.

Q. What, if anything, do you know of the circumstances surrounding his appointment by Colonel Polk? State all you know about it.—A. I know that after Colonel Polk was elected Doorkeeper of the House he told me that he had promised Mr. Duffy an important place, and he told me what it was—first assistant in the document-room. Colonel Polk afterward told me that he was very sorely beset in regard to that matter, that special influences were at work to retain Mr. Bacon in the place, and he expressed his regret that he had ever made a promise of it to Duffy, and said that he had not made the promise knowing that Mr. Bacon was filling the place.

Q. What did you say to Duffy about his taking the position of file-clerk at a salary of $1,400 a year?—A. I never spoke to Mr. Duffy in regard to taking the position of file-clerk. I never had any authority to offer it to him. I knew that another man had been selected for the place, and appointed, and if I had promised it to him I could not have kept my promise. I never said a word to him on the subject.

Q. Do you remember anything that Colonel Polk said to you to the effect that if he had known that Bacon was to be there he would never have offered the place to Duffy?—A. He did tell me that. Said he, "Had I known that Colonel Bacon was in that place, I never would have offered it, or promised it, to Mark Duffy. When I made that promise another party was filling the position, and if Colonel Bacon had been filling it at that time I would not have made the promise."

Mr. COX. Do you claim, Mr. Hanna, that you have a right to call out Colonel Polk's conversation with this witness, held in the absence of everybody else?

Mr. HANNA. I do not claim it as a legal right; but I have understood that inasmuch as this is an investigation, and not a trial, the strict rules of evidence do not govern.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you expect to prove that the witness repeated these conversations to Mr. Duffy?

Mr. HANNA. If I can.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. Was this told to Duffy?—A. It was, sir. I said to Duffy, "Colonel Polk, when he made you that promise, made it with the understanding that another gentleman was filling the position"; and I named the party to him. Said I, "Colonel Bacon is filling it now, and has been for some months. He is a man of high character, a man of ability, and of most excellent repute, not only as a citizen, but as a soldier. He is indorsed by the delegation in the most earnest manner, and Colonel cannot remove him." At that time I was authorized to say to Duffy—I cannot say that I was authorized, but I knew Colonel Polk's mind in regard to the matter——

Mr. Cox. Confine yourself to what you told Mr. Duffy.

The Witness. Well, I told Mr. Duffy that Colonel Bacon was a man who could not be ignored; that there was nothing against him; and that in view of his high repute, his efficiency in his position, the indorsement of his members, and the urgent manner in which it was made, Colonel Polk could not remove him.

Adjourned.

Washington, *February* 26, 1878.

S. K. Donavin recalled and further examined.

By Mr. Hanna:

Question. What about your having offered Duffy the position of file-clerk, with a salary of $1,400 a year, and your agreeing to make it up to $1,600 a year?—Answer. I never made him such an offer.

Q. Or to $1,800 a year?—A. I never made him such an offer. I had no authority to do it, and I knew that the position of file-clerk was to go to another party.

Q. Duffy stated here that you said you could "make it all right," and that you would "make it all right"; how about that?—A. I never said such a thing to him. In the first place, I was not conversant with this arrangement with Mr. Duffy at all. I had not been consulted in the making of it. From the beginning of the affair, and before the arrangement was made, Colonel Polk, in talking the matter over with me, said that Mr. Duffy would have to take another place. I went to see Duffy at the instance of Colonel Polk, to see whether he would not take another place. I had no authority from Colonel Polk to offer him anything in excess of the salary of the place, whatever it might be, and I never offered him anything but a messengership. In all my conversations with him I never even hinted that he was to receive any extra compensation. I had a half dozen conversations with Colonel Bacon, and I never hinted or said a word to him on the subject. I never spoke to anybody on the subject of making Mr. Duffy's salary larger. I had authority from Colonel Polk, after two, or perhaps three interviews with Mr. Duffy, to say to Colonel Bacon that, under no circumstances, would he be removed, and the expression I used to him was the expression that he used here in giving his evidence, that his position was "safe beyond peradventure." I knew nothing at all in regard to this arrangement with Mr. Duffy further than that, in conversation, Colonel Polk remarked to me that the matter would be fixed, and at one time said to me that Mr. Lamar had agreed to pay $100 himself rather than to have Mr. Payne removed. Colonel Polk told me time and again that he would have to make it up out of his own pocket. I never spoke to

these gentlemen, Colonel Bacon or Mr. Duffy, about their arrangement until a few days before Duffy was removed, when Colonel Bacon mentioned the matter to me. I never spoke to Mr. Payne on the subject until Colonel Polk came to me and said, "I have forgotten to pay Payne that money that he gave me for Duffy; will you be kind enough to go down and pay it?" I went down into the room and handed Mr. Payne $16.33, remarking that there was the money that he had paid to Colonel Polk for Duffy, and then turned around and walked out. I never spoke to Mr. Payne on the subject at all. I was not consulted in the making of the arrangement, and therefore I could not have offered Mr. Duffy this extra compensation. I went to Mr. Duffy and said to him that he was a professed friend of Colonel Polk, that the colonel had placed himself in a position where he was much embarrassed by this promise, and that it was his (Duffy's) duty as a friend to let Colonel Polk out of the affair, and I said to him further, "If Colonel Polk can be relieved of this difficulty by the surrender of my position he is welcome to it," and Colonel Polk knew all the time that if I could relieve him from embarrassment by giving up my place it was at his disposal.

Q. What did you ever say to Duffy to the effect that it would be a great favor, one that would never be forgotten, if he would relieve you from embarrassment in the matter of that document-room position?—A. I never said it. I could not go to Mr. Duffy to coax or plead with him for anything. I refused, during the canvass for Doorkeeper, to communicate with him or to give him any confidence with regard to the canvass, and my intercourse with him afterward was merely in the way of a naked business proposition from Colonel Polk.

Q. Did you and Colonel Polk and Mr. Duffy call at any time upon Mr. Wright, a member from Pennsylvania, at the Arlington Hotel?—A. We did.

Q. When was it?—A. I think it was in the second week after the Doorkeeper came into office—about the 23d or 24th of October.

Q. How often did you three gentlemen call on Mr. Wright?—A. I called once and only once.

Q. Did you hear all the conversation that transpired between Mr. Wright, Colonel Polk, and Mr. Duffy at that time?—A. I did.

Q. In that conversation what did you hear Colonel Polk say to Mr. Wright about making Duffy's salary $1,600?—A. I heard him say that he would see that Mr. Duffy received the $1,600—that he would see that he received it.

Q. What did you hear Colonel Polk say at that time to Mr. Duffy about putting Duffy's boy on as a page?—A. Mr. Duffy suggested that Colonel Polk could raise his salary to $2,000 by putting on his son as a page, and Mr. Wright threw up his hands, saying, "It will never do, it will never do. I will not have two of one family from my district. There is no use in talking about it. If there is to be any more patronage for my district I have another man for it. It would ruin me at home to have two Duffys here." Mr. Duffy was insolent to Mr. Wright during the entire interview. Mr. Wright, from the beginning, advised Mr. Duffy to accept the situation offered him by Colonel Polk. After some further talk, Mr. Duffy still insisting that his salary was to go up to $2,000, Colonel Polk remarked—I don't remember his words, but this was the idea—"During the recess I may be able to put your boy on as a laborer. I will have need of some youth at my office, and if the boy is able to do what is necessary there, I can put him on and give you a laborer's place for him during the recess."

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Was it the recess between the first and the second sessions of this Congress that was referred to?—A. That is what I understood you to mean, the recess between the first regular session and the second.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. What did Colonel Polk say, if anything, in that conversation about making Duffy's salary $2,000?—A. Mr. Duffy was insisting that he was to have $2,000; but I cannot recollect that Colonel Polk said another word on the subject except that he would put that boy on as a laborer, provided he was suitable for the work about his office. Colonel Polk had been informed, and it was a fact, that a youth had been kept at the Doorkeeper's office during the entire recess for such service.

Q. What did you say to Duffy about taking a position in a committee-room where he would have nothing to do?—A. I never said anything to him about taking a position where he would have nothing to do, for I don't know of such a position. If Mr. Duffy can name a position about the House where there is nothing to do let him name it; but there is no such place. I didn't like to have Mr. Duffy on the floor; first, because I didn't think he was fitted for the place, and, secondly, because at times I thought he was drinking, and I did speak to him once in regard to going off the floor and taking a committee-room. That conversation took place one evening after the adjournment, when he presented himself at my desk in a maudlin, drunken condition, and I turned around and remarked, "You had better go away from here." It was a day or two after that when I wanted to remove him from the floor.

Q. What did you ever say to Duffy about your being able to get anything you wanted through Congress, and especially from the Committee of Accounts?—A. I never said a word of the kind to him. In the first place, I don't think I would be such a fool as to make use of such an expression as that to any man.

Mr. COX. You had better confine yourself to a statement of facts.

The WITNESS. Well, I never said anything of the kind to Mr. Duffy, either about the Committee of Accounts or in regard to Congress.

Q. What did you ever say to Duffy about the employment of his boy? Had you any conversation of that kind with him?—A. I never spoke to Duffy about the employment of his boy. The only conversation on that subject that I was cognizant of was the conversation at Colonel Wright's room. I had no talk with him about his boy at all. I never had a talk with him after this conversation at Colonel Wright's room, on any subject, unless it was to say "how do you do" as I passed him, except that coming home from Colonel Wright's that night I stopped on the street and rebuked him for his attack on Colonel Wright.

Q. If there is anything else in connection with Duffy's testimony that you would like to state, you may state it now.—A. I don't know that I have anything else to say about it.

Q. It has been stated here by several witnesses that the rule requiring messengers to report to you has been abandoned or discontinued; please state how that is.—A. That is not the case. Recently, my duties have increased so that I am not able to be there at all times in the morning. At first, when the messengers commenced reporting to me, for the sake of getting them identified I used to write down their names, but after I became familiar with them so that I knew every man, I did not write down the names, nor do I write down the names of the pages; but there is no morning that I do not go and see that every page is present, and if

any are not, I find out the reason, and there is no day that I do not know whether each messenger is on duty, or, if he is not, why he is absent.

Q. What do you know about employés of the Doorkeeper's department hiring substitutes during this Congress?—A. That is a matter that was discussed a good deal when the force was organized on the 1st of November, and it was determined by Colonel Polk that they should not be allowed to employ substitutes, and I issued an order to that effect. But there was constant complaint; the men did not wish to clean the spittoons; they wanted to employ other parties to do that and to sweep their rooms, and to do this thing and that, and I told them that they might make this employment provided they would not furnish their substitutes with pass-keys; I said that I would not give my consent that those men should have keys to the rooms, because great loss of property had been sustained by the government, and it was supposed to have been brought about by parties having keys to rooms who had no right to have them. But I did not wish to impose upon men the duty of sweeping or of washing spittoons if it was offensive to them, provided they were willing to pay for it. Then, too, the laboring force was composed of young men who sought the places with different kinds of objects, and I was constantly beset with requests to give them time off and to let them have the work done by others, while they themselves did something else. There was but one case among the laboring employés where I granted permission to a man to have his work done by another and for the employé to leave the building. In that case I did it for the reason that he was a young man who appeared to be very anxious to improve himself, a negro man named Henderson, from Louisiana. He is studying law, and he told me of his condition and of his anxiety to pursue his studies, and I said to him, "Mr. Henderson, I will permit you to have your work done by a substitute, with the understanding that you come here regularly every morning yourself and see that the work is done properly. I will hold you to a strict accountability for the manner in which the work is done, but with that understanding I will give you permission to leave the building; only, it must be also understood that I shall at any time rescind this permission if I find that your services are absolutely needed here." As to this matter of the employment of other parties to do work here, we found that it was a custom, and a very difficult one to break down; indeed we failed in our effort to break it down, and it has been continued since.

Q. Do you know what has been the custom in that respect?—A. Only from hearsay, and from the condition of things that I found when I came here. I found that men had others employed doing their work.

Q. There were instances of that kind when you came into office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you acquainted with Michael Sullivan, and do you know what relations he sustained to the Doorkeeper's force?—A. I am acquainted with him. At the organization of the force in November there was a number of days when Michael Sullivan didn't report to me, and I sent him word that I wanted to see him. He came, and I told him that I expected him to report to me. He had gone on duty without an assignment on my part, but I knew where he was on duty, and he continued to work, reporting to me, up to the 1st December. After that Mr. Sullivan ceased reporting to me. Congress then took its recess for the holidays, and I saw nothing more of him until after the recess, when I learned that he was on duty again. I sent him word that I desired to see him, and he came. I met him at the end of the little stairs leading up from the first floor to the hall floor on the west side of the House,

and I said to him, "Mr. Sullivan, you are on duty, I understand?" "Yes, sir." "Do you consider that you are there by direction of the Doorkeeper's department?" "No, sir; I am not." "Then you are not there performing duty under the direction of the Doorkeeper?" "No, sir; I am not." "Who is having you perform duty there?" "The committee." "Well, sir," said I, "I have nothing to say. I only wanted to have an understanding;" and I bade him good morning and went to attend to my duties.

Q. Did you ever direct Mr. Sullivan to attend the door of any committee-room?—A. No; I never did. I never assigned him to any duty. He went to that position without my assigning him; I don't know who assigned him. He didn't report to me for some days—until I learned that he was there—when I told him that it was his duty to report to me.

Q. Did he ever do any duty at any time at any of the doors of the House or of the gallery?—A. No, sir; never.

Q. Have you any appointment on Colonel Polk's force?—A. I have one, I think; a page-boy, Bradley Whiteley. That is the only case in which I stepped out of a line of conduct that I had adopted for my intercourse with Colonel Polk and pressed an appointment upon him. The boy is not there, however, at the instance of any member of Congress. That is not the influence that put him there at all.

Q. Is that all you want to say in that connection?—A. That is all.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Do you know anything about Mr. Coryell being directed by me in your presence, or by yourself, to keep a list of the notices that were served on the extra employés at the end of November?—A. No, sir, I do not. I was in the city at the time. I only know that when I returned I went to the office to discover who was on the roll, and Mr. Coryell told me that the discharges had taken place, but did not furnish me with a memorandum. Indeed, the truth of the matter is, that Mr Coryell kept the entire proceedings of the Doorkeeper's department in a little private memorandum-book, marked "Private memorandum, Doorkeeper's department." On one occasion I was annoyed at something, and I went to Mr. Coryell and asked him to lend me that book, and he lent it to me. I put it in my pocket, took it over to the house, and read it, and then handed it to Colonel Polk. The entire proceedings of the Doorkeeper's department, from the 15th of October up to the discharge of Mr. Coryell, were kept in a little blank-book about six inches one way and three and a half the other, and Mr. Coryell carried that book about with him always or else locked it up. It was in his possession all the time. There is no memorandum in any book in the office of the discharge of those men. I went to Colonel Polk, and he gave me a list of the men who were to remain on duty, and those men did remain on duty. He also gave me a list of the pages that were to remain, and they remained.

By Mr. COX:

Q. When was this?—A. On Monday, the third day of December. I had gone to Ohio to attend to some business myself, and on my return this occurred. Of course the book that had the pay-roll was in the office, but none of the transactions of the department were noted anywhere except in this private memorandum-book.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. What do you know as to the competency of Mr. Coryell, as a clerk, while acting in that capacity for me?—A. I considered him incompetent, or else extremely careless. I know that I would not have conducted a *department in that way.*

By Mr. Cox:

Q. What do you mean by calling this a department?—A. I mean the Doorkeeper's department.

Q. The Doorkeeper has certain laboring people, messengers, and the like, to look after?—A. Yes.

Q. What more is needed except a proper pay-roll, showing the time that each man serves?—A. There ought to be memoranda of when a man is appointed, when he is qualified, and when he is discharged; and there are a great many things that might be noted down that would be valuable in a department of that kind.

Q. Is there anything else needed beyond what you would need ordinarily in the pay-roll or time-book of any business establishment?—A. Yes, sir; I would certainly have a book wherein I would set down the time when a man was appointed, when he qualified, when he went on duty, when he was discharged, and when he was off duty by reason of sickness or any other cause.

Q. Do you know whether Colonel Polk ever directed that any regular time-book should be kept showing the time when each employé was on duty?—A. I do not, sir.

Q. The employés reported to you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever render to the office of the clerk of the Doorkeeper any regular statement of the time when a man came on duty, when he went off duty, or when he was absent from ill health or any other cause?—A. No, sir.

Q. It would not have been easy for him to make and keep such an account unless you made such reports to him?—A. It would not be easy unless the reports were made.

Q. Did Colonel Polk ever direct you to make such reports to the clerk in the office?—A. No, sir; but I don't think I had a sick man there during that time.

Q. But if you made no such reports, and were not directed to make them, should the lack of such a record in the Doorkeeper's office be regarded as Mr. Coryell's fault or as yours?—A. You confine your question to a single point, but there are other more important matters that you have overlooked.

Q. I ask you, if you never made any reports of the time that men were on duty or off duty, absent or present, and if you were not required to make such reports, how could the clerk in the office keep a record of those matters?—A. He would not be able to keep it, sir.

Q. Was there anybody in a more confidential relation than yourself to Colonel Polk with regard to the times when men were appointed and discharged?—A. I don't think there was.

Q. Then tell us whether there was fixed on the 15th of October, or on the 1st of November, a definite list of the men provided for by statute, who were in the regular places fixed by law, and, if so, where that list was, and what was done with it?—A. There was a list furnished me on the 1st or the 3d of December of the employés under the law; it was furnished by Colonel Polk to me when I returned from Ohio.

Q. Was that the first time that any such list was furnished you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. During the time from the 15th of October to the 1st of December was any distinction made upon any roll or book, or list, which you kept or furnished, between the men who were in excess of law and the men who were appointed according to law?—A. On the first day of November this apportionment of Colonel Polk's was sent out, on which there were eleven men in excess of the law. During the month of November

that excess was considerably increased by appointment of parties to places. On the 1st of December a list was furnished me setting forth that those were the parties who were employés of the Doorkeeper's department.

Q. That I will come to in a moment. I want you to confine yourself now to the time prior to the 1st of December. When men were appointed then, were they notified whether they were on any permanent or any extra roll?—A. That I cannot say; I was not present at their appointment.

Q. You gave them no such notice, then?—A. No, sir; I had no authority to do it. I was not present when they were appointed. They would report to me for duty either with a note from Colonel Polk or with their oath of office.

Q. Do you know of any distinction made between those two classes of men during the period I have named?—A. I do not.

Q. How many in all were appointed and sworn, in excess of the law, law, prior to the 1st of December?—A. That I do not know.

Q. If all those men were reporting to you, and you were the one who had special supervision of them all, why don't you know?—A. I don't think I ever counted them.

Q. Then you kept no count of the number of men that were really on duty?—A. No, sir.

Q. What use was it then for them to report to you?—A. I knew every man that was sworn in; knew every face; knew where the men were assigned to duty, and when they were on duty.

Q. But you never counted them?—A. I never counted them.

Q. What has become of that private memorandum-book of which you speak?—A. I guess it is in Colonel Polk's possession.

Q. It is not in yours?—A. No, sir; it has never been in my possession since I gave it to him.

Q. You spoke of it as a private memorandum-book of Mr. Coryell's, but when you described it you said it was labeled "Private memorandum, Doorkeeper's office"?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then it belonged to the office?—A. I think it was Mr. Coryell's private property; I think it was in his possession before the Doorkeeper was sworn in, and that he used it for this purpose. I don't know that he was furnished any book.

Q. Well, he left it in the office, didn't he?—A. That I cannot say.

Q. You know that it has been in the office since he left?—A. No; I don't think it has. I don't think I ever returned it after I got possession of it.

Q. Have you possession of it now?—A. No; I handed it to Colonel Polk.

Q. If it was Mr. Coryell's private property, then neither you nor Colonel Polk had any business with it?—A. I thought that Colonel Polk ought to have it.

Q. Then you did regard it as public property?—A. I cannot say that I did; my impression all along was that it was a private affair of Mr. Coryell's, but I didn't think he had any right to have such a private affair there.

Q. Did you undertake to judge what private property a man like Mr. Coryell might or might not have in that office?—A. I guess I did, in that instance.

Q. Then you wish to testify that you did not in any sense consider that memorandum-book as public property belonging to the office?—A. I did not. I thought that Mr. Coryell was keeping these memoranda,

and I thought that Colonel Polk ought to have something connected with his office, and if Mr. Coryell did not intend to turn the book over, I borrowed it of him, and then handed it to Colonel Polk to do as he pleased in regard to it.

Q. Did Mr. Coryell ever demand it of you afterward?—A. No.

Q. Then why do you still speak of it as having been treated as private property?—A. I am only speaking of my view of it.

Q. But when you come to tell the facts you know no others than you have stated?—A. Just exactly what I have stated.

Q. You found then that that was the only account which was kept of the discharges, and so on?—A. Even those are not in it.

Q. Do you know whether Colonel Polk gave Mr. Coryell an account of the discharges and of the appointments that were made from time to time?—A. Colonel Polk so informed me.

Q. But do you know it by having been present?—A. No, sir; but I have been present when a party was sworn in, and Colonel Polk would hand the paper over to Mr. Coryell.

Q. It is suggested to me to ask you whether you have not yourself asked Mr. Coryell to put certain entries in that very book for you?—A. I do not know that I have asked him to put them in that very book. I went down there on one occasion when the page-list was being made up. I think that was on the 1st or 3d of December, and said, "Mr. Coryell, what memoranda have you of the pages?" He took his book out and began reading to me. Said I, "You have forgotten some; there is so and so," naming them. "Well," said he, "they were not furnished me." Said I, "I guess they were." "No," said he, "they were not furnished me." "Well," said I, "they are appointed, and you had better put them down;" and then afterward he discovered that he had made up the oath himself for a party, and that the boy instead of returning it to him had left it in the Clerk's office, and therefore he claimed that he did not get an account of that case. I do not recollect ever having asked him to put anything in that book excepting that.

Q. Were not the employés sent direct to the Clerk to be sworn in and not to Mr. Coryell? Has not that been the general custom?—A. Of course, they are always sent to the Clerk's office to be sworn.

Q. And are they not sent there direct without requiring them to report first to Mr. Coryell?—A. They had to go to Coryell's office, where Mr. Coryell, or Colonel Polk, or myself made out the papers. Mr. Coryell did most of the work of making out those papers. The paper has to be made out first in that office, and after it is made out and the boy signs it, and the Doorkeeper approves it, that is when a note should be made of it.

Q. Were not those papers made at other times and places than in the office of the clerk of the Doorkeeper?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Did you not make them elsewhere yourself?—A. Nowhere out of that room. I may have approved something that Mr. Coryell sent up to me at my desk in the House; but I never made out an appointment except in that office. The blanks were there, and I never carried blanks with me.

Q. But when the blanks were made out they should be returned from the Clerk of the House to the Doorkeeper's office?—A. No, sir; I do not think they should.

Q. Have they not been so returned?—A. No, sir; I think not. Those oaths are the evidence on which the Clerk pays, and they must be in his office.

Q. Did you or did you not make up rolls yourself from the oaths and

have them in the office of the Doorkeeper?—A. Yes; but then I had to go to the Clerk's office to borrow the oaths so as to see that the data were right in regard to the time when those men went on.

Q. Going back to the time prior to the 1st of December, you say that you had had no experience in the Doorkeeper's department?—A. No, sir.

Q. But did not Colonel Polk retain for a time the chief assistant of the former Doorkeeper?—A. I refused to take my place on the floor at the beginning, not at the instance of Colonel Polk but of my own accord. I told Mr. Keightley to remain until the close of the month.

Q. Do you mean to say that in the Doorkeeper's department it went to the extent that you, being appointed assistant doorkeeper, had a right to put somebody else in your place?—A. Colonel Polk directed me to go and take my place on the floor, but I said that I did not care about taking it for the present, that I would prefer that Mr. Keightley should remain and discharge the duties for the balance of the month. "Well," said Colonel Polk, "I have directed you to go there, but you can use your own pleasure about it. If you prefer that Mr. Keightley shall remain, why, he may remain, but it is you that are doing this." I said, "I prefer that Mr. Keightley shall remain until the close of the month."

Q. Then, so far as Colonel Polk was concerned, the change was made at once?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You requested Mr. Keightley to remain?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And to draw the salary?—A. Yes, sir; I would not qualify lest I should take the salary away from him.

Q. Why did you do that?—A. Well, I did it because I felt kindly disposed toward Mr. Keightley, and I said so to Colonel Polk. Said I, "He is going out of office and he has not anticipated it, and I would prefer that he would remain in and get the salary for the half-month. That was my reason, no other in the world.

Q. That brings me to the next question I was going to ask. You said yesterday that there was great difficulty in starting the organization of the Doorkeeper's force because there came a great many employés who had been here before, a number probably in excess of the law, who claimed to have been employed, and that it required some time to straighten matters out and ascertain which of them to select; now, could not Mr. Keightley, in any half-hour, have given you a list of the best and most reliable employés who had been in the service of the previous House, so that you could have made the number exactly accord with the law?—A. You ask now for my opinion?

Q. No; I ask you whether there was any difficulty in the way of his doing that. It is a simple question.—A. Well, I will have to give you my opinion, and I will say there was none. That is only my opinion.

Q. As a matter of fact, you know there was none?—A. I do not know it as a matter of fact.

Q. Well, let us see, because we want to understand the capacity of both yourself and others to do business. If you had been an assistant doorkeeper through one or two full sessions of Congress, judging by the experience that you have now, would there have been the slightest difficulty in your selecting the men who were most competent to fill the places fixed by law?—A. Not as I view it. But Colonel Polk had made, during the canvass, a promise by which this patronage was to be distributed among the Democratic delegations.

Q. I will ask you about that. On purely business principles then, managing this as you would any business establishment, the course I

have indicated would have been the natural and proper one, would it not?—A. It would.

Q. And whatever interfered with that was rather of a political than of a business character?—A. It was, sir.

Q. Now, was the occasion or the necessity for employing more men than the law allowed of a political or of a business character?—A. Well, I think it was a combination of the two. I think that the requirements of the department called for more men, and I think that the urgency of the gentlemen who were seeking places and of their friends was accommodated by it also.

Q. So far as your own appointment was concerned, was it of a political or of a strictly business character?—A. Colonel Polk had promised to make me his assistant doorkeeper nearly a year before the canvass commenced. He suggested to me to be a candidate for Doorkeeper, and I told him no, I would not, but that he should be, and that he could make it. Said he, "Will you act as my first assistant if I make it?" Said I, "Yes; I will." I came on here and helped him to make his canvass. After he was nominated by the caucus and I had congratulated him, in the hotel at or near his room I took him aside and said, "I have one thing to say to you, and it is this: When I first talked on this subject of your candidacy of the Doorkeepership, you suggested that I should be your first assistant, and I told you that I would; I now say to you that I will not have the place; I do not desire it, and it does not suit me." In much astonishment he said, "I would not have made the canvass had I known that you were going to refuse that place, and I won't accept any denial in the matter at all." Said I, "Colonel, I have another matter in view that I feel confident of; I feel sure that I can make it, and if I take this office it will ruin my candidacy for this other matter that I am anxious to make, so I cannot take it." Said he, "You must take it, and it won't injure you at all." I said I would not take it; and at that moment parties interrupted the conversation, and I turned around and left him. He followed me to Willard's Hotel, coming up with one of my particular friends, and that friend came to me and said, "Here, you must take that place of assistant doorkeeper"; and then he talked to several of my friends, and on Sunday morning I agreed that I would take the place; much to my injury, for I was forced out of the canvass in another thing which would have suited me a great deal better. I accepted this position on the urgency of my friends.

Q. You had actively assisted in his canvass, and had come here for that purpose?—A. I did assist him, but from the beginning of the canvass (I speak now of the immediate canvass just preceding the nomination) I did not intend to accept the place of assistant doorkeeper.

Q. Had you held any position in the House of Representatives before?—A. I had been in Mr. Thompson's office, but not as a sworn officer, except as I was sworn when I went to attend to committees. At the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress I was there occasionally doing something, and then I went to New York and acted there as a deputy for him in summoning witnesses for a committee; in the second session I went as disbursing officer with the committee that went to Louisiana, and it was while sitting in my room in New Orleans that this first conversation about the Doorkeepership occurred between Colonel Polk and myself.

Q. What relation had Mr. Duffy borne to the canvass?—A. I am utterly ignorant of that.

Q. What, then, was the consideration or obligation which made Colonel Polk feel the necessity of appointing him to a position?—A. I know

nothing about it, except that Colonel Polk told me he had promised in the canvass to do it.

Q. Was Mr. Duffy pressed by any delegation in Congress for the place he was seeking?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Then it was purely a personal matter between him and Colonel Polk?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I want to find out how much of the supposed necessity for this extra force was a political and how much a business necessity. From your knowledge of the duties and powers of such a situation, do you regard the Doorkeeper or his chief assistant as having any authority to appoint people outside of the statute?—A. I do not.

Q. If you had taken the law and simply inquired how many men were allowed you by law, do you mean to say that you could not have discharged the duties of the office with those men?—A. As they are done to-day, you can.

Q. But I mean as they ought to be done?—A. No, sir; you cannot. I am speaking of the condition of things as we found them at the beginning of this Congress.

Q. How many messengers are allowed you by law?—A. Thirty-two.

Q. Mention the places where they are stationed.—A. I will give you the places where they were stationed on the 1st of November, not where they are now, because matters have been changed since then, and men who were on duty in what were then necessary places have been relieved.

Q. I want to find out how many men are necessary.—A. On the gallery there are fourteen men necessary. There are just that many doors for them to take care of.

Q. Where are they? Do you mean on both sides of the corridor?—A. No, sir; I mean opening into the gallery all around.

Q. There are fourteen doors opening into the gallery of the House?—A. Yes, sir; counting the door of the reporters' gallery.

Q. Are all those doors open and used?—A. Yes, sir; the fourteen are all open and used. There are more doors than that, but they are not all used. It takes just fourteen men to do that service, giving each man one door. Down-stairs there are two men at the east door, two at the north door, two at the west door, two at the east lobby, two at the west lobby, and four inside of the lobby.

Q. There are four doors there, are there not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. During a good deal of the time we have seen two men at each of these doors.—A. Not recently, I think. There were two at each of those doors on the 1st of November. That made eight men there. Then there were five on the floor, and one in charge of the pages on the Democratic side, and one in charge of the reception-room; but that reception-room man was not known to the law, and you want me to confine myself to those authorized by law.

Q. No; I want now the men that were actually employed. There were a good many in excess of the law, but I want them all.—A. Well, there were two at the railing on the west side, two at the railing on the east side, one with the Committee on Appropriations, one with the Committee on Ways and Means, one with the Committee on the Judiciary, one with the Committee on Foreign Affairs, one with the Committee on Claims, one with the Committee on Agriculture, one with the Committee on the Territories, one with the Territorial Delegates, one with the Committee on Pacific Railroads, one with the Committee on Ra lways and Canals and the Committee on Patents, both occupying the same room; one with the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions and the Committee on the Electoral Count, occupying one room; one with the Com-

mittee on the District of Columbia, one with the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and one with the Committee on Indian Affairs. Those are all I can recollect at this moment.

Q. Now what I want to ask you is, what real business necessity was there for putting those men there at all?—A. Well, I can give you my view of it. Colonel Polk will be better able to answer the question, but I will answer for myself so far as I can. I was clearly of the opinion that the interests of the government required that these rooms should be more carefully attended to. Time and again application was made for special messengers. The history that we found here was that the rooms had been robbed; that they would be robbed in the day-time of valuable furniture, clocks for example, or anything that could be carried off, and my idea, expressed in conversation with Colonel Polk when he consulted me on the point, was that these men should be held to a strict accountability for the property under their charge; that no one should be allowed to have a key of a committee-room except the messenger or clerk and the members of the committee, and that it should be the duty of the messenger to be there early in the morning, to be the last to leave at night, and to remain there throughout the day. In a majority of the committee-rooms that I have named there is scarcely an hour of the day when there is not some member of the committee at work in the room, and I held that it was necessary that the messenger should be there on duty, so that if a member wanted a book from the library or any data or information from any point he could send directly for it, thus facilitating the business of the committee. That was my view, and I entertain the same view to-day.

Q. Let us take this matter in detail. Please give an estimate, off-hand, of the total value of the movable property in this room, the clock, the mirror, the table, and the chairs, or at least everything that a man could carry out on his back.—A. Do you include the stationery and everything that is used here by the committee.

Q. We will suppose the drawers containing the stationery to be locked. I do not suppose there is fifty cents worth of stationery here anyhow, but confine yourself to the furniture.—A. Well, I should suppose it to be worth $300 or $400.

Q. Then you would not say that it would be necessary to employ a man at $1,000 a year to watch it, would you?—A. No, sir; not for that alone, but that is not the only duty assigned to the messenger.

Q. As to all the committee-rooms on this upper floor, there are only two places where a person going away from them with property could get down stairs?—A. That is all.

Q. Everybody carrying anything away would have to pass one of those two places?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many places are there where people can get out of the building?—A. I cannot answer that at this moment.

Q. There is a force of Capitol police existing here, is there not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know the number of that force?—A. I do not.

Q. The number of messengers is fixed by law with reference to what the House supposed was necessary, in the committee-rooms and elsewhere, is it not?—A. I would judge that that is so.

Q. Did you think that at the beginning of a new Congress it was necessary for the Doorkeeper to determine how many more men were required beyond the number that Congress itself had previously fixed?—A. You ask me questions as though I were the determining party in this matter.

Q. Well, you were actively consulted about it, and I want your opinion as the chief assistant of the Doorkeeper?—A. Well, I thought that the petitions of chairmen of committees ought to be responded to by the Doorkeeper's department; I thought that they were the better judges in regard to the matter.

Q. Did they ask the Doorkeeper to appoint new men in violation of law, or did they ask him to assign some of the regular messengers?—A. They asked for "special messengers."

Q. Were they or were they not informed that the law did not provide them?—A. That I don't know.

Q. Do you know of their being so informed?—A. The only thing I know about it is that I saw papers coming from chairmen of committees asking for special messengers. What information they had received I don't know.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What do you mean by "special"? Do you mean that they wanted messengers outside of the law?—A. I do not know the motives or the ideas that prompted them.

Q. But what do you mean by "special"?—A. A special messenger means a messenger who has no other duties than to attend to those rooms exclusively.

Q. How many cases of such requests actually occurred to your knowledge?—A. I cannot say. Mr. Swann asked for one, Mr. Bright asked for one, the Committee on Appropriations for one, the Committee of Ways and Means for one. I do not remember them all now, but I recollect seeing the names.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. How about the Territorial Delegates?—A. They were urgent in their demands.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Is that a committee established by any rule of the House?—A. No; it is not.

Q. Had they any right by law to make any such demand?—A. No; they had not, I understand.

Q. Is there any authority that you know of in the Doorkeeper's office to grant any such demand in excess of the law?—A. None in the world; I know of no authority of that kind.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. Had those committees had messengers before that time?—A. I cannot answer that because I have no personal knowledge on the subject.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You say that Mr. Swann and the chairmen of several committees asked for special messengers; did they make that request on the 1st of November?—A. About the 1st of November.

Q. Right at the start?—A. Yes, sir; and some before the first. Some of them have messengers by special resolution.

Q. But I am asking you about the demands on you for special messengers, those demands you say were made about the 1st of November.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Generally by written requests?—A. I think so.

Q. Have you those requests filed?—A. I don't know where they are; I have no charge of the papers at all.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. Were as many messengers appointed as were asked for without reference to the number fixed by statute?—A. Yes, sir; there was fully that number appointed, and I think there were others appointed and assigned. Colonel Polk in his communication to the Committee on Appropriations states that he has granted the requests of these gentlemen for special messengers and then he adds that he has assigned messengers to other committees where he deemed that the interests of the committees and of the government required them.

Q. Suppose that you had been restricted at the beginning to the number which the law provides, neither more nor less, and had made up a roll accordingly, where would you, from your present experience, have assigned those messengers to duty, in order to do the business of the House in the best manner? To help you to answer, let me ask whether you would have put eight men inside of the lobby behind the Speaker's stand?—A. No, sir, I would not.

Q. Would you have put two at each door of the Hall there?—A. I would.

Q. Why?—A. Because I think it is an extremely tiresome position, and because persons are sending in cards constantly, and it may surprise you, but even now with two men there, persons slip past the doorkeepers.

Q. Yes, but that depends upon whether your men mean business or mean something else, in part?—A. Well, I don't know; I would not impugn the motives of any man holding a place there.

Q. Do you think that you as a watchman, or a sentinel on guard, could not keep the people who come to the House of Representatives from passing in at any one of those doors in spite of you?—A. If I hadn't anything else to do but stand at that door I don't think anybody would pass me who was not entitled to pass, but if I had to be annoyed continually with the cards of people and had to be polite and to answer all questions asked me by such persons, I doubt whether I would be able to prevent some of them from getting in. A sentinel on guard, you know, is not a gentleman given to answering questions, but the doorkeeper of the House is compelled to do it, and from his position he must do it with great patience and politeness, or if he does not he will be considered rude, and reported.

Q. The average duration of our sessions from the 15th of November to the present time has been how many hours a day?—A. I should say from four to four and a half hours. But these messengers are busy in the early part of the day, too.

Q. Yes; so are other men; but we are talking now about this special duty?—A. Well, I think it is four or four and a half hours.

By Mr. Hanna:

Q. How would it have been at the beginning of the Congress with your new men at the door when there was this rush?—A. I could not have managed it at that time.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. Would not that show that it would be a very absurd thing to put new men at the doors at the beginning of a Congress?—A. No, I don't think it would. I would put a new man at the door and give him instructions to learn the members' names, and to learn them in such a manner as not to be offensive; but then members of Congress themselves have forced persons in past the doorkeepers.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. When you say it requires two men at each door, you mean at each of those three main doors?—A. Yes, sir; that is what he asked me.

Q. You do not mean at each of the lobby-doors?—A. No, sir; I disposed of that by saying that I would put four men there.

Q. Is there or is there not any complaint now that cards are sent in to members and the pages do not find them, and that if we had the former arrangement so that the doorkeeper could go in, those complaints would be avoided?—A. There is complaint that members do not receive their cards. I have had no complaint of that kind on my side, except one, but there are very serious complaints in regard to the other side of the House. Yesterday three, or at least two, gentlemen spoke to me in regard to it, but on my side I give the matter very close attention.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Don't you require that the cards shall be brought to you personally?—A. I do, on my side; not on the other.

Q. If the cards for half the House have all to come to any one man, then it would be just as simple, wouldn't it, to have all the cards presented at one door on each side of the House?—A. It would create a crowd there so that nobody could move about. Even now the crowd is often so dense that you are hardly able to move back and forth; that is one of the grounds of complaint.

Q. I have asked you to tell me where you would put the force assigned by law, if you were limited to that?—A. Well, I would put four in the lobby.

Q. What do you want them there for?—A. I want them there to open the doors, as members expect. While you, gentlemen, may not expect it, there are members of Congress who do expect to have the doors opened for them.

Q. To open one of those swinging doors that have no latch, as members go in and out?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you say that if your force was reduced to the strict number provided by law that would be one of the most important uses you would make of them?—A. I don't know that I would put in the word "important" there.

Q. But if you were restricted to the force allowed by law, you would put men only in the most important places, I suppose?—A. I would put them at the most important places. Now, I want to see whether the number of messengers allowed would not answer my purposes and still leave me four for those doors, *since the Doorkeeper has been relieved of the charge of the floor*. I would put one man on the floor; I would put ten messengers at the doors leading to the main hall and into the lobby; that would make eleven. I would put fourteen up-stairs, one to each door; that would make twenty-five. Then I would put two at those little railings that we have outside in the corridors, two at each of those little railings; that would make twenty-nine, which would leave me three for my lobby-doors, or to do what I pleased with.

Q. Or to meet cases of sickness or absence?—A. Yes, sir.

Mr. POLK. The official reporters of debates have a messenger?

The WITNESS. They have one by resolution of the House.

Q. How many doors are there that lead into what is known as the general public gallery; the gallery where men go without ladies?—A. I think there are six or seven.

Q. The general public are allowed in that gallery?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. All classes of people are permitted to go in?—A. No, sir; the

men must be in good condition. A drunken or boisterous man would not be allowed to go in.

Q. That I assume in any case. Now, if those doors were thrown open and left without doorkeepers at all, why could not one or two policemen keep order? How often do you have to take a man out from there?—A. That has not occurred at all.

Q. Then would not one or two policemen be able to attend to that gallery, and keep order and remove any drunken or troublesome person, just as well as all those doorkeepers?—A. I guess a couple of men would do it, if they were police-officers. Men who look as if they had authority have always a good deal of power.

Q. Then you would save some of your force in that way?—A. Yes sir.

Q. Now I ask you for a perfectly frank answer to this question: Is not the excess over the number allowed by law due to political pressure?—A. I cannot answer yes to that, for the reason that the demands for special messengers came in right at the beginning of the organization of the department.

Q. But suppose that Colonel Polk had adopted the legal course, and had simply answered to all gentlemen, chairmen of committees and others, "The Doorkeeper has assigned the messengers authorized by law to the places where he thinks they are most necessary, and he cannot, with advantage to the service, put them elsewhere; so that it will be necessary for chairmen of committees to make application to the House for the employment of any additional men;" would not that have been a perfectly simple and easy way to have answered those applications and to have gone on with the business of his office?—A. It would, of course.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How many committee-rooms are there that have messengers now?—A. I cannot tell at this moment.

The examination of the witness was suspended, and the committee adjourned until to-morrow, at 10 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, *February* 27, 1878.

S. K. DONAVIN recalled and further examined.

By Mr. COX:

Question. I understood you to say yesterday that the list of regular employés was given you about the 1st or 3d of December?—Answer. On the 3d of December; on Monday morning.

Q. What did that include?—A. That included the messengers, pages, and laborers; none of those employed in the engineer's department nor in the folding-room, nor the document-room.

Q. That list was made up in accordance with the statute?—A. I believe so. That was my view of it.

Q. Were those who were on the list and those who were not on it, respectively, notified?—A. I have no information that they were.

Q. You did not do it?—A. No, sir.

Q. How many pages were allowed by the statute?—A. Twenty-eight.

Q. How many had you during December?—A. There were quite a number of boys acting as pages on the floor, and I believe that Colonel Polk in making up his roll recognized them for one-half month's pay.

Q. How many were there?—A. His roll would show fifty-six; just double the regular number.

Q. And you say that the list given you on the 3d of December had only twenty-eight on it?—A. That is all.

Q. But you say you did not notify those that were on it or off it?—A. I notified boys that were on it by telling them that they were pages, and by furnishing each one with my autograph, with the hope that I would be able to keep the others off the floor, and I told the doorkeepers not to admit them unless they had a little piece of paper with my signature.

Q. I understood you to say that you did not notify the others that they were not employed?—A. I did not notify those that were not employed. I notified those that were employed.

Q. But the fifty-six had been employed prior to the 3d of December, hadn't they?—A. I cannot say that. On the 1st day of November I was furnished with a list of twenty-eight boys who were to act as pages. Time and again between that and the 1st of December other boys were qualified as pages, and acted on the floor as such. A good many boys continued on the floor acting as pages. I guess between the 1st of November and the 15th of December I furnished this signature of mine to my proper page-boys at three or four different times, and went around and enjoined upon the doorkeepers not to admit boys unless they had this signature; but I found it impossible to adopt any means whereby I could keep those boys off the floor. Members would come to me and say that they were not pages, but were doing some little service for them; but other members, not knowing that they were there in a private capacity, used them as pages.

Q. Is it not true that there was no distinction in the work of these boys, but that they clustered around the Speaker's stand and went when the hands were clapped for them, just the same as though they were regular pages?—A. I think so.

Q. Do you wish to be understood as testifying that the boys themselves knew that there was any distinction?—A. O, certainly; some of them did. Some of them knew that they were not on the roll at all. Some did not qualify.

Q. Do you not know that there were many boys who did not know that they were not on the regular roll until after the 15th of December?—A. Yes, sir: I know there were boys of that kind, too.

Q. You say a list of the twenty-eight pages was given you at the beginning of the regular session?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It was the pay of those twenty-eight, then, that was divided among fifty-six?—A. It was the pay for the month of December.

Q. Well, twenty-eight pages are all that are allowed by the statute?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the appropriation for twenty-eight is the only appropriation?—A. Yes, sir; that is all.

Q. Then it was the pay of the twenty-eight that was in fact divided among fifty-six?—A. Yes, sir; the pay for the month of December.

Q. Do you know by what authority that was done?—A. I do not, sir.

Q. When did you say it was that Mr. Sullivan ceased to be recognized by you as a messenger?—A. Immediately after Congress reassembled after the recess.

Q. Up to that time he had been recognized?—A. Well, I had understood that they were all discharged, but from the 15th of December there was no person here to report to me until the 10th of January, and im-

mediately after the 10th I learned that he was there, and I sent for him and had that interview with him.

Q. Do you know that he had any knowledge himself down to that time that he was not on the regular roll?—A. I do not know, sir; only that I knew that the letter of November 30 had been sent out. I saw a copy of that letter, but I never discovered a list of the parties that were notified.

Q. You do not know who the parties were to whom that letter was sent?—A. No, sir.

Q. You did not have charge of sending that letter out?—A. No, sir; I was not here.

Q. You recognized Sullivan yourself in every respect after the 1st of November?—A. I recognized him as messenger from November 1 until December 3, for the reason that I sent to him and required him to report to me.

Q. Were you recognizing him as such because he was employed by the Doorkeeper, or because he was employed by the committee?—A. I recognized him between the 1st of November and the 3d of December as an employé in the Doorkeeper's department.

Q. That is, to the close of the extra session?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. [Exhibiting a paper.] Is this the form of the passes that you were in the habit of giving messengers, to allow them to go upon the floor?—A. Yes, sir.

Q That is in your handwriting?—A. Yes, sir.

The paper was read in evidence as follows:

DOORKEEPER'S OFFICE,
HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., November 22, 1877.

Pass Michael Sullivan (messenger to Committee on District Columbia) to floor of House of Representatives.

S. K. DONAVIN,
Assistant Doorkeeper House of Representatives.

Q. What system is now used in that regard?—A. None, sir. They are not entitled to the floor, and do not get on at all.

Q. To whom do you give passes to the floor now?—A. I do not give passes to anybody to the floor since this new arrangement has been made—that is to say, since the enforcement of the rule.

Q. Do you mean to say that you absolutely give no passes to anybody whatever?—A. Not to the floor. If I have ever given a pass to the floor it is a mistake. I meant it for the gallery; but I have gone out at the instance of a member and invited in a governor of a State and brought him on the floor, under the rule.

Q. You have issued no written passes of this kind to employés of the House?—A. No, sir.

Q. What employés are recognized by the Doorkeeper and allowed to pass now?—A. The stenographers. I do not know of any others. The Sergeant-at-Arms exercises his authority in taking some of his employés on the floor for the purpose of keeping order. I have been appealed to by the several different departments for passes, and I have told them that I had no authority to issue them.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You have an assistant on the floor on the Democratic side?—A. Yes, sir; not by my recognition; under the law, just as the pages are recognized.

By Mr. COX:

Q. You referred in your testimony of yesterday or the day before to Mr. Coryell; whom did he relieve as clerk in the Doorkeeper's office?—A. I know that Colonel Polk had determined to appoint a gentleman by the name of Dale. Whether he ever qualified as clerk I do not know.

Q. Was Mr. Dale there in the office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long?—A. A week or ten days perhaps. I do not think that Mr. Coryell really assumed the duties officially until perhaps the 1st of November.

Q. Were you cognizant of the arrangement between Mr. Coryell and Colonel Polk about his taking a place under the Doorkeeper?—A. No, sir; further than what Colonel Polk told me. He asked my advice in regard to the appointment of Mr. Coryell, and I gave it to him, and Colonel Polk then said that he would have to provide a place for him.

Q. Why?—A. Well, I don't know that he assigned a reason, other than that Mr. Coryell was familiar with the duties, and that he felt himself indebted to him for something that he had done for him in the canvass, or something of that kind.

Q. Was there anything said about Mr. Coryell's taking that place temporarily and what kind of a place he was to have?—A. Do you mean the clerkship?

Q. Yes.—A. No; that was the place that Mr. Coryell was seeking; at least, that was my understanding. I know that Colonel Polk talked about making him janitor of the building, but I don't think it suited Mr. Coryell's taste; his preference was the other.

Q. Was it or was it not understood that Colonel Polk intended to get for him a position with a salary equal to $2,000 a year, and that this was to be a temporary arrangement, by his taking the clerkship?—A. Never in all my talk with Colonel Polk was such a thing suggested.

Q. Did you consult daily, or nearly so, in regard to the business of the office when you began there?—A. Yes, sir; I talked with him daily. Speaking of that letter-book which was mentioned yesterday, when Colonel Polk gave into my hands any special matter to attend to—for instance, the discharge of a man—I reported that to Mr. Coryell; and after the general discharge on the 1st of November, when Colonel Polk made a specific discharge of any person after that, I would give it to Mr. Coryell to put down the date of the discharge.

Mr. COX. Has that book been brought in yet?

Mr. POLK. I have it.

Mr. COX. I would like to look at it before the close of the examination.

Mr. POLK. Well, you see it is marked private memorandum. Since Mr. Coryell has been out of my employ, I have continued to make private memoranda in it, and I think that if the committee would examine it by themselves, they would come to the conclusion that it ought not to be put in evidence. I have no objection at all to the committee taking the book and reading it all through.

Mr. COX. We don't want to be improperly curious, but the impression has been given here that that book was used for Mr. Coryell's business and not for the Doorkeeper's business, and I want the fact squarely admitted that it belongs to the Doorkeeper's office and is so marked.

Mr. POLK. I admit right here that it contains memoranda about the business of the office; but it contains also other private matters.

Mr. HANNA. Those private matters that you do not wish brought out here do not relate to this investigation?

Mr. POLK. Not at all.

Mr. HANNA. There is no covering up of anything?

Mr. POLK. No, sir; there is no covering up. I am perfectly willing for every gentleman of the committee to go through it; but you understand that as an officer of the House I make private memoranda myself, and I would consider it a violation of my oath if I were to expose any of my private memoranda about public business or the business of any member of Congress. Anything that relates to appointments or discharges, or anything of that kind, of course I have no objection to showing.

By Mr. COX:

Q. [To the witness.] You have been familiar with that book?—A. Yes, sir; when I got possession of it I read everything in it.

Q. Was there or was there not a memorandum in it by Mr. Coryell suggesting that you should require the head of each division to report with regard to the times of appointment, discharge, and everything else pertaining to the men, so as to enable one to make a correct list and keep an account of it?—A. That may be in it. I don't recollect. I would not say it was not.

Q. Was the time when Mr. Coryell was acting the period when the Doorkeeper's office was so besieged, as you have stated here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was Mr. Coryell standing between Colonel Polk and the crowd then, as far as he could, and helping him to get through his business?—A. I think he was.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. You were asked if it does not appear in that memorandum-book that Mr. Coryell made suggestions to me as to how the business of the Doorkeeper's department should be conducted. Do you know whether that suggestions were written down by Mr. Coryell of his own volition or whether I directed him to make such memoranda.

Mr. COX. State what you know about it.

A. I cannot say that I ever heard the colonel direct him to make such a memorandum. I know, from Colonel Polk's talks with me, that he expected that—that each department should report everything connected with it.

By Mr. COX:

Q. But you have said there was no account kept of time; you kept no time-book yourself in which daily entries were made of the men who were present or absent?—A. No, sir; but I knew whether every man was present or absent. And when any special matter was given to me, for instance, when I was given a letter discharging a party, I reported that to Mr. Coryell, and his little book shows such transactions and the dates. I had talks with him afterwards to see whether he had the data or not.

Q. With regard to the pages, those who were acting on the floor had all taken the oath of office, hadn't they?—A. Not all.

Q. What ones had not?—A. I would have to see the list to be able to tell you that. I think I could tell you if I saw the list.

Q. How many did take the oath of office?—A. That I cannot answer.

Q. Can you get near it?—A. No, I cannot. I suppose, though, that there were between forty and fifty of those that were acting during the month of December. There were a good many that did not act during December that had taken the oath before.

By Mr. SEXTON:

Q. These fifty-six that were paid, hadn't they taken the oath of office?—A. I think there were, perhaps, a few exceptions among them, too.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Some of those had not been sworn in at all?—A. I do not know whether they were on that roll or whether they were on the roll that was paid by this extra appropriation of $3,840. I know there were some boys who had not qualified, yet who received pay.

Q. Was it not the rule that they must have qualified when they entered on their duties with the present Doorkeeper, or that they must have been in continuous employment under some previous oath of office?—A. I believe that was the rule adopted by the department.

Q. Did you attempt to carry that out?—A. I don't know whether these boys had been in continuous service or not; I cannot say that. I just know that that roll was made up by Colonel Polk, and that there were fifty-six boys who received pay for half a month each in December; but I am not able to state whether all those fifty-six boys had been qualified or not.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. Was it not necessary that those boys should be sworn in before the Clerk would pay them? Doesn't he take cognizance of that?—A. I guess he does; that is the law, I believe.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. There were fifty-six pages employed in the first part of December, and twenty-eight of them were paid up to the 15th of December?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, were those twenty-eight who were paid only up to the 15th of December notified that they were discharged at that time?—A. Yes, sir; they were notified that they were discharged on that day. Those that were paid from the 1st to the 15th were notified of their discharge. I understood from Colonel Polk that the intention was that those who were paid between the 15th and the 31st were to be continued on the roll, and that, while they had been on the floor working during the early part of December he had given them no compensation for that part of the month, but had put them on the roll from the 16th to the 31st, and that they were to be recognized as the regular pages.

Q. Then the twenty-eight that were paid up to the 15th received on the 15th written notice of discharge?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then there was only the other twenty-eight who were paid from the 15th of December to the 1st of January who could have any claim?—A. Yes.

By Mr. SEXTON:

Q. Do you know one J. J. McConnell, a one-legged soldier?—A. I do.

Q. Was he in the service of the Doorkeeper as a messenger or on the soldiers' roll at the time you came into office?—A. He was.

Q. Was he an able-bodied man?—A. He was not.

Q. What was the difficulty with him?—A. I think he was minus a leg.

Q. Do you know how long he had been in the service of the House?—A. I do not. I can, however, give an opinion in regard to that. My opinion is that he had been in the service of the House for at least two, and perhaps three, years.

Q. Don't you know that he was here under the Forty-third Congress?—A. I am not certain that he was; I only know what I have heard in regard to that.

Q. Do you know where he came from?—A. He came from the State of Indiana, from Mr. Holman's district, I believe.

Q. If at any time he was discharged, when was it?—A. I am not able to say, exactly, but I think it was about the 1st of November.

Q. Who was appointed in his place; was it a Mr. Swint?—A. I think it was a Mr. Swint, from Indiana.

Q. Is he still on the roll?—A. Still on the roll.

Q. Was he a soldier?—A. I have heard that he was a soldier.

Q. Is he able-bodied?—A. I am not able to answer that question.

Q. Is he apparently so?—A. He has arms and legs.

Q. And to all appearance he is a sound-bodied man?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He is still in the service of the House?—A. Still in the service of the House.

Q. On the soldiers' roll?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. At whose instance and request was he put there?—A. When Colonel Polk made that apportionment to the Indiana delegation he assigned them one soldier's place, one messenger's place, and a fireman's place, I think. In making this apportionment, where there were soldiers on the roll, he gave the same positions to the same States, so that the men might be retained on the roll, but according as the delegations furnished new names the parties representing those particular States had to go to make places for these new men.

Q. Then your understanding is that in the removal of Mr. McConnell and the appointment of Mr. Smith, Colonel Polk followed the dictation of the Indiana delegation?—A. Yes, sir; he did.

By Mr. COX:

Q. We have spoken here of such men as Sullivan and Hicks as messengers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. If they are bound to report to anybody as their superior in the performance of their duty here, is it not to the Doorkeeper, on whose force they properly belong?—A. That, of course, would be the proper person to report to.

Q. Has or has not the Doorkeeper charge of all the messengers, all the men who sweep the rooms, the janitor's force—all the laboring force?—A. Yes, sir; everybody.

Q. Then, if those men are in the employ of the House at all, they are bound to obey the Doorkeeper as their superior?—A. Of course they are.

Q. Is or is not that true also of the men in the cloak-rooms?—A. Yes, sir; I hold that all employés in the House of Representatives who are not recognized as employés of the Clerk, of the Sergeant-at-Arms, of the Postmaster, or of the Speaker of the House—all others, except those and the clerks of committees, are subordinate to the Doorkeeper.

Q. You do not recognize the right of any stranger to come in and set himself to work here?—A. I do not.

Q. And if anybody attempted that, you would have a right to expel him?—A. Well, I would not exercise that right if a committee were to put a man to work. In such a case I would not expel him; I would think that they knew what they were doing, and that it was their business to know, and that they intended to provide for him. If a man *should come in* and should propose to perform duty, and I asked him,

"Who told you to do this duty?" and he replied, "There was nobody doing this duty, and I just come in and I am going to do it," of course I would compel him to stop; but if he replied that this or that committee had directed him to do the work, or that the chairman of a committee had directed him to do it, I would say, "Very well, you can proceed to do it."

Q. Would you take his word for it in such a case as that, or would you go to the chairman?—A. I don't know whether I would go right to the chairman about it, but I would discover whether the man had told me the truth or not, and if he had I would not discharge him.

Q. If, then, the chairman of a committee or a committee were to assign a man to do duty as a messenger, he being a man who would be subordinate to the Doorkeeper in the performance of his duty, you would not feel at liberty to do anything but recognize him?—A. I would recognize him. Although I don't think that a committee has that right, still I would not fly in the face of a committee in such a matter.

By Mr. SEXTON:

Q. What would you have to do with him in that case?—A. Well, he would be part of the messenger force.

Q. If he was employed by a committee and you had nothing at all to do in employing him?—A. If he was a messenger appointed to take care of a committee-room, I would have to come in communication with him constantly, and I would feel that I had authority over him.

By Mr. COX:

Q. You would have to intrust property to him, wouldn't you?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. SEXTON:

Q. Suppose a committee should employ a half a dozen men to perform service, would you still take control of them all?—A. If they were put into positions where I was compelled to come in contact with them and where they were to have control of anything for which I was responsible, I certainly would not permit them to occupy those positions unless they were amenable to me.

Q. Then you assume that the Doorkeeper and the assistant doorkeeper have control of all the men who are laboring and taking care of rooms here?—A. I am speaking of the Doorkeeper, not the assistant. I do consider that the Doorkeeper has control of all those that have anything to do with property of which he is the custodian.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do you not rather mean that the Doorkeeper is responsible for those under him?—A. Yes, sir; he is; and, therefore, if a man is placed in such a position as I have been asked about, the Doorkeeper must have some control over that man or else the property for which he is responsible may disappear with impunity, and the Doorkeeper will have to pay for it.

Q. Then if a committee appointed a man, and you felt that he was a dangerous man, you would go to the committee about it?—A. Yes, sir; I would protest against it.

Q. But until you felt that there was danger, you would regard the will of the committee?—A. Yes, sir; I would think they knew what their needs were.

Q. Mr. Sexton asked you whether if a committee appointed six or eight men you would still claim control of them. If you learned that

they had appointed such a large number, that would cause you to pay more particular attention to the case than if the appointment were of a single man?—A. Certainly; in such a case I would inquire very diligently what they were doing with such a number of men.

By Mr. SEXTON:

Q. When men are appointed by committees, and not by you, where do they get their money?—A. If I were Doorkeeper I certainly would not make any appropriation for such men on the roll. I would expect the committees that appointed them to look after them.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Heretofore, has it not been the custom, where a committee have had a man specially in their employ, to provide for his pay by resolution?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. If the chairman of a committee selected a man to remain in the committee-room, would you consider it that man's duty to report daily to you, as my order required, or to myself either? Would you consider that he was under our orders, or would you consider that he was under the order of the chairman of the committee?—A. If I were the Doorkeeper of the House I would hold that he was under my order. If a committee should place a man in a position whereby he would have control of property for which I was responsible, that man should be subject to my orders.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Do you know now at this time of men acting as messengers or laborers in the House of Representatives who have not been appointed by the Doorkeeper, but who are doing such duty by some other person's appointment? If so, who are those men?—A. I know that there is a gentleman named Reed who has been at the room of the Committee on Pacific Railroads, and I have understood that he was there by direction of the chairman, though I have not been so informed by the chairman.

Q. Is he one of the Doorkeeper's appointments?—A. He is not.

Q. Colonel Polk has not appointed him?—A. No, sir.

Q. That is one; what other is there?—A. There is a gentleman named Fellows, who is attending to a room occupied by the Territorial Delegates, acting as their clerk and messenger.

Q. He is not one of your employés, appointed by the Doorkeeper and reporting to you by Colonel Polk's direction?—A. No, sir; he is not. Mr. Maginnis, of the Territorial Delegates, has spoken to me in regard to Mr. Fellows, and so have other parties, and Mr. Fellows and I have had conversations, and he is there with the distinct understanding that he has no claim on the Doorkeeper's department, and is not to have any. Unless appropriation is made at the instance of the Territorial Delegates for his pay, he is not to receive any compensation.

Q. Then he is simply speculating upon the chances of a resolution being passed providing for his pay?—A. I don't know about "speculating," but that is his expectation, that provision will be made for him, and the resolution making it is now before the Committee on Accounts.

Q. What other case is there?—A. I don't know of any other one.

By Mr. SEXTON:

Q. How about the Military Committee?—A. O, yes; I have already referred to old man Hicks. He has been there, and is there now. He was there during the second session of the Forty-fourth Congress. I found him there when I went on duty, and he came to me and asked me

if I could put him on the roll, and I told him no; that the roll was full. General Banning spoke to me on the subject, and I had several conversations with Mr. Hicks, and I told him that the only hope he had of receiving anything was to have provision made in the same way as last year. I told him that it was possible that he might be paid for his labor, and that as he had discharged the duty for the committee I would go with him at any time to the Committee of Accounts and state the character of his service, and that I was anxious that General Banning should accompany me when I did go.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. Have you mentioned the Committee on Foreign Affairs?—A. I don't know anything about that.

Q. Is there a messenger there?—A. I don't know the fact.

Q. Is there a man claiming to be a messenger and assistant clerk to the Committee on Foreign Affairs?—A. I have heard that there is, but I have not had any talk with him.

Q. Who sweeps and cleans that room?—A. Mr. Patton, one of the regular messengers; at least I have assigned him to duty there, and he has reported to me that he makes the fires and sweeps the room.

Q. If there is any other person there than the regular messenger, you take no cognizance of him?—A. No, sir; I do not know officially that he is there, but I have heard that there is one.

Q. Do you know the man personally who is said to be there?—A. Very slightly indeed.

Q. Before he went there where was he employed?—A. At the room of the Committee on Appropriations.

Q. But you say you have no knowledge of him at all as one of the employés under the Doorkeeper?—A. I have no knowledge of him.

Q. Do you know of any others in the same situation?—A. I cannot recall any others unless my attention is directed to them.

Q. What are the names of the men in the cloak-rooms?—A. I don't know their names; I think one is Cook Nickens, and another is Thomas, and one, or may be two, named Hall.

Q. How do they get on the floor of the House?—A. I cannot give any explanation of that other than that the necessities of the House require them.

Q. But you told me that you did not give any passes to the floor?—A. I do not.

Q. You don't know how those men get in?—A. No, sir; only that they walk in, being passively recognized.

Q. If they are admitted by your subordinate doorkeepers, are or are not those subordinates obeying your orders in admitting them?—A. I spoke to the Speaker of the House in regard to those men in the cloak-rooms, and his remark was, "I suppose that they will have to continue to pass in." I also called his attention to the fact that the pages were not recognized under the rule, and he said that they too were a necessity.

Q. The pages are recognized by law, are they not, when the proper number is appointed?—A. Yes, sir, they are.

Q. But those other men are not?—A. No, sir, I don't think they are.

Q. Then, so far as the organization of the House is concerned, they are mere strangers who are permitted to go in by somebody's sufferance?—A. Yes, sir; but it has been the practice a long time. I thought of that matter and called the Speaker's attention to it, as I have stated.

Q. What I want to know is whether the messengers at the doors are

disobeying the orders of the Doorkeeper, or whether, after all, Colonel Polk and you have taken the responsibility of letting those men in?—A. I guess the responsibility rests on the Doorkeeper's department for letting them in, in connection with what I have stated about my consultation with the Speaker.

Q. I am not questioning the necessity of it; I am only trying to get at the actual facts. Now are there any others?—A. There are parties connected with the library.

Q. You do not know anything about the pay of those cloak-room men?—A. No, sir; nothing at all.

Q. They also, if paid at all, must be paid by resolution?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. SEXTON:

Q. Do you refer to the colored men there?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. COX:

Q. They have been allowed for years to have barber's chairs there for the convenience of members?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has there been any arrangement or agreement about it beyond suffering that to continue there which was there before?—A. That is all.

By Mr. SEXTON:

Q. Speaking of their compensation, do they get any pay beyond what is contributed for their services there?—A. They do not get any pay now, but they have been paid regularly every session at the close of the session.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Were or were not those men paid on the laborers' roll in October?—A. That I am not able to say. There are five on each side.

Q. These men who have been working under Mr. Jordan as substitutes for laborers, have had, of course, the handling and control of government property while at work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that with the consent of the Doorkeeper's department?—A. Yes, sir; with the understanding that the employés must not select any men to do their work, unless they receive the approbation of the Doorkeeper.

Q. Apart from substitutes, are you able to tell the number of men making it their daily employment to be busy about the House of Representatives and so employed now, this very day, who are not on any authorized roll?—A. Do you mean those who are discharging some duty, doing something about the House?

Q. Yes.—A. In addition to those we have already spoken of?

Q. Yes.—A. Unless my attention is called to some one else, I do not recollect any others.

By Mr. PUGH:

Q. Have not the Committee on the District of Columbia a messenger?—A. I do not know as to their having anybody further than as I have stated my interview with Mr. Sullivan, and his admission that he was not in the employ of the Doorkeeper.

Q. How is it as to the Committee on Manufactures?—A. There is no one there to my knowledge.

Q. Then there are five or six unauthorized men actually doing duty here and allowed to go into the rooms and act as messengers, and they have keys to the doors also?—A. I presume so.

Q. And you say there are ten in the cloak-rooms, colored men?—A Yes, sir.

Q. Besides those fifteen, think and tell us whether there are any other persons whatever who are recognized as having any duty to do about the House under any hope of pay or reward?—A. If there is any other I do not know it. I cannot call any other to mind.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. If this committee, or if I, as the chairman of it, with the consent of the committee, should tell you that I had a private secretary whom I wanted to occupy this room, would you take it for granted that that was the fact?—A. I would.

Q. Would you not allow him to come in here at all times?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And if he chose to clean up this room you would allow him to do it, but you would not consider that you were responsible for his pay in any way, or would you take the chances?—A. I would let the committee take the chances as to his pay. If you were to say to me, "Mr Donavin, I have a private secretary here, Mr. so and so," I would certainly consider that that private secretary had a right to go wherever you desired him.

Q. Are there any private secretaries of chairmen of committees that do go into their rooms in that way?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You said something about the pages not being allowed on the floor? You mean that there is nothing in the rule that expressly gives them the right?—A. There is nothing in the rule; they are there by sufferance.

Q. But you allow them to go in as a matter of course?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the same way in regard to employés in the Library?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the same with regard to those ten laborers in the cloak-rooms?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have allowed them to go in in accordance with immemorial custom?—A. Yes, sir; immemorial custom, and the necessities of the House.

Q. You have consulted the Speaker with regard to them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That consultation was with regard to the construction of the rule, was it not?—A. It was; I was very anxious to carry out this rule in its spirit certainly, and, as far as possible, in its letter, and I consulted the Speaker in regard to the matter. For instance, Mr. Adams is the Clerk of the House, and he has employés who frequently have business with the members, but none of them are admitted on the floor. Mr. Green Adams, his chief clerk, is not admitted on the floor under the rule, and I would not permit him upon the floor until I had gone myself and made application to the person in charge of the cards of admission, stating to him that Mr. Green Adams was an ex-member of Congress, and in that capacity was entitled to the floor, and Mr. Adams went and signed the register and received his card, and he goes upon the floor now as an ex-member of Congress. Mr. Baker also has frequent occasion to communicate with members, but he is not admitted to the floor. He comes to my door and asks to see a member, but I have never admitted him save on one occasion, and then it was because the member could not come out. My idea was that this rule was intended not to obstruct the business of the House, but to advance it. In this case Mr. Stephens asked for Mr. Baker; Mr. Baker presented himself at my

door. Mr. Stephens is in such a physical condition that he cannot go any distance to see parties; but before admitting Mr. Baker I went up to the Speaker and told him that Mr. Baker was at the door, at the request of Mr. Stephens, and I asked if I should admit him, saying I thought he ought to be admitted. The Speaker said he did not come within the rule. "No," said I, "he does not, but Mr. Stephens's physical condition is such that he is not able to go out to see parties." The Speaker nodded his head and I turned around and passed Mr. Baker in to see Mr. Stephens.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Questions have been asked you about admitting private secretaries by courtesy, but these men that we have named here were not private secretaries, they were acting as messengers, and you know that they expected to be paid as public employés, do you not?—A. Most assuredly.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. You spoke about Mr. Hicks, who is at the Military Committee room; what do you know about his being interested in a bill before Congress, and consequently disqualified under the rule to serve as a messenger?—A. The fact is, I look upon Mr. Hicks as a simple-hearted old man. He thinks the government owes him a half million of dollars. Some person told me that he had a claim, and I asked him one day what his claim was, and he said, "Yes, the United States Government owes me a half-million of dollars." Said I, "What for?" Said he, "I ran a ram down the Mississippi"; and he went on to detail what he had done, and according to his story it was a very perilous adventure. He said the commander of the boat told him he would give him a half-million dollars if he would run the blockade. I do not wish to be understood as seeking to prejudice any interest that that old man may have, because if he performed the service that he says he did I would be the last man in the world to put a straw in his way.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. He has no claim before this House?—A. None at all that I know of; and then, of course, the amount of the claim, a half million dollars, was such that I just dismissed it as a fiction of the old man's mind.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. Examine the paper I now hand you and state what it is?—A. These are the rules of the Doorkeeper's department, prepared by Mr. Coryell, under the direction of Colonel Polk, I think.

Q. Were those rules adopted by the Doorkeeper's department?—A. They were, on the 1st day of November, 1877.

Mr. Hanna offered the rules in evidence and they were read, as follows:

Special orders to employés in the Doorkeeper's Department, House of Representatives.

1. Messengers and pages must report daily (Sundays excepted) at the assistant doorkeeper's desk in the hall of the House at 10 a. m.
2. Failure on account of sickness must be promptly reported.
3. Messengers in charge of committee-rooms will be required to perform all the service appertaining to their positions.
4. Hiring of outside parties to perform any duties in committee-rooms will not be permitted, and all pass-keys in possession of such parties must be taken up.
5. In no case will any one be admitted to any committee-room by the messenger in charge when the committee is not in session, other than the members of the committee, their clerk, or an authorized officer of the House.
6. A memorandum of all property in the committee-rooms, for which the Doorkeeper

is liable, will be furnished the messengers in charge, and they will be held responsible for all losses not reported to the Doorkeeper immediately after discovery.

7. All employés are expected to deport themselves as *gentlemen* off as well as on duty.

8. Absence from duty, without the written consent of the Doorkeeper (sickness excepted) will meet with prompt dismissal.

9. Neglect to pay board bills, or bills for the necessaries of life, contracted while holding positions under me, will not be tolerated.

10. The duties of laborer are in the Capitol, and they must report to the janitor daily at 7 a. m. A portion of the force will be required (in turn) for Sunday duty, who will be designated weekly by the janitor.

11. The hours for duty will be fixed by the order of the Doorkeeper to the janitor, and any laborer leaving the Capitol within the hours prescribed without permission will be promptly discharged.

12. Neglect of duty or refusal to obey orders, on the part of any laborer, will be reported to the Doorkeeper by the janitor.

13. Loud talking, whistling, or other noise, while passing through the halls of the building, is positively forbidden.

14. Waste paper of all descriptions must be carefully preserved, and shall be deposited in a store-room designated for the purpose. This order will apply to all offices under the Doorkeeper, and the heads of such departments will see that this order is rigidly enforced.

15. All employés of the Doorkeeper's department are required to keep off the floor of the House and out of the galleries, except those on duty there.

16. No lobbying for or against a measure before Congress by the employés of the Doorkeeper's department will be tolerated.

JOHN W. POLK,
Doorkeeper, House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November* 1, 1877.

Q. Speaking about the number of pages and the twenty-eight regular pages during November, were there not a great many others that were sworn in at that time?—A. Yes, sir; they were sworn in at different times along through the month.

Q. State whether or not Mr. Sullivan ever told you that he did not rely upon the Doorkeeper for his pay?—A. Mr. Sullivan, in an interview I had with him immediately after the reassembling of Congress after the holiday recess, told me distinctly that he was not on the Doorkeeper's roll, and did not expect to be, but that he was acting under the direction of the committee.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Do you remember my directing you during the recess, some time before Congress reassembled, to go to Cook Nickens, the barber on one side, and to Thomas on the other, and to say anything to them?—A. I do.

Q. What did I tell you to say to them?—A. You directed me to go immediately after the adjournment of Congress for the holiday recess, and say to them that they were not on the rolls of the Doorkeeper's department, and that they must not expect to receive any compensation for their services; that if they expected anything of that kind they would have to vacate their places, and leave the building; but that if, on the contrary, they were willing to depend for compensation upon the House, as they had done in the past, they could remain on duty. I drew up a little paper, wherein I set forth this acknowledgment on their part. Thomas was here and signed it. Nickens was not here and I did not see him, but I reported the matter to you and you stated to me that you had written to Nickens.

Q. There has been a good deal said about those men coming in on the floor; is it not a fact that they are here long after Congress adjourns cleaning up the hall in the evening?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When they leave the building who locks up the hall?—A. Before they leave the building all the doors leading to the floors of the House

are locked. Mr. Chauncey attends to that. I remain usually until all members of Congress have left, and Mr. Chauncey remains until such time as he thinks it proper for him to leave. He locks the doors. To each of those barber-shops there is a window with a lock, and the barbers go out through that window when they leave. I come to this building in the morning between 7 and 8 o'clock, usually about half-past seven, and I have never failed to find this colored force at work on my arrival. They tell me that they commence work at the very earliest dawn, and that is especially true when there is a late session of the House, for it is not considered that they have a right to burn gas to clean up the hall; the engineer turns the gas off. I remain in the building unless I am sent out for something (which has occurred but once), until Congress adjourns, and for half or three-quarters of an hour after that, and those men are here all the time. They pass in and out by the window much oftener than by the doors; indeed, I have never seen one of them going by the door.

Q. Do you know whether an order has been issued to the barbers on either side to permit no one to pass through the window except their own employés?—A. Such an order has been issued, and I think they rigidly observe it. I do not believe that on either side they have admitted any prohibited person through the window since that rule was established.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. How do you know when any of your men are sick or absent?—A. I have made it a rule to inquire diligently in regard to the force. I first look at my page force, and if I miss a face, when the boy comes afterward, I make inquiry why he is late. If he has a good excuse, I say nothing, but if he has not I make some remark to remind him that he should have been here in time. I watch my messenger force closely, the men who have charge of the doors, and Mr. Jordan has instructions that if any laborer is absent he shall report the fact to me, so that I may discover the reason of his absence. I know every day who is sick and who is absent and what is the occasion of the absence. Frequently, if a man asks me for leave of absence, I inquire the character of his business and whether it is of such an urgent nature that he must absent himself. Yesterday a man asked for leave, and I refused it because I did not think I could spare him. These men come regularly every morning and report themselves, but lately I have not been able to be all the time at my desk. I have had other matters that commanded my attention.

Q. You stated that during October you did not perform the duties of assistant doorkeeper, but that they were performed by Mr. Keightly?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who drew the pay for that service?—A. Mr. Keightly.

Q. Did you draw any pay for that month of October?—A. I did not.

Q. Why did not you enter immediately upon your duties after you were appointed?—A. I assigned reasons yesterday for that, in reference to Mr. Keightly; and also I was anxious to familiarize myself with the duties connected with the entire department, and during those fifteen days I did, to a great extent, familiarize myself with all its duties. Then, too, Colonel Polk, besieged as he was, needed me continually at his side and I was with him, assisting him in organizing the force.

Q. What have you to say as to the increased duties, responsibilities, and vexations put upon him at that time?—A. As I stated before, they were extremely heavy. They were distracting in character. He was

besieged under all circumstances, and in every place, and he was so pressed and annoyed that I thought it my duty to be with him and help him all I could.

Q. You have been asked a great many questions about the necessity for the appointment of a greater force than that authorized by law, and the reasons why Colonel Polk appointed that extra force; state all that you know with reference to Colonel Polk's convictions in respect to that matter, the clamor that pressed upon him, and any other influences that you know of, with a view to getting at the true state of facts at that time.—A. Well, Colonel Polk was new to the position, and the demands that were made on the department were such that they could not be met with the force that we had. Then again we were informed that the Doorkeeper's force had formerly been larger; that the duties of the department could not be performed by the force allowed; and we examined the appropriation bill wherein provision was made for the Doorkeeper's force, and made a comparison between the force used for the same work on the Senate side of the Capitol and that allowed here. Indeed, we exhausted all the sources of information that we could reach in the effort to discover what was needed and what it would be legitimate to do. We made comparative statements of the expenditures of the House and Senate, for the benefit of the House and also for the benefit of the Committee on Appropriations, which committee received a copy of those statements.

Q. Were those statements drawn from the appropriation bill?—A. From the appropriation bill, and also from the letter of the Secretary, and from everything that would give us any information.

Q. [Handing witness a paper.] Are these the papers you allude to?—A. Yes, sir, this is one of them. It is in the handwriting of Mr. Coryell. The other is a summary that I drew up; it is in my handwriting.

Q. Did you assist Colonel Polk in making those calculations and deductions from the appropriation bills?—A. I did.

Mr. Hanna proposed to read in evidence the papers identified by the witness, the first being a comparative statement of the force employed in the performance of the duties of the Doorkeeper's department in the House and in the Senate respectively, and of the cost of the same.

Mr. Cox objected to putting upon the record any statement in regard to the Senate force or its organization, on the ground that it would be or would tend to a breach of privilege. After discussion, the committee excluded the statement in regard to the Senate organization.

Mr. Hanna took exception to the ruling, on the ground that Mr. Polk was entitled to show the motives which actuated him in appointing a force in excess of that allowed by law; there being a wide difference between a violation of law from a good motive and a violation of it from a bad motive.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. You said awhile ago that you wished to make a statement with regard to the pages; what is the age of the youngest page that you know of on the floor?—A. I think it is thirteen years; indeed, I believe we have some younger than that.

Q. What is the age of the oldest?—A. From nineteen to twenty.

Q. What is the average age?—A. I should say fifteen and a half or sixteen.

Q. Are you confident of that?—A. Yes, sir; those boys are older than they look.

Mr. Cox. They don't look to me as though they were over twelve.

The WITNESS. Well, sir, the youngest boy there, as he tells me, is twelve years old, and some of the small ones are over fifteen.

Q. Then they must be very imperfectly grown.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; they are.

Mr. COX. That bears directly on the question of their capacity to do the work.

By Mr. COX:

Q. What work are they required to do?—A. They are required to come here at 9 o'clock, when they go to the document-room, and there they work hard and steadily until 11 o'clock, just as fast as their little hands can move, handling bills.

Q. That is not the work of every day, distributing bills?—A. Yes, sir; it is the exception not to have that work to do. Then they come over to the hall and go to work filing the Records for the members; a large majority of the members have their Records filed. Then the members begin gathering in, and the boys have to wait on them. Then the session commences at 12 o'clock. There are twenty-eight pages on the roll, but they are not all on the floor, for the reason that they have other duties; two of them carry the mail; there is one waiting on the members' gallery to bring down cards from members families; there is one at the ladies' gallery on the other side, and there is one to each of the doors to bring in cards, and also one assigned to the reception-room. That takes off nine of the twenty-eight for special duty. Then members send pages out constantly. I have sometimes had as many as eight out at one time, sent out by members, and the balance is all that is left for service on the floor. And those boys don't walk to their duties, they run to them. I watch them closely, and I believe I am stating the real condition of affairs when I say here that there is not a single boy among them who is in as good health to-day as the day he went on. This morning I have four on the sick-list, and by 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon the little fellows sink down exhausted. I tell you there are not enough pages to perform the duties of the House. When you expect twenty-eight boys to perform that kind of service for three hundred men you expect what cannot be done, and especially when the boys are taken off for other services as the pages are. The outlay for the fare of pages sent out on errands in the city is about forty cents per day. I pay that fare for them; it has been the custom. I have called the attention of the Committee of Accounts to it, and while they say that the custom is a wrong one they have directed me to continue it.

Q. What do you mean? Where are they sent?—A. They are sent everywhere in the city. One member forgets his keys at home; another forgets his glasses; another wishes to send a note to his family, and so on. Indeed, the demands on the force are so numerous that instead of twenty-eight pages I don't really have more than fourteen to do duty on the floor.

Q. Is it part of their duty to run errands in that way?—A. No, sir; but it is the custom. Two weeks ago I represented this condition of affairs to the Committee of Accounts, and urged them to make provision for the performance of this duty. I told them how the health of the boys suffered, and they directed me to draw up a petition and send it in. I did draw up a petition, setting forth the facts of the case, and I sent it in, and asked them to act upon it.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. About how many pages do you consider necessary on each side for the performance of the service during the session of the House?--

A. I think that when one boy waits on ten members he has got as much as he can do. Frequently now there are spaces of five or ten minutes when I haven't got a page at my command. Mr. Chauncey will testify that he is constantly doing page-work, and I am continually going off myself in answer to the clapping of members.

Q. Part of the work of the pages is going to the libraries for books?—A. Yes, sir; going everywhere—to the library, to the document-room, to the Senate, to the post-office.

Q. Are not some of them in the post-office directing speeches for members?—A. Not to my knowledge. I don't permit any boy to direct a speech during the session of the House. I tell them that if a member desires to make an arrangement with them whereby they can make a little extra money by doing some service for the member, I have no objection, but I have forbidden them to accept presents or money from members unless they first come to me and report that they have been offered so and so, and then, if I think the matter right, I permit them to accept, but not otherwise. I don't allow the boys to besiege members for stationery, pens, pencils, or anything of that kind. They are good, faithful, intelligent boys, and they are working harder than any boys ought to work, and I don't believe that there is a gentleman sitting around this table that would permit his own son to work as those boys have to work, if he knew it.

By Mr. COX:

Q. The wages paid those boys would secure the services of able-bodied men anywhere in the country, would it not?—A. Yes, sir; and yet the Committee on Appropriations objected to the size of the boys, and said that we must keep the large boys off the floor; that they had no business there; that it was difficult to distinguish them from the members a short distance away.

Q. They all have badges?—A. Yes, sir; but that is only recently. I am satisfied that the rule ought to be adopted that the boys should be at least 15 years of age and not over 17; then they would be able to stand the work.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. In running about the floor, where quickness and rapidity of motion is required, don't the small boys, do better than large ones?—A. They do.

Q. Then, for the mere floor-duties of a page, the small ones are better?—A. Yes, sir; boys about fifteen are the best.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. Is there not some law that a boy over sixteen is not eligible as a page?—A. I don't know of any such law.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. You didn't mean to say, awhile ago, that fifteen pages on each side of the floor is enough for the entire force of pages?—A. No; I said that was enough for the floor-work alone. Then there must be a riding-page, a telegraph-page, two mail-pages, and pages for the doors.

By Mr. JAMES:

Q. About forty pages altogether?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. That is your judgment, based upon your experience?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are the youngest boys on the floor, or those among the youngest deficient now in the performance of their duties?—A. No, sir; they are

not deficient, only that they cannot stand the work. They sink under their duties. They come up to me in the afternoon, and I can see in their faces that they are exhausted before they ask me for leave to go. I am compelled, almost daily, before the work is done, to permit some boy to go home who tells me that he is worn-out or sick, and it is evident to me that he is so.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, *February* 28, 1878.

JOHN W. POLK recalled and further examined.

By Mr. HANNA:

Question. Something has been said about a memorandum-book mentioned in Mr. Donavin's testimony, and about suggestions in that book made by Mr. Coryell. State the facts about that.—A. Shall I read them.

Q. State the facts in your own way.—A. I find in this memorandum-book, kept by Mr. Coryell, this: "Get reports from different departments of every man doing duty; superintendent in galleries, halls, and hall-corridors, basement, and lower floor; Fletcher's office, committee-rooms, and janitor." I have nothing to say about that except that these were Mr. Coryell's own suggestions to me. I found him in the office, and he was supposed to be familiar with all its duties, and I listened to all his suggestions.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Is there any date to that?—A. Yes, sir; it is marked December 1st, on the margin, at the top of the page, and I suppose all below comes under that date.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. Tell the committee about your daughter being employed by you as a clerk and your son as a page?—A. All there is about it is that my daughter did the work, and worked for a longer time than she was paid for. My son has been continuously at work since about the 1st of December. He has worked two months and a half, in my office, without any pay at all, and the two together have received—that is, my daughter has received—one month and twelve day's pay. She did all my work that I did not do myself. That is all there is of it. I considered that having both in my service, one of them was entitled to some pay.

Q. What kind of work did Miss Polk do?—A. She answered a great many letters, copied a great many letters, filed away letters, wrote up the rolls, &c.

Q. Official letters?—A. O, yes, official letters. I always write my own private letters.

Q. Then it was the work of your department and of your office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the necessity of such work being done?—A. Of course I cannot do it myself, having all the time other duties to attend to. I could not do it without a great deal of labor at night. I was always busy myself, and I needed this assistance. Another thing was, I had not made up my mind whom I would select as a clerk. I wanted to suit myself, and I knew that I could trust my own child to do my work in the mean time; she is entirely competent. That is all I have to say on that subject.

Q. Have you anything more to say about messengers employing

others to clean up their committee-rooms? State generally, under that head, whatever occurs to you.—A. I have this to say about that: I found, from all the information I could get, that it had been a practice here, but inasmuch as there was some property missed from the committee-rooms and a great deal of complaint was made by members of Congress and others about losing penknives and other articles, I thought it was best not to have any strangers in there, so I issued an order that the messengers should do all the work themselves; but I did give the permission that if they would kick their spittoons outside of thedoors they might have them cleaned by others. I did not intend that any one should have pass-keys to committee-rooms except those authorized. I have been so absorbed with other matters that I was not aware of the extent to which this practice had gone under me until I heard the evidence here. I did not intend that it should grow to any such extent, and am anxious to break it up. As to the laborers employing substitutes, we tried every way to stop that. I never heard of this man Henderson having a substitute until I heard it here in the testimony. He is a negro man fron Louisiana; I used him a long time as doorkeeper at the ladies reception-room, and I required him to clean up that room and also the reporters' room, and I supposed he was at that duty, but in the change of the force, I think, I directed that he should be sent to the gallery to clean it up, and I never knew that he had a substitute. The fact is that the laborers do most of their work after the adjournment; I leave the house at adjournment; and also in the morning before I come here. I have trusted that to the janitor's and Mr. Donavin's joint supervision, but Mr. Donavin is very much occupied, and it is really the business of the janitor to attend to that.

Q. Has that work been properly done?—A. I have never heard any complaint whatever.

Q. You have heretofore stated that when the House of Representatives made provision for the appointment of the extra force you made out the roll, with the term of service, and the amount due each employé, which roll you rendered to the Committee of Accounts; have you that roll now at your command?—A. The roll that was made out finally is in the custody of the Clerk. I made out a roll which I took to the Committee of Accounts, and that, I suppose, is on file. From the best data that I could get I made a list of the names. I have already stated that; I think it was the very day on which the resolution was reported to the House from the Committee of Accounts, asking the House to authorize the payment of this $3,840. I carried a roll to that committee upon which I had made the estimate of the money required, I do not think it reached quite that amount, and upon that roll I fixed the amount due each employé, the messengers being all thousand-dollar session-messengers, the laborers at $60 per month, and the pages at $2.50 a day. I was there with that roll, supposing that they would need it before they introduced the resolution. The members were seated around the table, Mr. Blair, General Chalmers, Mr. Roberts, and Mr. McMahon. Mr. Boyd was absent. I handed this roll to the two gentlemen who were at my end of the table; the others were preparing the resolution. It was not discussed in any way whatever. The committee took my statement of the amount. That roll was left that same day with the clerk of the Committee of Accounts. Subsequently we went over the whole thing after the resolution had passed, and the committee had a meeting and agreed to fix up the roll to pay these men, which I have testified to fully already, I believe. That roll on which the Clerk was authorized to pay is now *in his office*, and I left a request there

this morning that as soon as Mr. Voorhees came in he would bring it down. I suppose that the original roll is in the hands of the clerk of the committee. I have a list of the number of persons and the names on that roll, which I believe to be correct except as to the date and the period of employment; that must be obtained from the oaths of office. The other roll shows that, however.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. How was that which you have there made?—A. I made this myself since this investigation began, from data that I had. I think that the roll they have will correspond with this except as to persons who were added afterwards by the consent of the Committee of Accounts.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. The Committee of Accounts did add more persons afterward?—A. Yes, sir; they authorized me to write in some names. Within the last twenty days there has been one name added by authority of the Committee of Accounts, and I think the appropriation is not yet absorbed? I think it will be found that there is an unexpended balance of $30 or $40.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. The names added are the names of men who did work at that time?—A. O, yes, sir; I certified to that fact myself. I did not know them at the time, but I found out afterward from evidence that they had done service and I certified the roll. The men kept dropping in from time to time. Resolutions had been introduced in the House by members to pay certain of these men, and the purpose of the Committee of Accounts, and my own purpose, was to try to close up everything of that kind.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. This is a list of the extra messengers employed by the Doorkeepe and of the States to which they were credited?—A. Yes, sir; I put down the States there, but that I did not put on the original roll.

Q. And to this list the Committee of Accounts, revising it, added some names?—A. Yes, sir; there must have been ten or eleven names added.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. This list is one that you have made from data in your possession since this investigation began, I understand?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you do not mean to say that this is the one on which the Committee of Accounts acted early in December?—A. Not at all, sir. I promised to give you a list the other day, and this is it. That original roll upon which they acted I left with the Committee of Accounts, and the roll that they certified and approved for the Clerk to pay on is now in possession of the Clerk. I will explain again: After that roll was made up and approved by the chairman of the Committee of Accounts it was ascertained that two page boys had been put down who had been paid on the regular roll for November. They had to be taken off, and that made a mutilation of the roll. Then my recollection is, from time to time, that others came in with claims for pay, and some that I had never authorized to do any duty, but who, we found, had actually done duty, and the conclusion reached by the Committee of Accounts and myself was that the House would be vexed with resolutions for the payment of these men, and that we had better clear up the whole thing as well as we could; so I went to work myself and ascertained

who really had done service besides those that had been authorized by me.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do you mean by that that the Committee of Accounts authorized the payment of persons who had been doing work without any authority from your office?—A. I certified the rolls. I went to work to hunt up those persons that had been actually doing service in the Doorkeeper's department, but without appointment by me.

Q. Without appointment, but under some sort of authority from you or from your subordinates. Had those persons actually gone to work without any shadow of authority, and did you afterward put them on the roll?—A. Yes, sir; that was so in some cases, but you will find that resolutions had been offered paying some of those men who had done work. In the confusion of the time I had not had an opportunity to make the acquaintance of all the employés, and I didn't know them one from another. I had given the places to the delegations and they had named the persons.

Q. Those persons named by the delegations had authority from your department, although you did not know who they were?—A. Well, these persons that I speak of had been permitted to remain and do the work. I think there were more pages of that class than any others.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. In your testimony the other day relative to the necessities for an extra force you said that you had a letter from the Clerk or the assistant clerk of the House of Representatives showing the number of the extra force employed by your predecessor in office, and not authorized by law. Look on page 129 of the printed record of this investigation, and state whether the letter there printed dated December 13, 1877, and signed "C. S. Voorhees, assistant to chief clerk," is the letter to which you referred.—A. That is a copy of the same letter. The original written by Mr. Voorhees is on file here.

Q. Do you know how many days the second session of the Forty-fourth Congress lasted?—A. Ninety-two days, I think.

Q. If it is true, as stated by Mr. Voorhees in that communication, that the session for which those forty-seven persons were employed cost the government for extra service $8,959.21, and that session was ninety-two days long, what was the cost per day of that extra force?—A. I have a statement of that here. The second session of the Forty-fourth Congress was ninety-two days long. There were employed in the Doorkeeper's department for that session forty-seven extra employés, at a cost of $8,959.21, as shown by the Clerk's letter on file here. That was at the rate of $97.38 and a fraction per day. The called session of the Forty-fifth Congress was forty-eight days long. There were employed in that session and previously sixty-three persons, at a cost of $3,840, being $80 per day; $17.38 per day less than was expended for the extra employés under the Doorkeeper at the second session of the Forty-fourth Congress. Now, I have an explanation to make about that, and the next Doorkeeper after me will have the same explanation to make. This statement is taken from the Clerk's books. All this was paid out of the miscellaneous fund, under a resolution of the House, by direction of the Committee of Accounts, of course. The Forty-fourth Congress would probably last until the beginning of the next Congress, or certainly until the 30th of June, the appropriations being made up to that time. These men were paid under resolutions passed by the Forty-fourth Congress before its adjournment, but part of these men may have gone back

beyond that session of the Forty-fourth Congess; I do not know about that; but I know this fact, that aside from this $3,840 appropriated to pay my extra force there was appropriated on the same day $3,100 to pay employés who had held over during the summer. The Record shows that. Therefore it is not certain that all these men who were paid out of that aggregate sum of $8,959.21 were actually employed for that ninety-two days' session, and it will be found that to pay up the expenses of the Forty-fourth Congress, the men that held over and that did work under the Doorkeeper's department until I came in, required quite a large sum. A good many, I think, have been paid by special resolution, besides those ten or twelve negro laborers that have been spoken of here, and it runs along in that way, so that it is hard to discriminate. However, the fact about my extra employés for that forty-eight days' session is that they cost $3,840, less whatever unexpended balance there may remain.

Q. This $3,840 was appropriated to pay that extra force; how many persons were included in that settlement that were not on the extra force? —A. I do not know positively until I see that roll, but I think there were certainly ten or eleven.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. What do you mean by that?—A. I mean this: There are sixty-three persons paid on this roll, extra force employed by me at the called session of the Forty-fifth Congress. The question asked me is, how many over and above the number that I really authorized and that were sworn in and set to work have been paid out of that fund.

Q. Do you mean people that did not do any work at all?—A. I testified a little while ago how I came to make up the roll.

Mr. HANNA. I mean those employés that had claims against Congress before that time. There are a great many persons that the Committee of Accounts provided for in that $3,840 outside of the sixty-three persons on the extra roll.

The WITNESS. Some; not a great many.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. How many?—A. I cannot state until I see the roll. I speak of persons who really did service in the Forty-fifth Congress. I will not be positive that there were allowances made for persons who claimed that they were on duty from the 1st of October. I am talking about the men that did work after I came into office.

Q. Do you remember at what session it was that the electoral count was made, by which Mr. Hayes was made President?—A. Yes, sir; we all remember that. It was the second session of the Forty-fourth Congress.

Q. Do you know anything of a large number of extra men having been employed by the Sergeant-at Arms during that time?—A. Yes, sir; special policemen.

Q. Was that extra force employed by the Sergeant-at-Arms during the same time that the forty-seven extra persons were employed by the Doorkeeper, as set forth in the Clerk's letter which is in evidence here?—A. Undoubtedly, it must have been at the same time; they were both at that session of the Forty-fourth Congress.

Q. During the called session, why did you deem it necessary to employ an extra force, that is, a force not authorized by law, considering alongside of that proposition the fact that you do now get along substantially with the force fixed by law?—A. The first thing I have to say *is that I was entirely* ignorant in the matter. I have been enough

about Congress to know something about it, but I must say that I was entirely ignorant at first. I thought I knew about it, but I didn't. From some causes which I cannot explain, probably the hard times was one, there had collected here a large number of persons, not less than a thousand, I should say, who expected places in the Doorkeeper's department. A good many constituents had followed their members to Washington. The old employés themselves were very loth to give up their positions, and of course their friends did their best to keep them in. There were hundreds of applications, many of them written, and some of them making the most piteous appeals. Many letters were written to me stating that the support of whole families depended upon getting employment for this one or that one under the Doorkeeper; the members of the House themselves were anxious, of course, to get appointments for their friends and constituents, and a number of Senators, probably twenty, were also pressing applications upon the Doorkeeper's department. The clergy, the Sunday-school people, the charitable organizations, many prominent charitable ladies of the city, and others, were constantly around besetting me for these appointments. I was really in constant torture. I could not go into my office for relief; it was the same there. Sometimes ladies were so numerous there that you could hardly find standing-room. If I walked into the corridors it was the same; if I went on the street it was the same; if I went to my room it was the same. I dodged around from one place to another, but some way or other they smoked me out every place I went, and I was really so wearied, physically and mentally, that I was almost unfit for business. I found from examination that heretofore there had always been an extra force, more or less, employed in the Doorkeeper's department. I found that in the Forty-third Congress they had a large number of employés in the folding-room that they could use as folders or as extra messengers or laborers, as the case might require.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. Were those men in the folding-room allowed by law?—A. They were then, and drawing salaries of $3.60 a day. I made a comparative statement of the force in the House and in the Senate. I found that there were 300 members in the House and 76 in the Senate, and that the proportion of employés in the Senate to the number of Senators was much greater than the proportion of employés in the House to the members. I got all these data from the appropriation bills. That was one thing that I took into consideration, and I felt that I would be justified in employing a force that I thought would be adequate. I was satisfied that the needs of the department, with all the pressure and confusion at that time, required more men. That was my honest belief, and it is still my belief. I started out by not making many appointments on the 1st of November, probably not more than fourteen or sixteen all told, but then there would come in requests, first from the chairman of one committee and then from the chairman of another, saying, "We are going to organize and have a heap of work, and we want a special messenger." I talked with several leading members about it, and they thought it was all right, that they ought to have these special messengers. So it went on in that way. I yielded first to one pressure and then to another, believing all the time that the department needed more men. It was some two weeks after the House organized before the Speaker announced his committees, so that I was not able to consult with any committee during that time. After the organization of the committees, at one of the earliest meet-

ings of the Committee on Appropriations, I addressed a letter to them through the chairman, accompanied by a paper specifying each person that had been employed by me, including the regulars as well as those whom I had employed without authority of law, and I had every reason to believe, or at least to hope, that they would act upon that communication and assent to what I had done, and provide for the force in the deficiency bill. I thought it possible, of course, that they might cut the number down somewhat in their discretion, but I supposed they would make provision. I went before them in person and explained the whole thing, but they took no action. The deficiency bill was reported without anything being said about this matter, and I was greatly surprised, and I went to the chairman and to one other member of the committee, and I remarked, "I was disappointed at your not providing, in your deficiency bill, for the payment of those men. Didn't you consider it in committee?" One member said, "I heard of it when you were there, but it was never before our committee." The chairman said that he thought he had presented it to the committee for their consideration; but any way it was passed over in that manner. When they reported the deficiency bill I found in the Record that the chairman of the Committee of Accounts offered an amendment to the bill, which of course was objected to in the interest of economy, and as new legislation it went over. Then I began to feel very anxious, and I counseled with a great many friends, members of the House, about this matter, and I draughted a bill, or helped to do it——

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. When you found that your force was greater than the law provided payment for, what was the first step you took in search of relief?—A. I went to the Committee on Appropriations with that letter.

Q. When was that?—A. The 9th of November.

Q. Where is that letter—is it in evidence here?—A. Yes, sir; it is in evidence, on pages 78 and 79 of the printed testimony. I wish to say here that the note to that letter, on page 79, stating that a portion of it is supplied from memory, applies only to the last sentence, which reads: "The amount of property which will be saved will go far toward making up the amount asked for to pay this extra help." All the rest is a correct copy of the original.

Q. When you found that the committee had made no provision, what did you then do about that extra force?—A. I let it alone along until the last of November, when I tried to get a bill passed, which was introduced by the Hon. Casey Young.

Q. What course did you take with the employés?—A. I discharged them all on the last of November.

Q. Have you a copy of the letter you sent to the employés?—A. I have.

Q. Please read it.

The witness read the letter, as follows:

Make 32 copies.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 29, 1877.

DEAR SIR: You was appointed a messenger for the session, therefore your term of office expires with the close of the called session. Provision will be made for your pay in a few days. Your reappointment depends upon the increase of the messenger force which may be granted by Congress; which question, it is hoped, will be determined in a very few days.

Yours, truly,

JNO. W. POLK,
Doorkeeper Hs. Reps.

This that I read here is the original letter which I wrote myself and gave to my clerk to make copies from, and I wrote at the top of the sheet, "Make 32 copies."

Q. When did you make that memorandum on the letter?—A. When I wrote the letter. On the back of the letter I find this indorsement: "Copy of notices sent extra messengers, and list of same." That is in Mr. Coryell's handwriting.

Q. How many of the extra employés were notified at that time?—A. I think 32. That was my direction.

Q. Who wrote the original letter and who made the copies?—A. I wrote the original myself, and I suppose that Mr. Coryell made all the copies. I do not remember that any one else had anything to do with it.

Q. Did you ever direct a letter to the heads of the Democratic delegations on the subject of the apportionment of the employés?—A. Yes, sir; I have here the original of that letter which I addressed.

Q. What is its date?—A. January 9, 1878. This is the original letter. I had a copy made from this and sent to each delegation, through its chairman, or one of its prominent members.

Q. Please read the letter.

The witness read the letter, as follows:

Copy of letter addressed to delegations.

DOORKEEPER'S OFFICE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 9, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the principle which I announced (while making my canvass for Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives) should govern me in the distribution of the offices, I herewith submit to you a list of the places apportioned each State, subject to your revision as a delegation, except as to the heads of the several departments and clerical force employed therein.

I have reserved to myself a few appointments, which I deem due me in the general distribution.

Very respectfully,

JNO. W. POLK,
Doorkeeper Ho. Reprs.

To the ——— DEMOCRATIC DELEGATION.

By Mr. PUGH:

Q. In your letter to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations you say, "With this communication I submit a paper setting forth the number and character of the force that I have employed"; is that paper in evidence in this investigation?—A. No, sir; it is not in evidence, and I do not think I can get a copy of it.

Q. Does it correspond with this paper that you have just put in evidence?—A. No, sir.

Q. Can you get that paper?—A. I don't know. It is filed with the Committee on Appropriations. I gave it to the chairman of the committee. I went there the other day and asked him for it, and he said he didn't know where it was.

Q. It showed the number and character of the force employed, and that is just what you are putting in here now?—A. No, sir. This letter was addressed to the committee on the 9th of November, after I had begun employing this extra force, and really before I had employed the whole of it, because the employment extended along through the month of November.

Q. This letter to Mr. Atkins is dated the 9th of November?—A. Yes, sir; but the list of employés is not with the letter, nor have I got it. The letter that I have just read in evidence here is dated January 9.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. Do you know Samuel H. Bell?—A. I know Mr. Bell very well.

Q. He said in his testimony that on the 1st of November he was sworn in as messenger, at $1,000 per annum, and that his commission was made out as messenger. Were those men sworn in to do any particular duty, or were they sworn in generally, and assigned to duty afterward?—A. I do not issue any commissions to any one. The employés are just sworn in to do their duties under the form of oath that is provided by law.

Q. Are those all alike?—A. All alike, except that there are some modified for persons that were engaged in rebellion or in sympathy with the rebellion.

Q. The ordinary oath and the "iron-clad" oath are the only two forms you have?—A. We have two forms that we use.

Q. Have you a copy of the oath, or can you get blank copies?—A. Yes, sir; I can easily get copies. Mr. Bell was sworn in. I don't remember the date of his oath, but I suppose it was the 1st of November, and he continued on duty until the last of November, when he received his notice, which he submitted in his testimony here, discharging him at the end of the month.

Q. When Bell went home, to whom did he apply for leave of absence and to whom did he report when he came back?—A. He has testified himself that he applied to the clerk of the committee, Mr. Stevens, and I never heard of his reporting to me when he got back.

Q. Did he apply to you for leave of absence or report to you on his return?—A. I don't remember that he did; but he and I had several conversations after his return, and there is some misapprehension about the matter. I certainly considered that Bell was not expecting me to provide for his pay. In one of those conversations he told me that the clerk of the Committee on Appropriations had informed him that the committee wished him to remain there. That committee are continuously in session if they choose, and they are entitled by law to an extra messenger; and the same is true of the Committee of Ways and Means. The Committee of Ways and Means have an extra messenger that they use as an assistant clerk, and they have also a special doorkeeper and messenger by resolution of the House, Mr. Kelly. I supposed that the Committee on Appropriations, being of equal consequence and working a great deal, had determined to have their special messenger and doorkeeper, and I never knew anything to the contrary until I asked the chairman myself, some time after the reassembling of Congress, and he said to me, "Mr. Bell is not there by my authority, and we do not need any doorkeeper at all." I then told Bell how it was, and I said to him, "You are not on my roll, and you cannot look to the Doorkeeper for any pay. However, you have done the work faithfully, and the committee are all very much pleased with you, and I am very sorry that they have not made provision for you; I expected them to keep you there as their special doorkeeper, and I will see General Atkins and the committee and talk the matter over with them, and see if I can have any kind of influence to induce them to provide for your pay." I am satisfied that Mr. Bell has been laboring under a misapprehension about it. I know the conversation that we had from time to time, and I thought he perfectly understood that he was not to look to the Doorkeeper for his pay.

Q. When he was assigned to duty as messenger, what kind of messenger was he to be, a regular messenger or a session messenger?—A.

The printed notice will show that he was appointed as a session messenger.

Q. Did he receive pay under the action of the Committee of Accounts?—A. Yes; he received his pay. The roll will show that, and he admitted it here himself.

Q. There is a good deal of testimony here in regard to there being a great number of pages, some working during the first part of December and some during the latter part. State to the committee how that came about.—A. In the latter part of October this roll will show that there were eleven or twelve, or perhaps fifteen, extra pages paid. There were a great many on the floor then, and the number increased in November, I think. The page-roll has given me more trouble than everything else. The greatest clamor was for the appointment of pages, by poor people and by influential people interesting themselves for poor people. I think that, with very few exceptions, it has come to my knowledge that those boys represented poor families, who are dependent upon them for support, and then the members of Congress themselves have their favorites.

Q. Has there not been a good deal of pressure from the Republican side for the appointment of pages?—A. Not much.

Q. None at all?—A. Not much. They have been very modest about that. I went myself to some Republicans and said to them, "Gentlemen, if you have any favorite pages I want you to name them, and if I can appoint them I will;" but no Republicans that I know of ever pressed me to appoint any page. They have given written recommendations. I told everybody that the recommendation of a Republican was the same to me, so far as indorsement went, as the recommendation of a Democrat.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. Go on with what you were going to state about this want and suffering, and what your motive was in appointing these extra pages.—A. I never have heard such stories of distress in my life before. In fact, I said to a minister not long ago, "I know more already about the poverty of the people here than you do who live in Washington." Then most of these pages had been pages before. They were experienced boys, many of them having the acquaintance of the old members of Congress, and they made their appeals, and their mothers, and their aunts, and their guardians, and their Sunday-school teachers, and everybody else made appeals to me in their behalf.

Q. How did you dispose of that great number of people who applied to you?—A. I do not make up my roll, and I don't think that any Doorkeeper has been in the habit of making up his roll until the close of the month. When the adjournment came on the 15th of December, I pondered over this matter a good deal; I felt that the boys had done equal service and they were nearly all from poor families, and I went first to the Clerk of the House and asked him in regard to the law and my right to give these boys pay for half a month. He said, yes, that it was very common to make double rolls, and that all they required in his office was that I would not make drafts for more money than they were authorized to pay.

Q. My question is, *Why* did you do this?—A. I say I went to the Clerk and asked him if I had a right to do it, and he said I had, and I made out the roll and doubled it. By that time I had become acquainted with the boys. I knew those that I thought would be the best pages, and for that and other reasons and influences—political, if

you please. On the 15th of December I notified the boys that I did not expect to put on the roll in January that they were dismissed; that is, I notified *all* the boys that they were dismissed, and that their services would not be required any more until the reassembling of Congress, except four who volunteered. Then I doubled the roll, putting on half of the boys from the 1st to the 15th, and the other half from the 16th to the 31st. I could not split a day, and therefore there was $2.50 difference in their pay.

Q. We have those facts already, but *why* did you take that course?—A. I did it because I thought it was a work of charity, and if the Clerk was satisfied and the Committee of Accounts were satisfied to approve it my conscience approved it. I thought it was a real work of charity and I believe so yet. It cost the government not one dollar more and it satisfied all the boys and fed a good many mouths.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. I have the original oaths here now, and I wish to call your attention to some of them. First, please look at the oath of John M. Reed, and state what sort of an oath it is.—A. It is filled out here "messenger, session."

Q. Is it the same printed form as the other oath, or is this in script type, the other being in Roman letters?—A. That is the difference.

Q. This oath of Reed's is not the iron-clad oath?—A. No, sir; this is the modified oath. This man had probably been a rebel.

Q. He was sworn in as a messenger for the session?—A. Yes, sir; for the called session. I think you will find on examining the rolls that the occupation of the employés is not generally inserted; the men are just sworn in, generally. This oath of Mr. Rogers is filled out in my own handwriting, and, I suppose, my clerk thought he would fill out this and specify what the man was to do; but I have quit that now. I do not insert anything now except that the man is employed in the office of the Doorkeeper.

Q. This oath of H. M. Rogers is the "iron-clad" oath; it is printed in Roman letters, and the word "messenger" is written in in brackets?—A. Yes, sir; it reads "[messenger,] session."

Q. Is not the word "session" in pencil?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it added subsequently?—A. I think it is in Mr. Coryell's handwriting.

Q. Here is the oath of Jacob Rice, which is not complete?—A. No; he must have gone down and been sworn in, but I never approved that oath; I did not appoint him at all; I don't know whether he received any pay or not. There was a special resolution before the Committee of Accounts to pay him.

Q. Is there any limitation on his messengership? The blank is filled out, "Employé in the office of Doorkeeper; messenger"?—A. Yes, sir; it is filled out in that way.

Q. The part of the oath stating that he "has never borne arms," &c., is erased, and below is written, "Erased before signing"?—A. Yes, sir. That is not my writing. I do not think we used any of those; if we did, I do not know it.

Q. Is this that I now show you, the oath of Samuel H. Bell?—A. Yes, sir; that is Mr. Bell's oath, approved by me.

Q. What is written in in ink there "Employé in the office of" whom?—A. In the office of the Doorkeeper.

Q. What further is written?—A. "[Messenger,] session.

Q. Is "session" in pencil or in ink?—A. It is in pencil, in Mr. Coryell's handwriting.

Q. When this oath was filled up in ink it read simply "Office Doorkeeper, messenger"?—A. Yes, sir. At that time I supposed that was right way. He was appointed a messenger; he was told he would be a messenger.

Q. A messenger on the annual roll?—A. No; for the session.

Q. Do you now testify that Mr. Bell was told personally that he would be only a messenger for the session?—A. There is in evidence here the printed appointment, which shows that Michigan was to have one messenger for the session. That notice was given to the delegation.

Q. But Bell has testified that when he swore to this oath there was simply the word "messenger" written in, now I ask you whether the word "session" is not added in pencil?—A. It is, sir, but not by me.

Q. In this oath of Reed's, the words "messenger, session" are written in, and the word "session" is in ink in the same handwriting as "messenger"?—A. Yes, sir; that is in ink in Mr. Coryell's writing.

Q. Here is the oath of E. P. Schell "messenger, Doc. room," and then in pencil, afterwards, the words "on roll."—A. He was on the roll at the time as a laborer; I suppose that is the explanation of that. Mr. Schell has always done service in the document room, he is an experienced man, in fact he is indispensable there, but he had been on the laborer's roll and I thought he was entitled to promotion, so I told him I would appoint him a messenger. It should have been written "employé in the office Doorkeeper, messenger document room" out there [indicating], but I did not consider that necessary; I assigned him to duty there in that way.

Q. Here is the oath of J. H. Rogers. How is this blank filled up?—A. It reads, "I, J. H. Rogers, being appointed an employé in the office Doorkeeper, electrician of the House," &c. That was Mr. Rogers's position, but he is really an assistant engineer on the roll under the law.

Q. Is there such an office as electrician under the law?—A. No, sir; he is an assistant-engineer. There are two assistant engineers named in the appropriation, and he is detailed for that special duty.

Q. This form of the oath is in italics, is it not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were using both these forms?—A. Yes, sir.

The following are specimens of the blank oaths of office referred to in the foregoing testimony:

I, ——, being appointed an employe in the Office —— of the House of Representatives of the United States, do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and

allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

Sworn and subscribed this ——— day of ———, A. D. 187—, before me.

——— ———,

Justice of the Peace.

I, ———, being appointed an employé in the office ——— of the House of Representatives of the United States, do solemnly swear that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of, any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: SO HELP ME GOD.

Sworn and subscribed this ——— day of ———, A. D. 187–, before me.

——— ———,

Justice of the Peace.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. How was it as to the assignments of persons after they had taken the oath?—A. After I had discovered that it had not been the habit to name the employment in the oath, or after I got that impression, I quit doing it. I could not see the necessity of putting that in the oath, as

there is no provision in the law that any man shall be commissioned for any particular place.

Q. Is there any such office known to the law as "electrician"?—A. None whatever.

Q. Then why was that written in to that oath?—A. Just because Mr. Rogers was detailed to that duty, being the only man in the department competent to do it, I understand.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. I want to get your attention very distinctly to the question of the pages. I think I have understood you to say that, at the beginning of December, there was not any distinct knowledge or understanding on the part of the boys themselves that certain ones were permanent and certain ones were not?—A. Yes, sir. On the 3d of December, at the beginning of the regular session, I gave Mr. Donavin a list, or we made it up together probably at my house, of the boys that we would really appoint; in other words, the boys that we had apportioned to the delegations. All that, however, was to be subject to revision.

Q. Did the boys themselves have notice as to who were employed and who were not?—A. I really cannot answer that question. It is my impression that they did not, all of them; that is, not from me. I think Mr. Donavin did notify them, and I think he gave the boys checks to show the Doorkeeper when to be admitted.

Q. If at that time the boys that were not intended to be retained were so notified that they were not employed, then after that they were simply intruders, were they not?—A. They were.

Q. Then they had no claim there legally or morally to any pay?—A. I do not say that. They had no legal claim, though.

Q. If they were intruders, what moral claim had they any more than any other boys on the street?—A. Well, I do not want to make it so broad as that.

Q. I want you to state now, honestly, just the amount of encouragement you gave those boys?—A. I do not intend to withhold even an opinion about it. I will give you all the facts. The majority of those boys were favorites and pets of members of Congress, and my authority did not go quite so far as to justify me, under the loose manner in which persons were brought on the floor at that time, in opposing the will of members. I never felt authorized to oppose the wish of a member of Congress to have a page there who was his favorite, and who was in the habit of performing for him all those little services that every member of Congress understands. Not less than twenty members came to me and spoke about pages, and when I told them there was no provision for the boy their answer was, "Well, let him stay here; he is necessary; you haven't got pages enough; I will see about that." That sort of thing occurred many, many times. The boys would go on the floor. I would try to get them off, and would keep them off in the morning, but the doorkeepers many of them were unacquainted with the boys, and the little fellows would get on the floor in spite of everybody. As I said before, a boy would come with his hat off and with a bill or some other document in his hand, and of course the doorkeeper would not hesitate to admit him, because none of the pages were badged at that time.

Q. Did that kind of intrusion give them any claim, legal or moral, to pay?—A. No legal claim.

Q. How did it give them any moral claim?—A. Well, those boys had actually done work there.

Q. They had done work in spite of your ordering them not to do it. Was not that the way?—A. In most cases I reckon that it was.

Q. The appropriation by Congress was to pay twenty-eight pages at a given rate, $2.50 per day, was it not?—A. Yes, sir; there is no denying that.

Q. And whoever was regularly on the roll had a right to that pay?—A. I did not think so, and I do not think so now.

Q. Do you now say that those who were regularly on the roll had not a right to that pay?—A. They had a right to pay, but if you refer to the appropriation act you will see that it says that they shall have $2.50 per day for the time they are actually employed. Now, none of these boys were actually employed after the 15th of December, and there is just the consideration that influenced me in the whole matter.

Q. Then do you take the position that the boys who were actually employed according to law were entitled in December to be paid only from the 1st to the 15th inclusive?—A. I did take that position. I thought that was the literal construction of the law.

Q. Then if they were only entitled to pay for that time, by what authority was the rest of the appropriation for the month used at all?—A. By this authority: As I have stated, I had a great deal of hesitation about that question, and I applied to the Clerk to know if I was entitled to the full roll, and he decided that I was, and I have already explained that I paid it to the boys just as a work of charity. I have explained all that.

Q. In other words, you took the government money and distributed it in charity according to your judgment?—A. No, sir. Well, yes, you might say that, but it was not my judgment.

By Mr. GARTH:

Q. It was your judgment that the meaning of the law was that they were entitled to be paid only for the time they actually served, but you conformed your judgment to what you conceived to be the superior judgment of the Clerk of the House?—A. Yes, sir; and of the Committee of Accounts.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Was it or was it not the judgment of the Clerk that each page who served fifteen days in December was entitled to be paid for the whole of that month, because the days on which he did not serve were days of a simple recess?—A. After having asked the Clerk if I was entitled to the whole roll, and if I could make a double roll, I submitted this roll made up in this way. The Clerk, according to his duty under the law, presented the roll to the Committee of Accounts, and I was present in the room when the committee were approving the rolls. I made a statement of all these facts to the Committee of Accounts, and Mr. Bailey, a very experienced gentleman, who was present attending to this matter before the committee, said he thought it was right.

Q. Thought what was right?—A. I do not pretend to say myself I thought these boys should be paid in that way.

Q. That I do not care anything about now. I ask you, was not the interpretation of the Clerk, as Mr. Voorhees has testified here, that an employé who served during the first fifteen days of December, the other sixteen days in that month being days of a short recess, was entitled to the whole month's pay—is not that the only theory upon which you could get the whole appropriation for the month?—A. No, sir. The only defense I have to make in the whole matter is this that I have made. I have told you why I did it and the motives that influenced me.

Q. But what we want to get at is the interpretation of the law. Is or is not the Clerk's interpretation of it this: that if you had had only 28 pages on the roll, and they had served during the fifteen days of December in which the House was actually in session, the other sixteen days of December being a short recess, those 28 pages would have been entitled to their full month's pay?—A. There is no denying that.

Q. Then that is the interpretation of the Clerk?—A. The interpretation of the Clerk is this: that notwithstanding the law says that the boys shall only be paid for the time they are actually employed, yet it had been the custom—he did not pretend to decide himself that under the law it was proper, but he said that it had been the custom—to pay them in that way, and he would pay the whole roll made up in that way.

Q. Then, if the Clerk's interpretation is correct, has not every one of those 28 pages who was regularly appointed a valid claim to-day upon the United States Government for the other half-month's pay that he has not received?—A. Not under the law.

Q. Which interpretation of the law do you take, then?—A. This is my idea. I have no right to construe the law myself, but——

Mr. COX. Indeed you have construed it.

The WITNESS. I had my opinion about it, but it was not until my doubt was removed by the Clerk that I consented to do this, and then I did it just as a charity.

Q. But, if the interpretation of the Clerk was correct, then, if you had had only 28 pages on the roll in December, would not those 28 have been entitled to the whole month's pay?—A. Of course, if there were no other claimants.

Q. Then, is not that the only interpretation of the law by which you were able to use and distribute the total appropriation for December?—A. Well, I did not follow my own interpretation. I did this because the Clerk said it was right, and the Committee of Accounts approved the roll. If they had said, "We cannot approve this roll," I would have been obliged to put the boys off.

Q. We will come to the committee's responsibility presently; but I want to know now what was the interpretation of the law on which you acted. Did you employ on the 16th of December, and continue in employment from that time until the 31st of December, inclusive, the twenty-eight pages whose names appear on this roll as having been so employed?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Then, so far as the form of the record is concerned, that is a fictitious roll, is it not?—A. Yes, sir; I suppose it is.

Q. Now, then, is not the only interpretation on which you could pay those pages at all, that of the Clerk, that the service for fifteen days (the recess occupying the rest of the month) might count as services for the whole month?—A. The Clerk took the view that I could make the roll as I did; and if I could do a larger charity and pay boys that had actually done service, for all of them actually did a half-month's service in December, and if I could do it without its costing the government a single cent more, I think it was considered by the Clerk, and it certainly was by me, a very proper thing to do. My conscience was entirely clear about it.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Did you or did you not think that when you discharged the twenty-eight pages on the 15th of December you had a right under the law to reappoint from that roll for the remainder of the month?—A. Of course I had the right.

Q. I mean under your interpretation of the law?—A. Yes, sir. But you see I didn't appoint any until the 1st of January.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. If the interpretation be that the regular pages for December, if they were in accordance with law, would be entitled to the whole month's pay, which is the interpretation of the Clerk as it has been given here, then have not those twenty-eight regular pages still a valid claim against the Government of the United States for the half-month's pay that has not been given them?—A. If I was left alone to interpret the law, with no superior officer to direct me, I should say that a boy was entitled under the law to pay for only the time that he worked.

Q. Then, left alone to your own interpretation of the law, you would say that the boys had no claim whatever to pay from the 16th to the 31st of December, inclusive?—A. They would be entitled to pay if they had done service. Whether that was the legal mode of paying them or not, they certainly would be entitled to pay. "The laborer is worthy of his hire" is my theory of that matter.

Q. I have understood you to say that, as early as the 3d of December, at the latest, you gave Mr. Donavin a list of those who were the regularly authorized pages for the month of December, twenty-eight in number.—A. We got together and made a list of the pages that we thought we should appoint. Pretty much all the appointments were to be given to members or delegations. Then the question came up whether they would present pages that were suitable, and the names were not put down on any roll except the list that Mr. Donavin and myself made, according to the obligations that had been incurred to make appointments.

Q. Was there or was there not a regular list of twenty-eight pages that were to be employed by you as Doorkeeper, made up during the first three days in December?—A. Yes, sir; subject to changes which were made frequently.

Q. Then were not those twenty-eight pages, if they served, the only ones that would be entitled by law to pay? I am asking for your interpretation of the law which you made in the course of your official conduct. If you say that you didn't know what the law was, let us have that answer.—A. I have answered that time and again, but I will answer it once more. According to my construction of the appropriation act, which is the statute to govern me, I had no right to pay a boy except for the time that he actually worked, so many days' actual service.

Q. Had you any right to pay any boys except those authorized by statute to be employed?—A. No, sir. I want to enlarge a little upon that.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The fact is that you had made a construction of the law for yourself, but afterward you yielded your construction to that of others?—A. I did. That is what I wanted to say.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Whose construction did you yield to?—A. The Clerk's.

Mr. COX. Very well.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. There were twenty-eight pages out of the fifty-six that were paid from the 1st of December up to the 16th?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then those twenty-eight were discharged?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. These last twenty-eight that served from the 16th to the 31st, were they also employed from the 1st to the 16th?—A. Yes, sir; they all worked the same time.

Q. Then they were paid from the 16th to the 31st, the time when they didn't work. Now, you speak about paying the pages for the days they actually did service; that was only from the 1st to the 15th?—A. "Actual time served," is the expression of the law, I believe.

Q. Well, they actually worked from the 1st to the 16th, but they received no pay for that time, while they did receive pay for the time from the 16th to the 31st. Now, under what construction of the law would you deny those boys pay from the 1st to the 16th?—A. They only worked the time that they were paid for.

Mr. MORGAN. I know; but they were working on those very days, from the 1st to the 16th.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Those who were on the rolls from the 16th of December to the 31st, are they or are they not the same boys that you and Mr. Donavin agreed upon as your regular pages during the first three days of December?—A. They were the ones that were agreed upon at that time. I made up a list myself of those that I would discharge, and we gave written notice to one-half of those pages that they were actually discharged.

Q. Where is the list that you made up during the first three days of December?—A. It was all mixed up; there were so many changes that I can't remember, but the majority of those boys were retained and were intended to be the regular pages from the 1st of January on. But then again in January there were several changes made, and some that I had discharged went back again on the roll. I think that if we have the roll itself here it will explain the matter fully.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Didn't you in your former testimony say that you discharged every one of the boys on the 16th?—A. I did; but half of them were given written notice, and we said to the other half: "Boys, we don't need you any more here until the reassembling of Congress; go home; there is no work for you, and you are discharged."

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. They were just granted leave of absence, not discharged?—A. Yes, sir; they were discharged orally, and told that they would be reappointed.

Q. If they were discharged, why did you pay them for half a month?—A. Because they had done service for that time.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Apply to January your principle of paying the boys for the time they had actually served. They did not begin to work until the 10th of January. Now, did you pay them for that whole month, or only from the 10th?—A. I paid them for the whole month, some of them at least.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Did you discharge the whole fifty-six boys?—A. I discharged one-half of them by written notice, and the other half I discharged orally—the half that I intended to retain.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. You did discharge the whole force?—A. I discharged the whole force, of course.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Then did you or did you not reappoint a portion of them at once?—A. All the boys that were discharged by written notice understood that they would not be reappointed at all. The others were told that they would be continued as pages after the 1st of January. I remember that I made the remarks to the boys myself, and I said, "Now, boys, these little fellows are all going out; you are the fortunate ones that are going to be kept on in January; you have all done half a month's work, and you are, none of you, entitled under the law, in my opinion, to more than a half month's pay; and these other little fellows have to go away, and they will not be reappointed, so I think it is no more than right that they should receive the half month's pay, as I am entitled to the whole roll for the month."

By Mr. JAMES:

Q. You told the boys that they had worked half the month and were entitled to pay for only half the month, but that, under the construction of the Clerk, you had a right to draw the full pay for the whole month, and you drew for the whole month, and paid those pages for half the month, distributing the rest among the others that were not coming back?—A. Yes, sir; that is the whole of it. It is suggested that I have stated here that I made appointments on the 16th December. If I have said that, I wish to correct it; it is a mistake.

DOORKEEPER'S OFFICE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
January 9, 1878.

Apportionment of the offices under the Doorkeeper, House of Representatives, to the Democratic delegations.

The personal appointments by the Doorkeeper are not included in the pro-rata estimate for each member, but are also charged to the respective States. Inequalities in the assignment are unavoidable. Should the Doorkeeper's force be increased they can be removed. The large excesses are caused by the personal appointments.

The pro rata in money to each member, $457.54.

	Salary.	
Alabama has 8 members		$3,660 32
Appointed:		
Phil. D. Sayre, messenger	$1,000	
Joseph Baumer, laborer	720	
A. W. Steele, laborer	720	
L. S. Lipscomb, page	450	
	2,890	
Arkansas has 4 members		1,830 16
Appointed:		
E. B. Blanks, messenger	1,200	
——— Lynn, messenger	1,000	
	2,200	
California has 1 member		457 54
Appointed:		
Willie Frye, page	450	
Ohio has 8 members		3,760 32
Appointed:		
J. H. Ensign, messenger on soldiers' roll	1,200	
J. H. Decker, messenger on soldiers' roll	1,200	
Geo. M. Lefevre, messenger	1,200	
James Witty, page	450	
	4,050	

South Carolina has 2 members		$915 08
Appointed:		
	Salary.	
——— Davis, laborer	$720	
Mississippi has 5 members		2,287 80
Appointed:		
C. E. Merrill, document file-clerk	1,400	
J. P. Jordan, laborer	720	
Linton Carey, laborer	720	
W. W. Lester, laborer	720	
C. S. Henry, page	450	
	4,010	
Texas has 6 members		2,745 24
Appointed:		
Nat. Q. Henderson, messenger	1,200	
Lafayette Fitzhugh, messenger	1,200	
Paul Webber, laborer	720	
Emanuel Blout, page	450	
	3,570	
New York has 16 members		7,320 24
Appointed:		
J. D. Hutton, messenger on soldiers' roll	1,200	
J. W. Knapp, messenger on soldiers'roll	1,200	
Eugene Durnin, messenger on soldiers' roll (not appointed)	1,200	
——— McKaig, fireman	900	
Laborer for Mr. Quinn	720	
J. W. Friend, page	450	
Henry Joyce, page	450	
Lucien B. Collins, page	450	
	6,570	
West Virginia has 3 members		1,372 62
Appointed:		
Wm. M. Patton, messenger	1,000	
R. D. Shepherd, page	450	
	1,450	
Maryland has 5 members		2,287 80
Appointed:		
S. E. Gittings, messenger	1,000	
——— Moore, laborer	720	
Nicholas Harper, page	450	
——— ———, page	450	
	2,620	
Missouri has 9 members		4,117 86
Appointed:		
John Hannay, clerk in folding-room	1,200	
Silas Carr, messenger	1,200	
R. S. Quinn, messenger	1,000	
E. P. Glass, messenger	1,000	
James Sheely, laborer	720	
Chas. Kyle, laborer	720	
Thomas Quinlan, page	450	
Wm. S. Dulin		
	6,290	
Michigan has 1 member		457 54
Appointed:		
James Cullum, laborer	720	

	Salary.	
Louisiana has 5 members		$2,287 80
Appointed:		
B. H. Morse, fireman	$900	
——— Weeks, fireman	900	
Alex. R. Henderson, laborer	720	
	2,520	
Pennsylvania has 9 members		4,117 86
Appointed:		
A. W. Fletcher, superintendent folding-room	2,000	
John Ryan, messenger on soldiers' roll	1,200	
M. J. Flanagan, messenger on soldiers' roll	1,200	
	4,400	
Tennessee has 8 members		3,660 32
Appointed:		
Rufus K. Polk, messenger	1,200	
R. L. Saunders, messenger	1,000	
Ellis Patton, laborer	720	
Geo. C. Stephens, page	450	
	3,370	
New England has 5 members		2,287 80
Appointed:		
N. H. Holt, messenger, on soldiers' roll (not appointed)	1,200	
J. B. McDonnell, laborer	720	
James Morrow, laborer	720	
	2,640	
Florida has 1 member and one contestant.		
Appointed:		
J. B. DeBerry, laborer	720	
Georgia has 9 members		4,117 86
Appointed:		
J. G. Paine, chief clerk folding-room	1,800	
S. B. Cleghorn, messenger	1,200	
J. S. Dobson, laborer	720	
Beaufort Lee, laborer	720	
	4 440	
Illinois has 8 members		3,660 32
Appointed:		
George D. Bacon, assistant superintendent document-room	2,000	
J. G. Long, clerk folding-room	1,200	
Stinson Anderson, page	450	
	3,650	
Indiana has 4 members		1,830 16
Appointed:		
W. Swint, messenger, on soldiers' roll	1,200	
E. P. Schell, laborer	720	
	1,920	
Kentucky has 10 members		4,575 40
Appointed:		
H. H. McCarty, messenger	1,200	
J. P. Gillum, messenger	1,000	
——— ———, laborer	720	
Bradford Whitely, page	450	
	3,370	
Virginia has 8 members		3,660 32

Appointed:

	Salary.	
W. H. Powell, messenger	$1,200	
E. P. Burke, foreman	900	
E. H. M. Lively, page	450	
Herbert Athey, page	450	
Chas. C. P. Waller, page	450	
	3,450	
Wisconsin has 3 members		$1,372 62
Appointed:		
James G. Knight, messenger, soldiers' roll	1,200	
North Carolina has 8 members		3,292 78
Appointed:		
Seaton Gales, superintendent document room	2,000	
——— ———, messenger	1,000	
James McCollum, page	450	
	3,450	
New Jersey has four members		1,830 16
Appointed:		
Mathew Ogorman, messenger	1,200	

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, *March* 1, 1878.

JOHN W. POLK recalled and further examined.

By Mr. HANNA:

Question. Speaking of the extra employés under the Doorkeeper for the second session of the Forty-fourth Congress, how did you mean to be understood that they had been employed?—Answer. I meant to be understood as saying that they had been employed not by the Doorkeeper that I was aware of, and I think the contrary is the fact, namely, that they were employed by resolution of the House; but they were all paid on the Doorkeeper's rolls, and therefore they were all charged to the Doorkeeper's department.

Q. How does the record show that it was an extra force?—A. Yes, sir; they were an extra force. The Clerk's letter specifies that—that they were an extra force employed by the Forty-fourth Congress.

Q. And it was the fact of its being an extra force that you turned your attention to when you examined the records?—A. Yes, sir; but I didn't look to see whether the Doorkeeper had appointed them, or whether the House had appointed them by resolution. I find it to be the fact, however, that the Doorkeeper himself did not make those appointments. They were put there in his department by resolution of the House.

Q. You did not go into a detailed examination of the sources of the employment, but you found that there was a general employment of extra force?—A. Yes, sir. It was sufficient for my purpose that the Clerk found by his books that there had been that many extra employés in the Forty-fourth Congress under the Doorkeeper and paid by resolution out of the miscellaneous fund. That was sufficient for my purpose to make the comparative statement.

Q. State fully about Lafayette Fitzhugh and the circumstances under which he was placed on the soldiers' roll in January?—A. Lafayette Fitzhugh has always been in the document-room. He has had experi-

ence there, and none others but experienced persons can be used for that special purpose; it requires an expert. He was to be paid, of course, for his services. He was told in the first place that he would be appointed a $1,200-messenger, and detailed for duty in the document-room, which was admissible, as there are no places fixed in the law. There are only three men fixed by law in the document-room, and they are insufficient. He was detailed there. I was pretty full then, but I had this vacancy on the soldiers' roll, as I have had all along. Under the rule adopted, that the delegations should name the men when I apportioned them places on the soldiers' roll, they failed to furnish me enough names to keep the list full. My understanding is that I am entitled every month to my roll, to the amount of the appropriation. I considered it necessary to do that, because the force, in my estimation, was full short, anyway, to get along. Therefore, without ever appointing Mr. Fitzhugh on the soldiers' roll—that would be an absurdity, for he is a boy—I just had that vacancy there and I put him in there to pay him for his services. That is all there is in it.

Q. At that time were there any applications made for appointments as soldiers on that roll under the apportionment to delegations?—A. No, sir. I will say that one or two were appointed that were clearly incompetent under the law to go on the roll at all, and I did not put them on.

Q. What difficulties had you in your mind as to the construction and intent of the law in regard to the soldiers' roll?—A. Well, I had my own opinions about the spirit and intent of the law. I followed all the resolutions through that created this roll, and the appropriation acts that provided for the pay, and it is really my opinion that a man to be competent to be on that roll should be one who had done service in the Union Army and had received injuries, or been maimed, or something of that kind, to the extent that he would be unfitted for manual labor, so that he could not make his living by labor. That was really my opinion, but I gave the question up in a great measure to the persons naming these men to go on the roll. I distinctly and frequently said to members of Congress, "If you put a man on me now to go on that roll who is incompetent, you must take the responsibility of this thing, because I want to keep to the law as near as I can when I make regular appointments of these men." There was a debate on this very question, and the pledge was made by Judge Sparks in the House that I would put none on that roll but Union soldiers; but he went a little further and said, "good Democratic soldiers," although I was retaining soldiers who were Republicans.

Q. You did not confine yourself to Democratic soldiers?—A. O, no, sir.

Q. Is there anything further you wish to say in that connection?—A. No, sir; I think not.

Q. In the examination of Mr. Holt the expression is used, "Placed on the roll." When you appoint men do you uniformly place them on a roll?—A. No, sir; I never make up my roll until the close of the month. They are merely assigned. They are sworn in to do duty. When I first began we specified in the affidavit the duties they were to be assigned to. When a man is sworn in it is understood what duty he is to be assigned to, and what pay he shall draw, but he is not put on any roll. I have made out no commissions whatever, and I do not think it has been the practice to do so. Every appointment that I make is really, under the rules of the House, subject to the confirmation of the Speaker. My first appointments, at the 1st of December (excepting the pages, who it was considered that they did not come under the rule), I submitted to

the Speaker; but I don't mean to say by that, that the Speaker knew exactly the qualifications of the men—for instance, of a soldier, as to whether he was competent to be on that roll or not. He would take it for granted that I would not put the man on there unless he was competent. I want that distinctly understood.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. The Speaker did not discuss the question at all?—A. O, no, sir.

By Mr. PUGH:

Q. Then the Speaker's confirmation is a mere matter of form?—A. A mere matter of form.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. What suggestion did you make to the Speaker in regard to the competency of persons on the soldiers' roll?—A. I don't remember that I made any, sir, on that subject.

Q. I saw some letters that you sent him.—A. O, yes; I beg pardon. In the apportionment given to the delegations on the 9th of January, I had mentioned one man from New York to go on the soldiers' roll, Eugene Durnin, and also Mr. Holt. I notified those gentlemen by letter when I became satisfied that they were not competent to go on the roll, and the same day I addressed a letter to the Speaker on the subject, stating that I had named those men to go on the roll, but that becoming satisfied that they were not eligible, I had removed them, or rather had not put them on the roll at all. It was about the 11th, 12th, or 13th of January, or along there, that I addressed the letters to those men. But on the very day that they both went on duty I questioned them closely, and found that they had been soldiers, on their own statements, but I doubted whether they were disabled soldiers.

Q. Was that the case of Holt?—A. Yes, sir; Mr. Holt was one, and Durnin another. Durnin was never put on the roll at all, and neither was Holt after that. Both they and their Representatives were notified by me personally; and fearing that the Speaker seeing those names on the roll might not understand, and wishing to keep myself entirely right, I just addressed a note to him, saying that they were not and would not be put on the soldiers' roll.

Q. In Charles Voorhees's testimony he states that he has heard a good many complaints about the smallness of the amounts of pay received by employés. State fully all you know about that.—A. I think that is generally the case with men who have some doubts about their right to draw pay. It is a habit. A great many men here, I have found in my experience, think they ought to be paid from the time they reach Washington City.

Q. They think this is a great crib where they can get money?—A. That seems to be the opinion of some of them.

Q. State how it was about Mr. Alcorn getting no pay after the 15th of December.—A. Well, sir, he was only temporarily appointed from the first. I agreed to put him on because I had a place on the soldiers' roll from the 20th of November to the 1st of December. Again, on the 1st of December there was still that vacancy, and I continued him until the adjournment of Congress. When he returned, his own member came to me, and I would like that Mr. Finley and Mr. McMahon should state the facts. I can say here that Mr. Alcorn was entitled to no pay and expected no pay.

Q. On what ground was he not entitled to pay?—A. I would rather Mr. Finley and Mr. McMahon would testify on this point, but Mr.

McMahon has authorized me to state here that Mr. Finley told him that he did not expect any pay. It was an outside agreement that others were in. That can be fully explained by the two members I have mentioned.

Q. State the circumstances concerning the case of Chester which you desire to have understood by the committee.—A. Mr. Chester was an assistant clerk to the Committee on Appropriations. When the committee was appointed and organized for this Congress they did not want him there, yet there was some anxiety for the young man to have a place, and I swore him in and assigned him to the Committee on Foreign Relations for November. He drew his pay on that roll for that month. He was notified of his discharge like the others. I went myself to the Committee on Foreign Relations and had a conversation with the chairman about it. He said that Chester was indispensable, and that he could not spare him; that they were running in his committee, I think he said, six subcommittees, and doing a great deal of work, and they could not do without him. I said, "I want you to know that I don't consider him in my employ at all, and I have nothing to do with him. If you want to keep him here it is all right, but I have nothing to do with it." I think the chairman of that committee will make the same statement. Chester has never reported to me, and I never considered that I had anything to do with him after the last of November.

Q. Was he here on duty at that time?—A. He was on duty during the month of November, or a part of it. He was paid on the roll of the extra employés for the month of November, and then he was discharged.

Q. Make any statement that you deem proper about Mr. Sullivan's case.—A. I never considered that I had anything to do with Mr. Sullivan from the first, except to have him sworn in, which was necessary, as he was going to act as doorkeeper to the Committee on the District of Columbia. My understanding was that the committee were to have a special messenger, and that he was assigned to that duty. Mr. Sullivan told me once himself that he did not look to me for his pay. He did say that he thought I ought to have paid him for the few days that he was on in November. He was on for a few days in that month, and subsequently he told me that he considered himself fixed there as special messenger to that committee, and did not look to me to pay him.

Q. Had he been paid anything out of this special appropriation?—A. I think not. My recollection is that I put him down on the original roll for the time that he was entitled to in November, and my recollection further is that in discussing this matter in the Committee of Accounts, under all the circumstances that were known to them, it was considered that he had no right on the roll, and that he was to be provided for otherwise.

Q. You may now state what you wish to state about the Reed case.—A. Mr. Reed was appointed a special messenger. He was paid for the month of November and notified on the 1st of December that he was discharged; but we were short of help, and the chairman of the Committee on Pacific Railroads was very anxious to have Mr. Reed with him, and I suffered him to remain there until the 15th of December, and I paid him for half the month, and told him that he could not look to me for any more pay; that the only chance for him to get in the employment of the Doorkeeper was that the force should be increased, in which case I would give Texas another place, and if they chose to select him it would be all right, otherwise his only chance would be for the Texas delegation to request the removal of some other appointee of

theirs and substitute him. I did not know that he was there during the vacation, but I suppose he was about the committee-room. He has testified that the chairman of the committee left the key with him. In the mean time Mr. Reed told me himself that he wanted to remain in Washington. I asked him why he didn't go home. I thought this was a poor place for him. He told me he was prosecuting a claim against the government. I said, "Then you have no business to be in the employ of the government;" and I subsequently spoke to his Representative from Texas about it, and he said, "That doesn't amount to anything, poor old fellow!" He turned it off in that way. That is all there is about that case. I have not considered him in any way in the employ of the Doorkeeper since the 15th of December, when he was positively and distinctly notified, as I have stated here, that his only chance for employment under me would depend on an increase of the force. But the committee have kept him there, and he is undoubtedly a very faithful, useful man.

Q. Proceed now to testify fully about Mr. Duffy's statement that you told him you had influence with the Committee of Accounts.—A. That is an absolute falsehood. The man that swore to that swore to a lie. I never have claimed to have influence over anybody—committees, members of Congress, or anybody else.

Q. What about his statement as to the matter of "doubling up"?—A. I have no recollection of ever making such a remark, and I am satisfied I never did. I may have made use of the expression to some one; I do not know; but it is not one of my expressions. I won't say positively that I never have made use of it, but I know that in that connection I never did, because it is an absurdity.

Q. Do you know what "doubling up" means?—A. Well, I really do not know what it means as it is used there.

Q. As to your having a "corner on Congress," what about that?—A. O, that is an absurdity. I do not make use of any such expressions at any time, and I did not then.

Q. You never said anything of that kind?—A. No, sir; I never did. I do not make use of that kind of expression.

Q. Have you any "corner on Congress" that you know of?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of any corner on Congress?—A. I do not. I have endeavored simply to attend to the duties of my position, in which I have not succeeded very well.

Q. Do you know what a "corner on Congress" means?—A. I do not, sir; I do not. I am not a commercial man. I understand, however, what a "corner" means in the grain market.

Q. You have heard of "corners" on wheat and on corn?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. But you do not know anything about a "corner on Congress"?—A. No, sir; I do not know anything about it. I cannot conceive how the thing could be done.

Q. You do not think you could take Congress on a "margin" and control the whole thing?—A. I am very well satisfied that I could not, sir; especially at this particular time. I have stated that I am perfectly willing for every member of Congress on the floor, not only of this Congress but of the Forty-fourth, to be interrogated as to my course about lobbying or anything else, and I say so now. It would be perfectly natural for me to have talked to the Representatives of my State and certainly to the Representative of my own immediate district, and I am willing for him to be put on the stand and asked if I have ever

asked him in my life to support or oppose any measure before Congress that had money in it, in any way whatever—appropriations or anything else—or any other Missouri member, or any other members.

Q. This matter between Payne and Bacon, please make a full statement of that whole transaction, when you paid the first $33 and when the second, and all the circumstances connected with it.—A. In the first place, I will say that I pledged myself, not only orally but by letter, to Mr. Duffy that upon certain conditions I would give him the position of assistant superintendent of the document-room. That was a personal pledge made, I think, in June of last year. It was made upon certain conditions, for of course I had no promises to make unless there was a return in some way, a *quid pro quo*. Like any other man running for office, I was anxious to establish outposts where I could secure influence, and he represented to me that he was a man of great strength in Pennsylvania; that he was a member of every State and county convention, and other things of that kind. I had seen the young gentleman here about the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and I thought it was a very natural thing that he should be a very influential man at home, he being an Irishman, and there being a great many Irish people up there where he lives, Molly Maguires and others, and I made the promise. When I came here I found that Colonel Bacon, a gentleman that I have always held in very high esteem, was occupying the position that I had promised to Mr. Duffy. At the time I made the promise there was another man in that place, but in the interval Mr. Patterson, the Doorkeeper, had made a change, and had put Colonel Bacon there. I was very loath to remove him, but I considered my word before everything else, and I said to Mr. Duffy, "All right; as I made the promise you shall have the place, but it is going to be at a great sacrifice," and I swore him into that position, at the beginning of the called session, I think, specifying it in his affidavit. I said to him, however, "I do not want you to assume at once the duties of the office; I have some other things for you to do first." He was very pleasant about it; he said, "All right." I put him on the floor of the House to act as a messenger with the understanding that he should be there until the 1st of November, when he should assume the duties of his office, if we did not make some more satisfactory arrangement. It gave me a great deal of trouble, but I finally succeeded in making an agreement with him that I should put him on the messenger's roll at $1,200 a year, and should pay him $400, thus bringing his salary up to $1,600 a year. He agreed to that. He said that he had been my friend and that he was willing to do almost anything to help me out of my difficulties; but the next day after agreeing to it he backed out and said that it did not comport with his dignity or manhood to accept that position. After a good deal of talk and persuasion and explanation about my difficulties, he agreed to it again. Walking down Pennsylvania avenue one evening, we met Colonel Bacon (whether Bacon and I or Duffy and I were walking together I don't remember; but we three met), right at the Metropolitan Hotel. After the first agreement on the part of Duffy to take $1,600, I went to Colonel Bacon and said to him, "Bacon, I ain't going to remove you;" and I gave the same assurance by letter to a friend of mine who was also a friend of Colonel Bacon. I saw Bacon again, I think, and told him that Duffy had backed out of the arrangement, but that I was determined to make him stick, or at least that I would not take away his (Bacon's) place. As I have stated, we three met at the Metropolitan Hotel, and I said to Colonel Bacon, "Duffy has agreed to take the messenger's place; I

have made an arrangement with him and you will not be disturbed." An explanation followed in which I stated to Colonel Bacon that I had agreed to pay Mr. Duffy $400 extra. I think I alluded at the same time to the fact that an arrangement had been made, or possibly would be made, by which I would have only $200 of that to make up, which I was willing to pay. Colonel Bacon remarked, "You can't pay any money on my account; I will pay that myself." It went on until the 1st of December, or probably pay-day. Colonel Bacon and Mr. Payne came to me then and handed me some money rolled up together (I remember there was some silver and some paper), and they said, "Here is this $33.33, our share of Duffy's salary for the past month." I took it, with some remark that it was not right, and that I did not expect it, or something of that kind; I don't remember exactly what I said, but I took the money; and as soon as I met Mr. Duffy I gave it to him, saying, "Here is your $33 for the last month." Very soon after that, I don't know but it was the next day, I saw Mr. Payne, and I said to him, "Don't pay Duffy any more money; I don't like this thing; it is not right; it is not official; and I intend to pay you this money back; it is not right, and it will get me into trouble anyhow." Shortly after that I said the same to Colonel Bacon. Now, to come back to Mr. Duffy: In the mean time, on the floor of the House, I had told him several times that he must quit drinking and coming on the floor under the influence of liquor; that he was bringing myself and the department and all of us into disrepute.

Q. How did you know that he was under the influence of liquor?—A. Because I saw him so. His breath was very strong, and it smelled around a good deal, and it was notorious. I said to him, "You must quit that; you must not appear before members of Congress or on the floor of the House when you are on duty in that condition." I don't remember just what his reply was, but he said he would quit it. After the adjournment for the holidays, perhaps the next day but one, Mr. Duffy came over to my house. I lived then in Mr. Ordway's house, and I used the rear of the house as an office, a room adjoining the parlor and sitting-room. He came in in a very intoxicated condition, decidedly drunk and boisterous, and he said to me, "John Polk, what the hell and God-damnation did you tell that fellow Payne not to pay me any more money for?" I pulled $33.33 out of my vest-pocket, where I had it, and I said "There is your money." Said he, "It is not a question of money with me; it is one of principle and manhood; I want to know why you told him not to pay me any money." "Well," said I, "I did so because I didn't want him to do it." "Well," said he, "I don't give a damn if you leave me off the roll. It is nothing to me." I told him I was very glad to hear that, and he then made use of some very obscene language, which I do not propose to repeat here, but which was within the hearing of my family, because the stove by which they sat (it was cold weather) was near the door leading into the other room, and the door was a little ajar, and the ladies of my family, or one of them, at least, sat by the stove reading. I said to him, "Now, sir, get away from here; I don't want to have anything more to do with you." He left, cursing, and saying that he didn't give a damn if I left him off the roll. Two or three days afterward I addressed a letter to the Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, his Representative, telling him that I had, for good and sufficient reasons which I would explain to him when I met him, removed Duffy from his position; and the same day I wrote to Mr. Duffy, notifying him that he was discharged. That is all I have to state, except what occurred when he returned. When he returned he

wanted me to go and have an interview with him and Colonel Bacon. I had told him that Mr. Payne had stated to me that he (Duffy) had gone down into the folding-room, and in the presence of others had demanded his "pay"; which was probably on the same morning when I paid him the second $33, over at my room. I had told him this, and when he returned he wanted to have an interview with those gentlemen. I told him that I wanted him to have an interview with myself and another gentleman who had informed me that Duffy had stated on the floor of the House that Mr. Donavin and I had stolen from $800 to $1,000 of the fund that was appropriated to pay the extra employés. He said that that was a lie, and the man who said it, was a liar, and a damned liar. He wanted to know who the man was. Said I, "I shan't give you his name without his permission; I will ascertain, however, whether he is willing, and if he gives me permission I will give you his name and confront you with him." He repeatedly came to me and said that he wanted to be confronted with that man who had told me that lie. He persisted in that, and one day I was passing through the restaurant and had just spoken to the gentleman who had informed me of this statement of Duffy's when I met Mr. Duffy. He again insisted upon being brought face to face with this man, so I turned around and said, "Mr. McKeogh, walk this way, if you please. This, Mr. Duffy, is the gentleman who gave me that information." Said Duffy, "What did I tell you?" Mr. McKeogh went on and repeated it in a little stronger form than he had given it to me and he said, "Do you deny it, sir?" Duffy said, "No, sir, I don't deny it; I must have been very much excited when I said it, though." That is the last I had to do with Mr. Duffy.

Q. You did tell Bacon and Payne not to pay him any more money?—A. Yes, sir; they never had paid him any money themselves, but I thought he might go to them for it. Of course, he understood that the money was coming from them—I had told him so—and I did tell them not to pay him any more, and that I would pay them back the money they had paid, and I did pay it back.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. Did or did not Duffy say, at the time he had that talk with you at your office, that the next thing he expected from you was that you would strike him off the roll?—A. Well, I don't know how the pauses came in. No, sir; he did not say that. I don't think he was in a state to remember everything he said. He said to me, "I don't give a damn if you do take me off the roll." And I gave him to understand that that would probably be the result.

Q. Did you not tell him yourself to collect money from Payne?—A. No, sir; I did not. Well, I don't remember now; I may have done that.

Q. And was not the countermanding of the order to Payne on the very morning when the second month's pay would have come due?—A. I don't remember exactly when the order was given to Payne.

Q. And didn't Duffy follow it up by going to your house?—A. I think he did.

Q. You have just said here that you were then ready with the money in your vest-pocket?—A. O, I was paying a great deal besides that. It was pay-day.

Q. You spoke awhile ago as if you had that amount made up in your pocket waiting.—A. No, sir; I say I took it out of my vest-pocket. I had a good deal more money in my pocket, because it was pay-day.

Q. Does not that show that that was about the time that the second month's pay would be due him?—A. I think it is likely. I think he probably came right from Payne to me.

Q. Does not that refresh your memory so that you can say that it was at the very time when he would have been receiving the second month's pay from Payne that you directed Payne not to pay him?—A. It was understood very well that Mr. Payne's contribution to this fund went to Mr. Duffy, but just when I notified Payne not to pay him I don't remember.

Q. Are you aware that Duffy ever asked Payne for any money before that morning?—A. No, sir; but he had asked Colonel Bacon some time before, so Bacon told me, and he had remarked at the time that Bacon and Payne owed him some money.

Q. Owed him for what; was not that for October?—A. He claimed that they owed him from the 15th of October to the 1st of November.

Q. Did you or did you not tell Mr. Butler that you had a "corner on Congress"?—A. I don't know who Mr. Butler is.

Q. I am told that he is a correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette?—A. No, sir, I had no conversation with him at any time that I am aware of. The fact is Mr. Butler has been my enemy from the beginning; he has been in this conspiracy, so I am informed, and he has written a great many disagreeable things about me. There is no personal feeling between us, but I regarded him as my enemy until very recently, and therefore I had no such conversation with him, and never told him anything of the kind.

Q. Didn't you really expect, from what you have already stated of the circumstances that surrounded you, that the desire of members of Congress to get their own constituents appointed would be the strongest influence on which you could calculate to get resolutions passed for the payment of those extra employés?—A. Do you mean this resolution for paying the men?

Q. Yes. Referring to this same subject of influence with Congress, or a "corner on Congress," didn't you in your own mind expect that the pay would come to those men through the desire of a large number of the members of Congress to have their own constituents appointed, and consequently that they would favor an appropriation for their pay?—A. Unquestionably I expected those members that had men on to do that, but I was not relying upon that. In the first place I expected the Committee on Appropriations to make provision in the deficiency bill. Then after that I was relying upon the passage of a bill which I had helped to frame, and which it was suggested would, if passed, legalize the thing. That was, to give more employés to the Doorkeeper's department, and the proposition was to pay messengers by the session instead of by the year. Of course, I was very anxious to have this resolution passed, but I said very little to members of Congress about it, though I had conversations with some leading gentlemen. Indeed, I began myself making preparation to raise money to pay those men two weeks before the resolution passed the House. I had some doubt whether the House would pass it, and I felt that I was in honor bound to pay the men, and I proposed to make the sacrifice. I don't think I ever urged anybody in regard to the matter. I no doubt, however, had it in my mind that that would be one reason why members would support the resolution. Then I knew, also, that a great many members had understood all along that the force was insufficient, and I knew that they considered it so as well as I did. I always so represented, that I deemed the force inadequate for the efficient management of the department.

I think it is likely that I relied upon that somewhat, but I cannot say that I did positively, because I had a great many misgivings about it.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You mentioned yesterday, and again to-day, a letter written to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, asking for an appropriation in the deficiency bill to pay those men. Didn't Mr. Atkins at that time say to you that if you had appointed men illegally you had better dismiss them at once?—A. Yes, sir; that was at the second interview. Mr. Atkins told me that, and the Speaker told me so too, and I remember that I made this reply: "It is only five or six days to the beginning of the regular session, and I am in for it any way, I suppose, and it won't cost me very much more to pay them for the balance of the time, and I am in hopes that this bill will be passed and that will end my troubles." They both did advise me to dismiss the men at once, but that was not more than a week before the end of the called session.

Q. It was after you had sent in that communication?—A. O, yes, and after they had reported the deficiency bill, and Mr. Roberts had offered the amendment which was rejected, so that I began to get anxious. I had frequent conversations about it with General Atkins at his desk and elsewhere when we met, but I remember that he told me that was the best way to do. That was a few days before the adjournment of the extra session, and I remember distinctly that I made the calculation as to how much more money it would cost me to keep them until the end.

Q. Out of your own pocket, do you mean?—A. Out of my own pocket. I didn't know of any way to get it out of the government unless the resolution passed.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. State fully the facts in the case of young Hancock who testified here the other day.—A. I prefer to reserve my testimony in regard to that for the present.

Q. Have you any further statement to make about the soldiers' roll?—A. No, sir; I have nothing further to say on that subject now. I have been asked in regard to the case of young Hancock. The facts of that case were these. Application was made to me to put him on the floor as a page, and upon my stating that I could not do it, because my roll was full, Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, who urged the appointment, said he thought he could secure his appointment by resolution, and upon that statement the boy was sworn in, but with the understanding on my part that the Doorkeeper's department was not to be responsible for his pay. I did say that if I got an increase of the page force, I would put him on the regular roll, but unless that was done I was not to be responsible for him.

WASHINGTON, *March* 1, 1878.

OTIS S. BUXTON sworn and examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. State whether or not, during your administration of the office of Doorkeeper, there existed any such practice, or the opportunity for such practice, as the employment of substitutes to do service in place of those who were regularly on the rolls?—Answer. No, sir. There was a law against it.

Q. Was it done at any time under your administration?—A. It was prohibited during the administration of Mr. Lippincott, who preceded me.

Q. Was it ever done?—A. Before that it was.

Mr. COX. Fix the time.

The WITNESS. It was in the Fortieth Congress, I think. There was some trouble about the employment of substitutes, and the Committee of Accounts introduced a resolution that no man should be put upon the Doorkeeper's rolls unless he had actually performed the service, and they required the Doorkeeper, that is, they required me after I came into office, to certify that every man who appeared on the rolls had performed service except during the one month's holiday.

Q. Previous to that the practice of employing outside laborers to do the work had crept in?—A. Yes, sir; to a fearful extent before the Fortieth Congress. It was notorious. Sometimes disabled soldiers, and some that were not disabled, were allowed to hire a colored man, who was already employed in the Doorkeeper's department, to take care of a room, but I did not consider that employing a substitute.

Q. Was it not sometimes a fact that a disabled soldier was put upon the roll who was so disabled that he could not use a broom?—A. Well, sir, most of those one-armed men would rather use a broom than have another man there doing the work, but we sometimes had a man in charge of the room whose hands were too soft and white to clean spittoons, and such men would hire a colored man to do that work, but they were not allowed to go outside of the department for him.

Q. How far back had that practice of employing substitutes existed?—A. All the way back to the time I came here in 1861, and I don't know how far back it went.

Q. And it continued until when?—A. Until Mr. Lippincott was Doorkeeper. He was Doorkeeper in the Fortieth Congress, in 1868. It was with those on the folders' roll that the trouble generally existed.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. You say it was notorious. I think you meant by that that it was notorious that the men were in the habit of hiring what you considered substitutes?—A. I meant it in this way; that it was a noted thing all round for the employés in the Doorkeeper's department—and I believe it did not stop there either—to go home and spend the whole recess, hiring substitutes to do their work.

Q. You permitted the messengers, the white employés I suppose you mean, to hire men who were on your regular force to do this menial work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you mean to say that only those that were on the roll were employed for that purpose, or did you have a set of men that you could rely upon the same as upon your sworn employés, and did you permit the messengers to employ them?—A. I mean to say that they were not permitted to employ any except those upon my roll, for the reason that if anything was wrong I knew where to find the man, but if the messengers were permitted to employ men down town that they could hire for almost any price they chose, the chances were that those men would come and steal the inside out of the committee-room and I would not know where to find them.

By Mr. HANNA:

Q. But you did not interdict the messengers from employing those assistants if they employed men who were within your force?—A. No, sir; not if they employed men that I knew.

Q. You were willing that the work should be sublet to men of your own department?—A. Yes, sir; the sweeping and cleaning, not the attendance on the doors.

Q. The menial work you were willing to allow them to sublet?—A. Yes, sir, as I have stated; but I do not mean to be understood that that relieved the messenger. He was still responsible.

Q. Your reason for making that rule was that you did not want outsiders to come in here for fear they might steal?—A. Yes, sir; that was the reason.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Had you at that time a sufficient number of laborers, an extra force, so that you could spare the men from their regular duties to do this work for the messengers?—A. If the men did that kind of duty, they had to do it early in the morning before it was time to go to work in the Doorkeeper's department or else after they had their own work done. Each had his work to do, and the work had to be done.

Q. At that time you had a large force in the folding-room which you used when not employed there for other work?—A. No, sir; when the Congress was increased by fifty additional members they asked me how many additional men I required; but finally the whole thing was arranged, and there was no increase of my laborers' roll beyond what it had formerly been. This laborers' roll did not apply to the folding-room. It was a separate and distinct roll. There was no increase on that roll except five men, four of them in the cloak-rooms. Those men had been paid by resolution, and I asked to have them put on the regular roll, and have no more resolutions or vouchers for their payment.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How did the laborers' roll compare then with the same roll now, was it greater or smaller?—A. I don't know how the roll stands now.

Q. How many laborers did you have on your roll?—A. During a session I had sixteen laborers on the regular roll, including one in the folding-room. Part of those sixteen were on only for the session. Then during the session I had also a short roll of five, four in the folding-room and in the cloak-rooms, and the other one in the water-closet. My regular roll during the recess was ten laborers, one detailed to the folding-room, and the rest to do all the work. That is the same roll that has existed for fifteen or sixteen years.

Q. How was the folding-room run at that time?—A. When this increase was made in the number of members there was no change whatever in the folding-room force. For I don't know how far back the number there was always settled by the Committee of Accounts. There was no law to determine how many we ought to have, but the Committee of Accounts settled the number according to the work.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Do you know how many men were on the folders' roll when you went out of office?—A. I do. There was a positive provision inserted by the Committee on Appropriations that the whole number on the folders' roll, including clerks and all, was not to exceed twenty. That included my clerks in the folding-room, my foreman, watchman, bookkeepers, and also one man whom I detailed as a folder in the document-room.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. Your employés did the folding then?—A. Yes, sir; by the day.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. What did they receive?—A. Three dollars and sixty cents a day. The clerks—some of them—received different pay.

Q. Is it a fact that those folders, when they were not needed in the folding-room, were used for messenger-service and other purposes?—A. I used them anywhere I wanted to use them. I would take some of my folders, and sometimes even my clerks, for other service. For instance, in the night-sessions during what was called the "dead-lock," my messengers were tired out, and I took even my clerks up to assist the men on the floor. In the folding-room when I was crowded I used this disabled-soldier force. I used them just where I could use them to best advantage to save other men for other work.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You considered that the force was given you to "run" the Congress, and that you could detail the men anywhere you pleased?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The designation of "messenger" or anything else was merely a form; you could detail the men wherever you pleased?—A. I never had but twenty-three men recognized as "messengers." My soldiers' roll was recognized as such, the men having the pay of the folders, $3.60 a day. That soldiers' roll was never brought up as a separate thing until the increase of Congress, when it was started with so many soldiers and an appropriation for them. I said to the Committee on Appropriations at that time that if they would make that roll I would not ask for any increase of my messenger force corresponding to the increase in the number of members of Congress.

Q. That raised the messenger force to thirty-seven?—A. They were not called messengers.

Q. But they did the duty of messengers?—A. Some of them did; some did clerical duty in the folding-room, and some folded books. Some of them were very good penmen, one-armed men, and I could use them in that way.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. Do you know the number of your entire force, including messengers?—A. I can give it to you. My messenger-force proper was 23; soldiers' roll, 14; folders' roll, 20, including clerks; page roll, 26; regular laborers' roll, 16 and 5, making 21. Then there was my clerk, and the assistant doorkeeper's clerk, and one woman in the closet; that makes 3 more. This statement does not include the superintendents of the different rooms. There was a superintendent of the document-room, and an assistant superintendent, a file-clerk, and a superintendent below. Then there was the first assistant doorkeeper. That makes 5 more. That was my entire force.

Q. And with that force you did the folding and everything?—A. Yes, sir; everything. That is the highest figure that the force reached at any time. I turned it over as high as it ever was.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. How many men had you in the document-room?—A. The superintendent, the assistant superintendent, the file-clerk, and one man deltailed from the room below. Sometimes when they were extremely crowded there I detailed a page-boy. That is the greatest force that I ever had in the document-room.

Mr. MORGAN. You haven't included the firemen in your statement.

A. They were not in my department at that time.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Was the soldier's roll begun during your time?—A. Yes, sir; it commenced under me.

Q. What description of men were put upon it?—A. It commenced with two men. It commenced out of this very matter which I have told you about, the employing of substitutes. We had two one-armed disabled men on our roll, and sometimes more than that, who were carried by the Doorkeeper by general consent through the recess of Congress without their staying here to perform any duty. In fact they were men that could not perform any duty. After this law passed that no man should be allowed on the roll unless he actually performed service, there was one man on my roll, a Mr. Decker, whose two hands were off, that I could not take care of, and I attempted to get General Rawlins, who was Secretary of War at the time, to take care of him during the recess. At first I got some encouragement that he would do it, but finally I found that he could not do it, and I went to General Logan and asked him to introduce a resolution to carry Decker through. He said he would do so, and the resolution was drawn by my clerk and given to General Logan, and when it was given to him he asked to have General Fitch, of Ohio, put in also, to which I consented. That was the beginning of the soldiers' roll. Mr. Decker was in very needy circumstances. The members of Congress were all anxious to have this resolution pass, and I believe it passed unanimously, and from that the roll grew until it reached fourteen, the men being paid out of the folders' fund.

Q. My question was, specifically, what was the general extent of the disability of the men who were put on that roll?—A. They had to be men who had received pensions for disability—total disability—an arm or a leg off, or both hands, or so disabled from wounds as to prevent them from ordinary work.

Q. Mr. Decker is still here, is he not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He is the man who had both of his hands shot away by the premature discharge of a cannon at Perrysburg?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He is able to take care of a door?—A. Yes, sir; he opens it very well with those iron hooks.

Q. I want to understand more clearly what you said about allowing substitutes to do the work. You said you allowed no messenger to employ anybody to clean spittoons or do any of this work, except a man who was already on your roll?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you mean by that, that you allowed the men who were on your roll, if they could find time for it, to do extra work and get pay for it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you allow anybody to come in from outside to do that work?—A. No, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. In those days the difference between the price of labor outside and the salaries of the employés in your department was not so great as it is now, was it?—A. Well, I don't know.

Q. How much were the laborers in your department getting?—A. Two dollars a day.

Q. And what was the ordinary price of labor around town during most of that time?—A. Indeed I cannot tell you.

Q. It was not very far different from what you were paying?—A. I think it was not up to our price; still, I cannot tell.

Q. Did you know yourself what anybody paid for this extra help?—A. They paid $5 a month. That was the general understanding. One

reason why I prohibited the practice was that some new messengers came here and got parties from down town who offered to do it for $2 a month, and I found it out and stopped the arrangement, because I would not trust those men in the rooms; there was no safety in it.

WASHINGTON, *March* 2, 1878.

JOHN W. POLK recalled and further examined.

By Mr. COX:

Question. State the organization of the Chrome Company that has been mentioned in Maryland. Who are its officers, and how regularly organized a company is it?—Answer. It has not been organized yet. There is just a proposition to organize it—the company that I referred to.

Q. There is one already organized?—A. Yes, sir. I have nothing to do with that.

Q. Who is president of that?—A. I think Mr. Schenck.

Q. He was the treasurer, but who was the president?—A. A gentleman in Baltimore—I have forgotten his name; a man interested in chrome for many years. I am entirely unfamiliar with that company, and do not know anything about its organization except as a matter of information.

Q. Is it Mr. Wilkins who is president of that company?—A. I think it is.

Q. So far as that organized company is concerned, you have nothing to do with it and have no stock in it whatever?—A. No, sir; nothing whatever. This is a new discovery that I spoke of.

Q. You have nothing to do with the company issuing this circular of the Maryland and California Chrome Company?—A. No, sir; nothing to do with it. There was a man named Daniels who came to me with these two specimens [exhibiting them]; one is the native ore and the other is the chromic acid. This is prepared at the Smithsonian Institute as a sample. He represented to me that with a small sum of money he could secure the lease of a vein that he and a negro had discovered. He is also in this other company, as I understand; I think he probably originated it. He said to me that they had claimed that this new discovery should be added to the original interest, but he did not consider that that had anything to do with it, and he proposed to form a new company, and I agreed, myself and friends, to furnish a sufficient amount of money to make an advance on this, and that we would organize the company and open the vein and go to work at it. Just at this time when Mr. Coryell was discharged, I was talking about it, and had frequent meetings about it, but the thing is not yet decided. There has really been no organization.

Q. That, then, was a proposition to form a company upon a new vein, differing from that of this Maryland and California Chrome Company?—A. Yes, sir. I do not know anything about that except what you see on that paper. I mentioned this chrome matter once to Mr. Jones, of New Hampshire. It was purely a proposition to organize a company under the laws of the State of Maryland or the District of Columbia, as the case may be, and pay in enough capital stock to open the vein and work it. That was the talk among ourselves as to what we thought we would do, and that is still pending.

Q. It was, then, with reference to a possible company to be formed,

but not yet formed, that your conversation took place?—A. Yes, sir; we had agreed to furnish this money among ourselves and go on. I felt pretty well satisfied, as I do now, that we should organize that company.

Q. If that company was organized, would it be organized under State or Federal law?—A. Under the State law of Maryland.

Q. Is there any expectation of needing any Congressional legislation in regard to it in any form whatever?—A. O, no, sir; it could not require anything of the kind. I have been working a good deal with corporations, and I never knew them to seek any legislation of that kind, unless they wanted to amend a charter, or something like that.

Q. I do not ask what would be naturally the case; I ask was anything of that kind expected in this case?—A. No, sir. That was never considered.

Q. Mr. Duffy asks me to inquire whether you have a letter of his of December 25?—A. No doubt I have it on file if he wrote me one. I can examine my files. If he addressed me a letter at that time I certainly have it, but I receive so many letters that I don't remember all I do receive. I think I did get a letter from him in reply to one that I wrote him discharging him.

Q. Will you please produce it at our next meeting?—A. I will, if I can find it.

Q. In regard to this chrome matter, you said that Mr. Daniels was interested in the organized company, but that he also claimed to have a right to start a new one on another vein?—A. Yes, sir. My recollection of his statement is this: that he had been more or less interested in these matters for a good while. I think he mentioned that he had had some connection with a very large firm in Baltimore, who had furnaces there, and do a large business—the Tysons, I believe. His statement is that he made the discovery of a vein of ore in Maryland, and obtained the right to it in some way, and that he went to General Boynton and General Schenck, and this Mr. Wilkins and others, and they formed a company, which is now in operation; but he told me that this vein from which our ore was to come was forty miles distant from the other. He said that these parties claimed that inasmuch as he was in their company, he ought to put in his interest in this new vein with theirs, and I think he said he offered to do it for a consideration, which they declined, and then he considered himself free, and I also thought from his own statement that he was under no obligations whatever to them; that it was an outside matter. He therefore proposed to form a new company to work this newly-discovered vein, which he looked upon as his own individually. He mentioned that he had a negro man that had worked many years for the Tysons, and understood this whole business, and that he and this man prospected together for a long time and found this vein.

Q. I wish also to call your attention to a question that I put yesterday in reference to Mr. Butler. What was the substance of an interview that you had with him just after the passage of the resolution which was reported in December by the Committee of Accounts providing that $3,840 for the payment of the extra force?—A. I do not remember. I have a faint recollection of Mr. Butler approaching me somewhere. I can't remember where it was, but I think he was congratulating me upon getting that resolution through, and I said, "I owe you no favors at least, because you have been opposing me a long time." He protested that he had not, but our interview was not pleasant at all. I felt that he, as the correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette, had done

me great injustice; and, morever, he had attempted to get his own letters which were calculated to damage me published in other papers here as editorial matter. He probably is not aware that I know this, but the editor or proprietor of a paper here sent a copy of an article that Mr. Butler had written.

Q. That is immaterial. The only question is whether, in that conversation, you said to Mr. Butler anything like this: that Congress could not help passing the resolution; that you had them where they could not help it, or that you had a "corner" on them, or any words similar to that.—A. I don't think I ever said any such thing. It is not my recollection that I ever made such a remark. It is not like me. I don't make that kind of remarks, in the first place, and in the next place I certainly regarded Mr. Butler with great suspicion, because I looked upon him as my enemy, and I therefore would not have made such a remark to him. I have no recollection of ever making any such remark, and I don't believe I ever did.

Q. Please produce that letter of Mr. Duffy at our next meeting.—A. If I have it I will produce it, of course.

WASHINGTON, *March* 2, 1878.

EDWARD CLARK sworn and examined.

By Mr. COX:

Question. You are the Architect of the Capitol?—Answer. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you had charge of the Capitol and the grounds?—A. Thirteen years.

Q. We desire to have you state what is the organization of your force of subordinates, so far as it relates to the Capitol building (not the grounds), and what are your own duties with regard to the building, and especially with regard to the House wing, so that we may get at the relation between your duties and those of the other officers of the House.—A. The law puts the building under the general care of the Architect; that is, the making of all repairs and improvements; but I have placed under me specially by law the laborers having the care of the central building, the old building, the passages, the rotunda, and the heating apparatus in that part of the building. I have four laborers, three at $60 a month, and one person, in charge of the heating apparatus of the central building, at $72 a month. I will state that the central building is heated by the heat generated for the wings, and is taken over there in pipes, and this person has the regulating of it for the heating of the central building, the Supreme Court room, the Library, the law library, &c.

Q. Also of the folding-room and the stationery-room?—A. Yes, sir. The number of employés has been decreased within the last few years. Formerly the heating was done by hot-air furnaces; but out of the annual appropriation for repairs, instead of repairing the hot-air furnaces, I have attached steam apparatus, so that we now have it heated in the way I have described.

Q. You have made a connection with the heating apparatus of the wings so as to save the cost of those extra furnaces?—A. Yes, sir; and the extra fuel, too.

Q. You have no charge of the laborers within the Library?—A. No, sir.

Q. Is there a separate janitor for the Supreme Court?—A. No, sir;

the assistant marshal is the janitor there, and is paid out of the Supreme Court fund.

Q. What care, besides that of the repairs proper, have you of the House wing, either during the session or during the recess?—A. None whatever.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Except that, under a resolution passed last year, you have now supervisory charge of the heating and ventilation?—A. Yes, sir. But I understood Mr. Cox's question to relate to the cleaning up of the building.

By Mr. COX:

Q. How is it with regard to painting the walls?—A. That comes under my care. That is a part of the permanent repairs of the building. I have that to do over all parts of the building.

Q. If you are willing you may now state what would be your idea of the proper care of the wings, especially during the long recesses.—A. I think it is more important that the public portions of this building should be kept clean and in presentable condition during the long recess than during the session of Congress, because persons from abroad come here to view the building only, but these corridors are generally allowed to go almost wholly uncared for, because the laborers are often away and the officers are away at that time. Indeed, this state of things became so noticeable that some three or four years ago a provision was put into the appropriation bill that the Architect, out of the money appropriated for the repairs of the building, should also take care of the passages and corridors; but that only obtained for one year. I was the only person here; the other officers were away, and the corridors and the public parts of the building looked almost like abandoned property.

Q. So far as you know, what has been the custom in the past with regard to the attendance during the long recesses, of the janitor and the laboring force of the House wing?—A. The rooms, of course, are locked up during the recess, and there is no care taken of them; it is not necessary; but the passages are very much neglected.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Is it not the fact that the dust is terrible here in the summertime?—A. Yes, sir; and it has been worse than it is now. It was worse while they were cutting down the grounds; the whole building was covered with dust then, but, besides that, there was not proper care taken of it.

By Mr. COX:

Q. To what extent has it been the habit for laborers to be excused and absent during the long recess?—A. That I don't know.

Q. From your observation, what force was there here employed daily in the regular cleaning and care of this wing?—A. Sometimes three or four men; sometimes I did not see any. I suppose they were about here, but they were not cleaning up the passages.

Q. State what, in your judgment, would be the best arrangement to prevent property from being carried off from the building, what rules or regulations would be requisite, and under whose care should the matter be. What ought to be the relation of the police to it?—A. I should think that the police ought to be required not to permit any furniture or property to be taken out of the building unless on an order from the person having official custody of it. If a piece of furniture

goes out of the repair-shop or elsewhere, I think the person who has the charge of it in the building ought to give a proper order to the police to let it pass. Things are taken away from here very often because the police, when they do notice a man taking away a piece of furniture, do not like to stop him, as they suppose that it is done by the order of the Doorkeeper or the Clerk or some sufficient authority.

Q. Under whose control are the police?—A. Under the control of the Sergeants-at-Arms of the two houses. The Architect is on a board whose duty it is to have a voice in the appointment, but the law puts the police exclusively under the charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the two houses.

Q. Then your idea is that the danger of collision between the different departments of the House organization makes the Sergeant-at-Arms hesitate to give orders to the police that might seem to interfere with the authority of some other officer, the Doorkeeper or the Clerk?—A. Exactly.

Q. And you think that that ought to be put in some form so that it would be obligatory on the police to require an official order for the taking away of any property from the building?

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. There is a police force sufficient to prevent the stealing of property from the Capitol, is there not?—A. They could prevent it if they were at liberty to call every person to account who passed out with property. People do take property away from here. Last year, when we were fitting up the gas-fixtures, the gas-fitter went down to get something and was gone a short time, and when he came back one of his tools had been taken away; it was gilt, and probably some person thought that it was gold. Now the police may have seen that carried away, and may have thought it was taken by some one connected with the building and that it was all right; but they ought to have authority to stop people passing out of the building with any property.

By Mr. JAMES:

Q. How many policemen are there?—A. Twenty-one.

By Mr. COX:

Q. What is the extent of their jurisdiction?—A. The Capitol building only; not the grounds.

Q. Then it is their business to be always within the building?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the force is such that, if they had the proper authority, they could see that no property was improperly taken away without permission?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You consider that a sufficient force for that purpose?—A. Yes, sir; for the building.

Q. Do they take cognizance at all of the books or documents being carried out of the building? There has been a large amount of documents and papers stolen from here, has there not?—A. Last season there was a large amount of documents taken from here. There was no one to take charge of the police. The two Sergeants-at-Arms were away at the time, and the police came to me, and I sent them over, and they tracked the property to Baltimore.

Q. How does that property get out of the grounds without the police seeing it?—A. Documents were being taken away from here by author-

ized persons every day, and they probably thought that these went in the same way.

Q. If a policeman had authority to stop any man who passed out of the building with property, and find out by what right he did it, it would check that stealing?—A. O, yes, sir.

Q. The loss in the case you have mentioned was quite heavy, was it not?—A. It was three or four tons; but three or four years ago there were some twenty tons of documents taken away.

Q. And the police did not stop the removal of such a large quantity as that?—A. No, sir; because they thought it was by authorized persons, but it was not.

By Mr. COX:

Q. If you have known of any other pieces or kinds of property being taken from the building, state what you know about it.—A. Clocks have been taken away and other small pieces of furniture. The police, of course, are held in a measure accountable for such occurrences; but they say that as property is being sent out every day by officers of the House, they supposed in these cases that the persons had authority.

Q. You said just now that when the Sergeants-at-Arms were away there was no person here who had supervision of the police?—A. I did not mean that. I was speaking of the laborers.

By Mr. PUGH:

Q. Who does have charge of the police during a recess when the Sergeant-at-Arms is away?—A. There is a captain here, but I, being one of the board who appoint the police, when the captain or any of the officers wish directions and the Sergeant-at-Arms is away, they come to me, and I take it upon myself, as a member of the board, to give them directions, although by law I have no control over the Capitol police.

Q. Has not the captain of the police sufficient authority to stop any person that he sees carrying property out, even as the matter stands now?—A. I think that in former times there were cases of that kind, and they led to trouble. For instance, the Clerk had ordered a piece of furniture to be taken out to be repaired and the police stopped the men who were taking it, and it was said that that was interfering with the Clerk's men.

Q. And that caused the police to feel a delicacy about stopping anybody?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. COX:

Q. If anything else occurs to you that would be of interest in the general line of this investigation, please state it?—A. I do not think of anything more, except that I think there ought to be a force here during the summer-time to keep the building in good condition.

Q. What are your own habits as to presence here or absence during the recess?—A. I am never absent a week at a time. The recess is the time when my presence is most imperatively demanded here.

Q. Your repairs are made at that season?—A. Always, sir; that is my busy season.

Q. So that, so far as you are personally concerned, you are more at liberty to be away in the winter when Congress is in session than in the summer?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do you do any private business outside?—A. No, sir. I have done some private business, but I have never done it except in case of necessity.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Your life-work is the business of your public office?—A. Yes, sir. If I have done any private business, it has always been after office-hours; but I have not done any private business in three years.

By Mr. JAMES:

Q. How many men would be necessary to keep this building in order during the recess?—A. I believe that five or six men would be sufficient, but there ought to be men who would do the work, men like house-servants, who would know how to scrub the walls and keep the steps clean. The walls and the floors ought to be kept scrubbed, and I think five or six men could do that and keep the building as clean as a well-kept hotel.

Q. You think it is better to have men to do the work themselves than men who would stand by and see it done?—A. Yes, sir; but, further than that, I mean that you ought to have the right kind of men, men who know how to do the work. You may have men who are willing but who are not apt at such work. The kind of men you want are men like house-servants; a rough laboring man, accustomed to the pick and shovel, cannot do this work properly.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You have four men who attend to the central part of the building; how does that part compare as to size with this wing of the Capital?—A. I think it is as large, because it has the rotunda included in it, but there are only two stories there, while there are three in the wings.

Q. You exercise no control at all over the engineer-force?—A. I have no authority as to their appointment, but I have some little advisory authority in regard to their mode of work. The law provides that the heating and ventilation shall be under the direction of the Architect, and I tell them what temperature they want and how to modify it, and they obey my instruction in respect to that.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Have you charge of the Statuary Hall and the statuary?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you one person specially employed to take charge of that hall?—A. No; I have these four men to do general duty.

Q. I have been told that there is a special appointment given there to some one, and that that person has a substitute by the name of Toliver or Taliferro?—A. So I have understood; but he is not under my employ at all, in any way.

Q. In whose employ is he?—A. I don't know whether it is the Doorkeeper or Clerk that employs him.

Mr. POLK. It is not the Doorkeeper.

The WITNESS. Well, I do not know. I know that this colored boy, Toliver, has been there for many years, and I have never paid him or had anything to do with him.

Q. You don't know whether he is working there as a substitute for some one else?—A. I do not know; but that is the common rumor.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Is he a substitute for anybody in your employ?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you any employés whom you permit to employ substitutes?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about that practice generally among the employés of the House?—A. I do not.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. There is a great deal of complaint about the difficulty of keeping the windows of committee-rooms and other rooms closed; could you put such fastenings on the windows and doors as would prevent any one going in who had no authority to do so?—A. It would be useless to put fastenings on the windows unless the persons in charge of the rooms would fasten them. The fastenings are not automatic.

Q. Might not one of those spring latches, such as are in that window beside you, get out of order so that a person prying up the sash outside could get in?—A. Yes, sir; and that would be the case with any fastener that you could put on. A window sash itself is not a very strong barrier, you know. But, speaking of these fasteners and locks, I think the police should have the means of getting into the rooms in every portion of this building. At present they have no keys to rooms, and no matter what depredation may be committed in a room which is accessible from the portico, the person committing it can make his escape. On New Year's day, in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, something of that kind occurred. A crash was heard—the breaking of the mirror—and the police wished to get into the room, but could not get in by the door. They knew that the persons inside would try to make their escape by the portico, and they ran around there, and as soon as the persons in the room ascertained that the police had gone off to the portico, they opened the door and walked out. I think that the police officers should have a key to every room in the building, so they could at once enter and seize persons committing depredations. Even where there is no mischief going on, the gas may be left burning in the room by the chairman or some member or the clerk of the committee, and the police cannot get in to put it out.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Have they not recently adopted that rule on the Senate side?—A. I do not know, but I know it is a necessity.

WASHINGTON, *March* 2, 1878.

GEORGE M. ADAMS, Clerk of the House of Representatives, sworn and examined.

By Mr. COX:

Question. Please state, in the first place, what portion of the force of the employés of the House is under your control which is not properly a clerical force performing the clerical duties of your office.—Answer. There are some positions connected with the Clerk's office that are partly clerical and partly not clerical, while there are others which have no clerical duties connected with them. I shall, however, treat as clerical positions those where there are any clerical duties to be performed. I will begin by saying the House librarian may be said not to perform any clerical duties. Of course, he keeps a memorandum of the books that are lent to members, but I would not regard his position as strictly clerical, because there is very little penmanship connected with it. He has to keep memoranda of the delivery and return of books, but his principal business is to look up things. There are three men in the library—two messengers and the librarian. The messengers I do not regard as clerks. Then, in the stationery-room there are three men whom I treat as clerks. One of them is a book-keeper, and the other

man has necessarily to be a good clerk, as he has to make purchases, advertise contracts, make awards of contracts, receive goods, and so on. Up to this point, then, I have given you three employés that I do not regard as clerks, the librarian and the two assistant librarians. Then there is a locksmith, who makes all the keys, hangs the curtains, puts down the carpets, and so on. He is a sort of general utility man, but he performs no clerical duties whatever. He is under the Clerk. Then there are five laborers who clean up and take care of the Clerk's rooms and the bath-rooms, and one of whom looks after the horses that the Clerk uses for the business of the House. They have no clerical duties whatever. They also clean some of the rooms that are on the lower story, and also some of those that are on the upper story.

By Mr. JAMES:

Q. Who has the right to the use of those bath-rooms; are they for the public, or only for the members?—A. They are for the members and for the employés of the House. It has always been the custom of the Clerks of the office, however, when a member comes in and asks for a complimentary ticket for a friend, to give it to him. That was the course pursued by all my predecessors, and I have kept it up, but I instructed the men in the bath-rooms that they are not to allow either complimentary tickets to members' friends, or the employés to crowd out the members themselves. Then there is a page at the Clerk's desk, who carries papers backward and forward from the desk to the different enrolling-rooms and the journal-rooms, a very necessary little fellow. Those are all the employés of the Clerk's office who do not do clerical duty.

By Mr. SEXTON:

Q. That page is not one of the twenty-eight?—A. No, sir; he is provided for specifically in the appropriation bill.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You have five laborers, of whom two are in the bath-room. Those are necessary there, I suppose?—A. Yes, sir; I think so. Besides taking care of the bath-rooms they clean up some of the rooms downstairs belonging to my office, the index-room, for example.

By Mr. SEXTON:

Q. Those men in the bath-room have an extra man that they pay themselves?—A. Well, I do not think they need him. They probably allow him to be there just for whatever he can pick up by blacking boots. He is on no pay-roll, and he is no substitute or anything of that kind.

Q. There are two in your own rooms?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many rooms have they to clean?—A. There is the stationery-room, the chief clerk's room, the enrolling-room, the journal-room, and the halls in front of those rooms.

Q. Does it keep those men pretty busy attending to their duties?—A. Yes, sir. In any of those rooms, when I want to send for something I ring the bell for one of the laborers to go and get it. Frequently the enrolling clerk is in the midst of enrolling a bill, and he wants somebody who is less urgently occupied to go for what he needs, and he rings the bell and sends one of these men. Frequently a journal clerk or a bill clerk or a file clerk wants to send some place for something, and he sends one of these laborers. They serve as messengers, as well as laborers for cleaning out the rooms, but they get laborers' pay.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. Have you any supervisory power as an accounting or auditing officer over the Doorkeeper's accounts? If so, state what it is, and to what extent it goes.—A. I am not an auditing officer, but I am, I presume, what may be termed a disbursing officer. I pay all the employés of the House, whether they are on the Clerk's roll, the Sergeant-at-Arms' roll, or the Doorkeeper's roll; all except the five official reporters of debates, who are paid, I believe, at the Treasury. By some law or regulation which I found in existence at the time I came here, the reporters of debates are paid outside of my office, but I think all the other employés except those are paid in my office. The Clerk's office does not feel at liberty to attempt to exercise any supervision or control whatever over the rolls of the Doorkeeper, except to see that he has not upon his roll any greater number of persons than the law authorizes to be paid. If the Doorkeeper were to bring me a roll for a given month having a greater number of persons upon it than the law authorizes to be paid, I should not pay that roll, because I would feel that I would make myself liable if I were to do so. I therefore supervise his roll to that extent, but as for saying whom he shall put or shall not put upon his roll, or what length of time a man may have served or may not have served under the Doorkeeper, those are matters that I cannot in the nature of things know anything about, and I therefore accept his roll as he brings it to me as representing the facts in the case.

Q. Then, if the roll on its face appears to conform to the law, your duty in regard to it is done?—A. I think so.

By Mr. Sexton:

Q. Suppose it did not conform to the law as to numbers, but did as to amount?—A. The law specifies just what each man's pay shall be.

Q. Yes; but suppose the Doorkeeper has 56 pages on his roll while he is only entitled to 28, and suppose that the 56 are so placed upon the roll that they call for only the amount of money that the 28 would be entitled to?—A. If the Doorkeeper were to bring me a roll containg 56 pages for the entire month, I should hand him back his roll and say, "The law does not authorize you to employ but 28 pages and I can pay only 28." But if he were to bring me a roll with 28 pages on for 15 days of the month, and then with 28 other pages for 15 other days, as was the case in the month of December, I should have to assume that it was none of my business to know whom he had employed as pages and whom he had not; I should say at once, "It is not my business to determine when you employed any of these boys, or when you turned them off and employed others in their places."

Q. Suppose you knew that during the last fifteen days of the month there were no pages employed at all?—A. That would not be my business.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. You look in the first place to see that there are only 28 pages to be paid for the full month?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. One may have become sick, or may have resigned, and another may have taken his place, but you see that, whatever changes have occurred during the month, there are only 28 to be paid for the whole month?—A. Yes, sir. Taking the first page on the roll, it may be he has served ten days, and that then the Doorkeeper has discharged him and appointed another in his place who has served the next ten days, and then that he has died or resigned or been discharged, and the

Doorkeeper has appointed another who has served in that place for the remaining ten days, making three pages who have served ten days each, which is equivalent to one page for 30 days, the full month. Now, as to how long each of those pages shall be paid for, or as to the time when the Doorkeeper discharged one and employed another, I make no inquiry; it is not my business to know anything about it or to interfere with the Doorkeeper's management of his office. I simply take care that I pay him no more than the law allows.

Q. What is the interpretation upon which you act in paying employés of the House, with reference to any shortening of their pay or time for the temporary recesses, such as we had Christmas?—A. The custom has always been to pay pages during a recess. For instance, there is a recess over from Thursday until Monday; no one has ever questioned but that the pages should be paid right along as though the House were in session. Why? Because they are here, most of them, at the House. They come up here, and, although Congress is not in session, members are around the hall calling for pages, and employing them on little errands, so that the boys are really on duty. But aside from that, the custom has always been to pay them for such recesses. But when this recess of twenty-five days came up, I had some hesitation as to whether it was not my duty to take notice of it, and to refuse to pay pages for that time. The law says that they shall be paid for the time that they are employed, at $2.50 a day. I am not the man who employs them, but if they are employed at any time it is my duty to pay them. However, I felt some hesitation about the matter in this case, and I talked with the Committee of Accounts, and they seemed to think that as it had been the custom to pay pages right along, it ought to be done; but to make the matter certain, I went up to the Comptroller of the Treasury, Mr. Tayler, the officer who had the final adjustment of my accounts, and I had a full conference with him on the subject, and the conclusion at which I arrived after talking with him was that, if the pages were borne upon the rolls for that time, I could do nothing less than pay them, as the House had not adjourned but had only taken a recess. That being so, I felt that it was a proper payment for me to make, and that I would not involve myself by making it, so I determined to pay the pages for that recess.

By Mr. SEXTON:

Q. Do you pay the boys for Sundays?—A. I presume so. I think we pay them right along all the time.

By Mr. JAMES:

Q. Did you say to Mr. Tayler that all the pages who had served from the 1st to the 15th had been discharged, and that these were a new set, and that those from the 16th were a new set of pages?—A. No; I did not say that. At the time I talked with Mr. Tayler I didn't know that fact myself, but I do not think that it would have affected the principle one way or the other.

Q. I think it makes a vast difference. The recess commenced on the 16th of the month, and on the 15th the Doorkeeper discharged all these pages and put on a new set for the rest of the month, knowing that there was nothing whatever for them to do. Don't you think that makes a difference?—A. I do not think it makes any difference in the right of the boys to be paid.

Q. Then which set of pages have a right to be paid, those that were on before the 16th or those that were not on duty at all?—A. The men that the Doorkeeper puts upon the roll; he shows me by his roll that he

has discharged such and such persons on the 16th, and has appointed other men.

Q. Did he put it to you in that way?—A. That is the meaning of his roll, if it means anything. He gave me a roll showing the employment of a page from the 1st to the 15th, and right under him another from the 16th to the 31st, which was equal to one full page for the whole month.

Q. Then the page he appointed on the 16th had done no duty and he was put on the roll to commence that day and draw pay until the end of the month, when the House was not in session at all?—A. That is a matter to settle with the Doorkeeper. It is a matter that I do not feel it was my business to inquire about. It may have been the fact that the Doorkeeper had those that were on for the latter part of the month employed during the first part of the month also.

By Mr. SEXTON:

Q. Suppose that the Doorkeeper had brought you a roll of employés dating from the 1st of October, when, in fact, Congress did not meet until the 15th, what would you have done?—A. I would not have paid them, because Congress was not in session.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Your view is this, that the certificate of the Doorkeeper on his roll showing that the lawful number of men have been employed for a lawful period, you do not regard yourself as authorized to go behind and inquire into the particulars?—A. Not at all. Any other view of the case would make me the man to make up the Doorkeeper's roll and show how many he had employed and for how long a time, which I could not do. My view of the matter is simply this, that when the Doorkeeper presents his roll, saying that he has employed a certain number of persons, pages or others, I have only to see that the number does not go beyond the law. The pages are not the only emyloyés among whom changes have been made. The messengers on the Doorkeeper's roll, some of them, were paid from the 1st to the 15th of December, others being paid from the 15th to the end of the month. Very few of the messengers did any duty during the latter part of that month. A very large proportion of them had leave of absence and went home, so that they did not probably do as much duty as the pages.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Your idea is that the Doorkeeper is entitled to so many offices, and that it is not your business to inquire beyond his roll, so long as it keeps within the law?—A. My idea is that the law says that he is entitled to have so many employés, at a given rate, and I do not undertake to say whom he shall put on or whom he shall put off his roll, because it is not my business, and I will be getting myself into untold trouble if I try it, and arrogating to myself what does not belong to me. When he brings me his roll, having on it the number of employés that the law authorizes, I make no further inquiry, but pay the roll.

By Mr. SEXTON:

Q. But you do not inquire about the number?—A. Yes, sir, I do; because that is a very important point.

Q. What difference does it make what the number is if they do not require any more money than the law authorizes you to pay?—A. Because the law specifies the number.

Q. Suppose he should put down fifty messengers in such a way that

it did not take any more money to pay them than it would to pay the lawful number, wouldn't your supposition be that he had discharged some and put on others so as to make up the number?—A. How could I tell which ones he had discharged?

Q. But suppose he made the division of time himself?—A. Suppose he puts down one messenger from the 1st to the 15th, and under that he puts another from the 15th to the 31st; that is equal to one messenger for the whole month.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. But Mr. Sexton's question goes a little farther than that. Suppose that, instead of ten messengers at $80 a month, he should put down twenty at $40 a month, would you pay the twenty?—A. No, sir. I would at once say to him: "I will not pay the roll in that way, because the law says that a messenger shall receive a given amount, and I must pay that amount." In fact, the Doorkeeper does not extend on the roll the amounts that are due the employés; that is done in my office. He makes up his roll, indicating the time that each man has served, and I know the rate that they are entitled to be paid at by law, and it is in my office that the extension is made. The universal custom is, where, by any rule, regulation, or order of the House, a man gets a per-diem allowance, to pay him for every day, Sunday included, and for any brief or temporary recess.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. That rule does not apply to temporary employés—men coming in here for a few days?—A. Take the committee clerks, for example; they are employed during the session at so much per day, and they get pay for Sunday as well as any other day.

Q. But is a man who is brought in to do scrubbing or washing, or anything of that kind, paid in that way?—A. If he is brought in and employed for five days he is paid for five days; but if he is employed for the session at so much a day he is paid at that rate for every day during the session.

By Mr. SEXTON:

Q. Then there is no difference between per-diem pay and an annual pay except when Congress has adjourned?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. What consultation, if any, had you with Colonel Polk, or he with you, in reference to his December roll?—A. Colonel Polk had no consultation with me on the subject; I mean no consultation as to what course he should pursue about putting persons on the roll, whom he should put on, or whom he should leave off. He asked me the question whether or not I proposed to pay the pages. I told him it was a matter that I had under consideration, and that I wanted to see the Comptroller about it, and I did consult with him. Then there was a resolution passed by the House directing the Clerk to pay the employés their salaries for the month of December as soon as practicable after the adjournment. Colonel Polk did, I think, want to know of me whether I held that that resolution interfered with his right to displace men, and whether I would take that ground in making the payments. I told him I did not think it did; that the House had directed me to pay "the employés," and that the employés were such persons as had been employed by competent authority. I said to him, "If you bring in your roll don't bring it in until you find out whom you are going to employ

for the entire month, because after a man has been paid there can be no change made, but at any time before payment I think it is legitimate for you to make up your roll for this month just the same as for any other month. I shall hold to no construction that will compel you to put one man or another upon the roll, but will pay upon the roll you bring me, provided it is no larger than the law authorizes." That is the extent of our consultation. As to any consultation with me about whom he should put on or should leave off his roll, or how he should arrange his fifty-six pages, he had none with me on that subject. But I knew the facts as to what had been done, after the roll was presented to me.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. He did not consult you then with regard to employing a double number of pages and getting up a fictitious roll and paying each page for half a month?—A. No, sir; he did not consult with me on that subject at all, and I did not know anything about what number of pages he had, or would have, until he brought in his roll. I remember that distinctly, because I know I was surprised at the extraordinarily large number of pages. I knew the fact after it was done; but that was not my business. I remember that the question was raised before the Committee of Accounts, and they took the same ground—that it was not their business to say whom the Doorkeeper should employ or whom he should not employ. "We cannot undertake," said they, "to make up the rolls of the Doorkeeper." The Committee of Accounts had knowledge of what the Doorkeeper did, just as I had, but we did not, either of us, feel that it was our business to interfere.

Q. What is the fact about the making up of the roll, how early in the month is it presented, and how frequently does it happen that the roll, after being presented, is taken back and changed?—A. It is customary to make up the roll some three or four days before the expiration of the month, in order that we may have time to make the extension of the amount due to each man, and make up the checks and have everything prepared on the last day of the month to hand each man out his check upon his signing the roll. We have such a large number of employés to pay that we cannot stop on pay day to make a calculation in each case and to write the check; if we left it till then we should make errors, and therefore it is the custom to make up the roll two, or three, or four days in advance. As I said before, the only control or supervision that the Clerk undertakes to exercise over the roll is to see that he does not pay any greater number of men than the law authorizes to be paid. If the Doorkeeper should bring a roll with a larger number upon it than was authorized by law, the Clerk would hand it back to him, as has frequently been the case not only with the present Doorkeeper but with the others, and say, "Here, you have a larger number than the law allows; I cannot tell which to pay or which not to pay; you must take this roll and bring it back with the proper number."

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. With the proper number and the time that each has served?—A. Yes, sir, certainly; give the facts.

Q. And that roll must balance with the amount to be paid?—A. Yes, sir. There may be several persons on the roll, each for a fraction of the month; all those fractions united amounting to only one place for the entire month; but as to whom the Doorkeeper has employed, or when he has discharged an employé, or who has taken his place, those are all matters which the Clerk cannot know anything about.

By Mr. JAMES:

Q. But if it appears on the roll, then you do know it?—A. It appears on the roll that he has done so and so, but that is not my business.

Q. But in this case one set of boys were put on from the 16th of the month, and they had not done any work at all?—A. I didn't know whether they had done any work or not.

Mr. JAMES. But if they were appointed on the 16th they could not have done any work, and you paid them at or about that time.

By Mr. PUGH:

Q. There were other employés besides the pages; did you pay them about the middle of the month?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. If not on the 16th of the month, it was a few days afterwards when you paid them?—A. Yes, sir. The object of the resolution of the House was to enable the employés to get their money in order that they might go home. It was not intended to interfere with any officer's right to appoint or displace his employés, one way or the other. That was my construction.

By Mr. COX:

Q. In speaking of your employés that are not in strictly clerical positions, I think you and I overlooked the fact that there is what is called the Clerk's folding-room?—A. I think the employés there may be regarded as doing clerical duty. They have to keep a register of every bill that goes to the Printer, and they have to keep an index, and a record of when it is returned from the Printer. Not only the bills pass through their hands, but also the calf-bound books which the members get, and we keep an account there with each member. At the end of the session each member gets about forty six volumes of calf-bound books, and of course we have to have an account with each member, in which we charge the books that are sent to him; and we also have to take a receipt from the postmaster showing how and when they are sent. You also get your boxes through that office; and, altogether, there is a great deal of account-keeping there, and I think it is very fair to say that the clerks perform clerical duties.

Q. To that extent it is true, and yet they are not the duties of the clerks of the office in the ordinary sense of the word?—A. They are not duties directly concerned in carrying on the business of the House, but they are duties which are clerical in their nature.

Q. How many employés are there in the Clerk's folding-room?—A. Four altogether—a superintendent and three others.

Q. In order that we may more clearly understand this whole subject, give us a statement of the organization of the rest of your office, the employés that you do use in transacting the regular business of the House.—A. There are the chief clerk, the journal clerk, two reading clerks, the tally clerk, the disbursing clerk, the file clerk, the enrolling clerk, an assistant in the chief clerk's room (Mr. Voorhees), the assistant enrolling-clerk, the resolution and petition clerk, and the newspaper clerk, who does any other work that I call upon him to do. Then there is the superintendent of the document-room, whose duties are emphatically clerical, and the index-clerk, who indexes the Journals, miscellaneous documents, &c. Then there is the distributing clerk, who sees that every bill or resolution that is offered goes to a committee. That is about all.

Q. You speak of the superintendent of the document-room; is that a different document-room from the Doorkeeper's?—A. Yes, sir; entirely

distinct. This document-room distributes copies of each bill and joint resolution, and each document in its stitched form, as it comes out, to all the heads of departments and the different bureaus (about eighty in number), and to certain of the foreign ministers, and then at the end of Congress, when the books are bound, a set of what are called the calf-bound books is sent to each head of a department and to the foreign ministers and to each member. Besides that, there is current business while Congress is in session. This other work that I have spoken of is all done during the recess.

Q. Have you named any assistants for the superintendent of the document-room?—A. There are three in that room. They are not called assistants, but that is their position.

Q. Do I understand that the list you have now given includes all your force, so that we can make a classification from it?—A. I think that includes all that the law authorizes me to employ. There is a negro named William Smith whom the House employs, or has authorized to be employed, and who is paid at a certain rate per diem. He is in the Library. He is not one of the regular force, but a temporary man that the House has put in there. I did not include him in the enumeration because he is not part of my force.

Q. If there is any extra force employed, we would like to know what it is.—A. There is no extra force about the office, except a man named Alcott and this William Smith, and they were directly employed by the House and not by me. Alcott, too, is in the Library.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. How are rolls dated, by the month or by the day of the month? Take, for instance, your own roll that you have here and state how it is dated.—A. [Inspecting roll]. This is for the month of February, 1878. It does not show the day of the month, but simply the month. I pay at the end of the month. If a man should be employed on this roll by me for a portion of the month, and another man put in his place for the balance of it, I would put down the man who served for the first part of the month, with an indication for the length of time that he served, and right under that I would put the name of the man who had served the latter part of the month, indicating how many days he had served, but the heading of the whole roll would be simply for the month.

Q. On what day did you pay the December roll of the Doorkeeper?—A. I paid the rolls on different dates. I cannot now recall the time. I know it was some days after the adjournment, but the exact day I cannot recall.

Q. It was some time before the end of the month?—A. It was sometime within four or five days after the adjournment on the 15th, or five or six days after, at the furthest; I cannot remember the exact date, and the roll itself would not show the exact date, being dated only for the month.

Q. Then, did you not yourself pay all the employés that month, knowing that they had not worked the whole month?—A. Why, of course I did.

Q. Does the law authorize that?—A. I think it does. If I did not think it did I should very certainly not have done it, because I would have felt that I might get myself into difficulty on my bond.

Q. Does the law authorize you to pay employés unless you have a certificate from the officer making out the roll that they have done the service?—A. I do not think it does.

Q. Was this resolution which has been referred to here a concurrent resolution?—A. No, sir; a simple resolution of the House.

Q. I understand you to say that you are governed by the law in your disbursements of money—the statutory law I suppose you mean.—A. I endeavor to be governed by the law as far as I can.

Q. Do you consider that a simple resolution of the House repeals or abrogates a law of Congress?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Then, if you were instructed by the law to disburse money in a certain way, why did you pay under a mere resolution when you did not consider that that resolution repealed the law?—A. I do not think there was any law that prohibited me from paying as I did. The custom is to pay at the end of the month. I paid the employés when it was certified to me that they were employed during the month, and I took pains to tell every person having authority to certify, "Now, if you are not satisfied about whom you are going to keep until the end of the month, don't make out your roll until you are satisfied, because this is a payment up to the end of the month; but if you are satisfied that you are going to keep such and such men until the end of the month, and you certify that fact to me, I will pay them."

Q. Out of what fund are the pages paid?—A. Out of a fund appropriated to pay pages. It is a special fund.

Q. You do not call that the miscellaneous fund?—A. No, sir.

Q. What control has the Committee of Accounts over the page roll? The roll, for instance, that I give you as my roll of pages, do you go to the Committee of Accounts with that roll for their approval of it?—A. The fund out of which pages are paid is part of what is denominated the contingent fund of the House. That fund is made up of a multitude of items. One is an item for committee clerks, one an item for pages, one an item for fuel and oil for the heating and ventilating apparatus, one an item for miscellaneous items, which is intended to cover matters not specifically provided for. Then there are ten or fifteen specific items all of which constitute a part of the contingent fund. The law says that the contingent fund shall be disbursed only upon the approval of the Committee of Accounts. As to the powers and duties of the Committee of Accounts in that regard, this committee can find what they are by reference to the law better than from my testimony. The law is very explicit on the subject.

Q. Is it not a fact that my page roll for December, submitted to you, was presented by you to the Committee of Accounts, and that you did not pay it until that committee had approved it?—A. It is a fact; because everything that is paid out of the contingent fund is supposed, technically, to be presented to the Committee of Accounts before it is paid; and if I pay anything otherwise, I do it taking my chances of their allowing or disallowing it.

Q. Were you present in the Committee of Accounts when the chairman of the committee approved that roll?—A. I do not remember whether I was present when the chairman approved it or not. I do not remember whether I took the roll to the Committee of Accounts, or whether Mr. Bailey or Mr. Voorhees took it. I do, however, recollect to have heard the chairman of the committee express his views on that subject when his attention was called to the fifty-six pages.

Q. Called by me or by whom?—A. I do not remember by whom, but I do remember to have heard him say that it was not the province of the Committee of Accounts to say who should be paid on that roll, but simply to see that no more were paid and at no greater rate than the law allowed—that that terminated the duties of the committee in the matter; that it was not for them to determine who should or who should not be paid upon the roll.

Q. Did you hear me discussing this very page roll with the Committee

of Accounts on that occasion?—A. I am not able to say whether I did or not. I do not remember whether you were in the room or not. I do remember to have heard the matter talked of by the chairman, as I have stated.

Q. I am asking about myself now, whether you heard *me* say anything about it?—A. I don't remember anything about that.

Q. You don't remember whether you were present when the roll was approved?—A. I do not.

Q. Have you at any time permitted your employés to hire substitutes or other persons to do their work, or portions of it?—A. Never, sir, in any instance that I know of.

Q. Do you know anything about that practice among the employés in the Capitol heretofore, now, or at any other time?—A. I do not, sir. In this connection I would like to state that I heard it had been testified here the other day that I allowed the carpenter, an employé of the Clerk's office, to hire a substitute. Now, the carpenter is not an officer or employé of the House; he is not a salaried man; he simply gets paid for what work is done. I will say, however, that if a clerk wanted to be absent for a week or ten days, for a little run home or anything of that kind, I don't see any good reason why he should not be permitted to put a trustworthy man in his place; but as to employing any person in the nature of a substitute permanently, such an application has never been made to me, nor indeed has any application been made even for a temporary substitution: but if it were I don't see any objection to it.

Q. I have been told that you have allowed a Mr. French in your office to do duty for other clerks. Is that the fact?—A. No, sir; not Mr. French. I think the matter you refer to is this: Mr. Finch and Mr. Toles, who were in the file-room, came to me on one occasion after Congress had adjourned and told me that they were doing nothing, and they would like to go home. I said that file-room ought to be kept open—somebody ought to be there; and they remarked that Mr. King, who was a clerk in the office, was going to remain in the city, would be there every day, and would look after the file-room—anything that came along. With that understanding, I told them I had no objection to their going; but there was no substitution of King, because there were really no duties for him to do. They did not pay him anything extra for it, and did it simply as a matter of accommodation for them.

Q. You know that they did not pay him anything, do you?—A. Well, I don't suppose they did; in fact they told me they did not. As I have already stated, where several men belonged in an office, and they were not busy, and where they agreed among themselves, and said, "Now, there is no use of our all staying here; one of us can do all the work that is to be done, and let the others go away for a time," I would see no objection to that during the recess.

Q. Have you charge of the statuary?—A. I have not, sir; and I have nothing to do with the man about whom I heard you make inquiry of the Architect. He is not an appointee of mine, and I have never known him, nor known who he was.

WASHINGTON, *March* 2, 1878.

JOHN G. THOMPSON, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, sworn and examined.

By Mr. COX:

Question. Please state what, in the performance of your duty as Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, is the line of distinction between your

duties and the duties of your employés on the floor, and those of the Doorkeeper and his employés. Describe, in general terms, the field of duty of each.—Answer. When I came into office a custom had grown up of the Doorkeeper maintaining order on the floor of the House. I understood then, as I understand now, that the rules made it the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms to preserve order on the floor, but by custom the Doorkeeper exercised that function, save and except at particular times, when the Speaker would call upon the Sergeant-at-Arms to maintain order. The Sergeant-at-Arms never attempted to maintain order except when called upon by the Speaker, until this new arrangement was made by which he was directed to perform that duty, which was imposed upon him by the rules and the law. When the Doorkeeper had that duty of course he had men on the floor to perform it, but since I have been required to take my place there and preserve order I have had no assistance, but have done it myself as well as I could. Fortunately there has been no disturbance so far, and no trouble of any kind, and therefore it has not been very difficult or arduous to keep order.

Q. Is there any employé of your office regularly upon the floor except yourself?—A. No, sir.

Q. What, then, are the employments over which you have control in the House; what are your employés doing?—A. The law only authorizes the Sergeant-at-Arms three men, and those men have specific duties. One is known as a bookkeeper and cashier, another is the teller, and the third as a messenger. The respective duties of those men employ them all the time. For instance, the bookkeeper is obliged to be always at his place. There is not a minute in the day that he is not called upon by some member or some person to do something in connection with his duties. The paying teller is obliged to be at his counter continually, because there is scarcely five minutes in the day but what somebody has business to do with him. The messenger's duty is to get the drafts from the Treasury, and to do such other things as he is required to do for the members, which keeps him employed all the time. Therefore, those three men have no time to perform any other duties beyond those required by their respective positions.

Q. Are those all the employés that are under your control?—A. They are all that are under my control specifically by law. Of course, during the sessions I have employed, for specific services in connection with committees of investigation, such a number of men as was necessary to do the work required by the House. In the last session, when there were fifteen or twenty committees at work at one time, it required a good many special messengers to attend upon them, to serve subpœnas and do the work made necessary by those investigations.

Q. Those messengers are special deputies appointed by you for temporary purposes?—A. Yes, sir; they are special men whose employment grows out of the necessity of the case. For instance, a resolution is offered in Congress directing a committee to investigate certain things, and that resolution carries with it whatever is necessary for the Sergeant-at-Arms in connection with the investigation. The Sergeant-at-Arms being the officer who has to serve the subpœnas, he has to employ such a force as will be able to do the work, just as a sheriff or constable has to employ extra assistants for his work; sometimes one, two, three, or sometimes a half dozen. Last year at one time I believe we had ten or twelve.

Q. How are the services of those men certified to?—A. They are certified to, usually, first by the chairman of the committee.

Q. Take the case of this committee; we have Mr. Whelan here acting for us; how will he get paid?—A. Well, he makes up his time for the number of days' service that he has rendered for the committee; that is certified to by the chairman of the committee first, and then I certify it, and then it is taken to the Committee of Accounts and approved, and when so approved it is paid out of the contingent fund of the House. There are some cases where the Speaker certifies the accounts, for instance, in the case of the arrest of a member, or of any person brought before the House. Generally, however, these bills are paid upon the certificate of the chairmen of the respective committees making the investigations or employing the service, and the certificate of the Sergeant-at-Arms and the approval of the Committee of Accounts; and it is intended, and I presume the fact is, that no payment is ever made for any service that is not actually rendered.

Q. Have you any control whatever over any of the laborers or employés about the House, other than those you have described?—A. None whatever. I am a member of the board that appoints the police. That board consists of three members: the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and the Architect of the Capitol. I may state that it has been the practice to have a man, whom we call a porter, to take charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms' room. He works there and takes his chances to get his pay from the House. The House has always paid such a man, and, in the mean time, the Sergeant-at-Arms pays the bill. It is very necessary that a trustworthy man should be in that place. I have no other employés and no control over any others than those I have mentioned. The police are appointed by law, just as any board would appoint a set of men to perform a certain duty, and they are governed by rules and regulations established by the board.

Q. What has been, in fact, the change in the House as to the preservation of order since the enforcement of the resolution excluding all persons from the floor except those who were entitled under the rules to be there?—A. The rule requires the Sergeant at-Arms to maintain order in the House, but it would be very difficult for him to do that without help. I do not know what has been the practice as to the number of men employed in that service, but my observation is that there have always been five or six men on the floor of the House until this change was made.

Q. How has it been since the enforcement of the rule I have referred to?—A. There is no one else on the floor of the House doing any duty except the assistant doorkeeper, who simply directs the pages, and does not pretend to keep order, and a messenger under the Doorkeeper, who directs the pages on the right-hand side; but neither that messenger nor the assistant doorkeeper does anything to assist me in preserving order.

Q. You say, then, that during the few weeks past, since the enforcement of this rule, there has been no force on the floor engaged in the preservation of order except yourself personally?—A. There has been none.

Q. Has the Speaker had any occasion since that time to call upon you to enforce order upon the floor?—A. He has called upon the Sergeant-at-Arms to see that order was preserved, but of course it was a very easy matter, as members have generally complied with the request of the Speaker.

Q. How is the order on the floor since that change compared with what it was before?—A. I think the order has been very much better

than before; but I must say that it would be a very onerous thing to require of the Sergeant-at-Arms that he should be upon the floor constantly, as I have been. I am compelled by necessity to neglect other duties. I have to let the affairs of my office, which are indeed important, pass into the hands of other gentlemen, who have to run it. I am not able to be there to give the business such supervision as I think I ought to give it, in justice to myself. There are matters coming up every half hour in the day, business transactions with members and others, that I ought to be in the office to attend to, but so far I have stuck to this matter of keeping order on the floor, in the hope that some relief would be given me at the proper time to assist me in the discharge of that duty.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. It is simply owing to good fortune that there has been no difficulty so far, but there have been times when it would have been impossible for you to have performed this duty on the floor. Is not that the fact?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. There have been disturbances on the floor when you have had to walk through with your mace in your hand?—A. Yes, sir. And then, suppose there should be a call of the House, of course I could not attend to that alone.

By Mr. SEXTON:

Q. Have you command of the Doorkeeper's force on the floor?—A. No, sir; I have stated that the Doorkeeper's force render no assistance in keeping order.

Q. Suppose there should arise an occasion where you required help, what would you do?—A. Well, sir, I do not know. That contingency has never arisen. I do not know what authority I would have to get anybody to assist me.

Q. Is there a law of the District which authorizes you to call upon outside persons to assist you?—A. No, sir. I suppose, however, that I should probably resort to some means to secure order.

Q. You could not do it with one man?—A. No. I presume that in the execution of an order of the House, the Sergeant-at-Arms being compelled to execute the order, would have a right to command assistance.

Q. But possibly it might not be an order. You might see disorder on the floor, and might feel that it was your duty to quell it without any special order.—A. Then I would not undertake to call in help unless there was an order. If the Speaker should direct me to put a member of Congress under arrest, I should do it; and if I was not able to do it without further help, I should try to get it.

Q. What power would you have to get it?—A. I think I would go to the police force, if it was necessary, and I could not execute the order in any other way.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Have you force enough for the duties of your office?—A. No, sir; I have not.

Q. How many men do you think you ought to have, the rule with regard to the floor being strictly enforced?—A. I think that five men could be very well employed there. There ought to be some provision made so that I would not have the difficulty that I am now obliged to encounter all the time in discharging my duties; there ought to be a man whose business it would be to make a record of the date of the

issuing, the service, and the return of every subpœna, and to take entire charge of that particular business, so that the chairman of this committee, or any other, could go to the office and ascertain any fact he desired to know in regard to the service of any particular writ. Then there should be another man whose duty it would be to look generally after all these committees. Every day the committees are asking something at the hands of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and they expect him to have some person ready to go at once and attend to their requests, whatever they may be. Those requests are numerous and various. We are frequently called upon to go to a department to get a paper, or to go and get some particular piece of information, to find out where a man lives for instance; and it would take at least one man, who would be kept very busy, attending to that sort of thing. Therefore, I think that my office proper, leaving out the floor, should have at least two more men. Then there should be two or three, or three or four men to aid the Sergeant-at-Arms in the performance of his duty of preserving order on the floor. There ought to be two of them on the floor, and in the galleries there should be a man connected with the Sergeant-at-Arms's office to see that the required order is preserved there. The rule makes the maintenance of order incumbent upon the Sergeant-at Arms, but he is left at present without anybody to discharge that duty.

Q. Then you think that you ought to have eight men besides yourself?—A. Well, I think I could get along with that number. If these five men that I have spoken of were given me I should require them to serve subpœnas and to do such other work as was necessary, in the morning before the meeting of the House, so that they would not be employed merely for service on the floor. I would not want to have men about me that had no duties to perform because they generally get dissatisfied with their positions.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Have you charge of the statuary in the hall?—A. No, sir.

Q. Can you tell me who has?—A. I cannot.

By Mr. COX:

Q. State what likelihood there is of intrusion on the floor of the House by people who get into the lobby to go to your room upon business. State, also, who such people generally are and the nature of their business.—A. I don't think there will be any such danger. The men who come to my office come there on business and generally go right away. Of course there are other gentlemen who come there because they are acquantances of mine; but, as a matter of fact, there would not be likely to be any intrusion by the class of people who come to my office. They are generally bank-clerks and men having to do with the collection of members' checks. You give your check up street to your hotel man or your merchant, and that check generally goes to the bank and is collected through the bank-messengers, and that class of people usually do their business and go right away. As to the people who come to see me complimentarily—as they would come to see you or any other gentleman—there is no necessity for keeping a force of doorkeepers for the purpose of letting in my friends who come to my office, or for the purpose of keeping them off the floor; because I don't think that any of them would go in on the floor if it was understood that they had no right to do so.

Q. As a matter of fact your office is inside the lobby door?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is there any system of passes that you know of for persons who come to your office on business?—A. No, sir; I have simply said to the doorkeeper at that east door that bank-messengers and people having business in my office should of course be admitted.

Q. Is it not a fact that persons come there very often and obtain entrance to that lobby by saying that they have business in the Sergeant-at-Arms's office?—A. I don't know about that. I don't know what they say.

Q. Don't you see persons in and around your office and about the door there who really have no business with your office?—A. I have stated that there are some few gentlemen who come in to see me without any special business. For instance, Mr. Frank Hurd, who, I believe, has not a pass to the floor, although he is an ex-member. There are also two or three gentlemen about my office waiting there expecting to get employment. Mr. Isaac Hill for instance. He is not employed by me, he is one of those gentlemen who are living on hope.

Q. If there were no doorkeepers at all at any of those doors, would it be perfectly easy for any person to walk right through into the hall of the House?—A. I imagine that there would be a line drawn somewhere so that they would be kept out as they are now.

Q. If they are allowed to go to your office, of course when they are at your office they have the privilege of the lobby unless there is some one placed there to keep them from going past?—A. As to that, I imagine that the mere statement of the rule would be sufficient to keep anybody that would call there from attempting to go in on the floor.

Q. There would have to be a line drawn at some place where you would have a doorkeeper, as you have now farther around in the corridor on each side, and if gentlemen who came there were given to understand that they could not come any farther, why of course they would have to stop there.

Q. Yes; but the ladies' reception-room being there, suppose some visitor from abroad should come with his wife and want to go to the reception-room and wish to send his card to a member, we could hardly stop such a person at the corridor. You know very well that many people resort to all sorts of expedients to get into the lobbies and onto the floor of the House. Now, suppose there were no doorkeepers at all except one man at each of the lobby-doors, having his business to attend to there, so that he could not leave it and go to look after persons after they got into the lobby, would there be anything to prevent them from walking right in on the floor of the House? And you, as you have stated here, having no assistants on the floor to examine the credentials of any person to know whether he had authority to be on the floor, could not intruders march in with impunity and go into the cloak-rooms or anywhere and stay as long as they pleased?—A. Well, I can imagine a case where they could, but I don't imagine that they would.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. If we did away with the doorkeepers inside the lobbies and gave you an additional force, a man who was a deputy sergeant-at-arms with a policeman's powers, could not he keep the people from going in on the floor?—A. I think that one man in that lobby would be able to control anybody who, having obtained permission to go into the Sergeant-at-Arms's room, forgot himself and attempted to go in upon the floor without permission.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Are you authorized by law to have a page for the use of your

office?—A. It has been the custom of the office, and until the last session of the last Congress that page has always been put upon the roll. For some reason or other, at the last session, he was not put on the roll, and he is not on any roll now, and he will have to be paid by resolution. I think that my page is as important, or perhaps more important, than any other page about the building; he certainly has as much to do as any other.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. By what authority do you employ him?—A. Merely under the custom that has grown up. Mr. Bailey said that the office was entitled to a page, and I think that a strict construction of the rule would have required that he should have been put upon the roll; I know it was the intention of the Committee on Appropriations to fix it so that he should be on the roll.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. One of the 28 pages of the Doorkeeper?—A. I don't know that he was to be one of the 28, but I think that the page for the Sergeant-at-Arms is a page provided for by law.

Q. From your observation, state whether the Doorkeeper does not have constant use for a page in his office as well as the Clerk or the Sergeant-at-Arms.—A. I don't know; you can answer that better than I can.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What do you employ that page at?—A. Nearly every day he has to go on some errand. For instance, after my messenger has made up a list of drafts to be obtained at the Treasury, some member comes in and wants a draft, and the page has to be sent to the Treasury for it, and then he is sent to deliver drafts at members' houses, and to deliver anything else that members may want connected with the Sergeant-at-Arms's office. I am obliged to use him constantly; since this new rule in regard to the floor has been in force, he is almost the only person that I have to do anything for me.

Q. Then he is your deputy?—A. He is my only deputy now.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. How has he been paid?—A. He has been paid by resolution, and I think the Committee of Accounts ought to make some provision, settling that distinctly.

By Mr. PUGH:

Q. If he does not get paid by resolution he does not get paid at all?—A. O, I have paid him so far myself. I have no fear of the resolution failing to pass. The trouble arises simply from a misconception of the law. The Sergeant-at-Arms's page was always on the roll when Mr. Ordway was in that office, and he was on the roll at the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress, but by some misunderstanding he was left off at the last session.

Q. Was he on the roll outside of the 28 pages?—A. I don't know, sir. That is just where my page got dropped. The Doorkeeper claimed the right to have 28 pages himself, and in that way mine was dropped.

Q. Does not the law say that there shall be 28 pages under the Doorkeeper?—A. That I don't know.

Q. Is there any provision in the last appropriation act for a page for the Sergeant-at-Arms?—A. I cannot remember. I know that the matter was presented to the Committee on Appropriations, and that

they intended to put my page in, but I don't think they got it in such shape that Mr. Bailey was willing to take the responsibility of paying him.

By Mr. SEXTON:

Q. Has a page been assigned to you heretofore by the Doorkeeper?—A. No, sir; I selected my own page, and he was borne upon the roll.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. On the Doorkeeper's roll?—A. I don't know; I know he was paid on a roll.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, *March* 4, 1878.

S. P. BUTLER sworn and examined.

By Mr. COX:

Question. Please state the substance of an interview and conversation which you had with Mr. Polk about the time of the passage of the resolution for the payment of the extra force in the Doorkeeper's department about the middle of December last.—Answer. I cannot say positively whether it was the very night after that resolution passed or the following evening, but I think it was the same evening that I met the colonel casually at the Ebbitt House. He told me with an air of triumph that the bill was through. I sort of nodded assent; he then said in pretty loud tones, "Yes, of course; damn it, they can't go back on me." That was the sum and substance of it.

Q. What is your profession or employment here?—A. I am a correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette. If the chairman would indulge me for a moment I would like, as a personal gratification to myself and to relieve the committee from any misapprehension they may be laboring under, to say something in relation to the charge which, as I am informed, Colonel Polk has made in regard to my being a conspirator.

Mr. POLK. I object to anything but testimony.

The CHAIRMAN (to the witness). It is proper to state that Mr. Polk did not charge that you were a conspirator. He simply said that he had considered you an enemy of his.

Mr. COX called upon Mr. Polk to produce the letter which was received by him from Mr. Mark A. Duffy about Christmas last, and referred to in the testimony of March 2.

Mr. POLK. I have looked for the letter, but I have not found it. I have, however, found a copy of the reply. I recollect substantially the contents of the letter, and I recollect that one expression in it was, "I think I have got a better corner on your honor and manhood than you have on Congress."

WASHINGTON, *March* 4, 1878.

BRYAN H. MORSE sworn and examined.

By Mr. COX:

Question. State where you have been working about the House of Representatives lately.—Answer. When I first came here I went to work as a laborer, and afterwards I got an appointment as fireman. I

don't know that I received any official appointment of that kind, but I drew pay for January as a fireman.

Q. Your first appointment was as a laborer; when did that begin?—A. It was on the 1st of November.

Q. What duty were you assigned to?—A. At first I was put at the doors up-stairs; after that I did laborer's duty, sweeping out the halls, scrubbing, &c.

Q. When did you begin to work in the firing-room?—A. I don't know exactly; it was some time in December—I think before the 15th, if I am not mistaken.

Q. What was the nature of your appointment then?—A. I don't know, sir; I was just told to go down there and go to work.

Q. Who told you?—A. I don't remember now whether it was Mr. Donavin or Colonel Polk.

Q. Who gave you your appointment originally as a laborer?—A. I got it through the recommendation of Judge Elam, of Louisiana.

Q. Did you, at that time when you were first set at work, have any personal interview with Colonel Polk or Mr. Donavin?—A. No, sir. Judge Elam came to me and told me that he had a place for me as a laborer. I had never seen them up to that time.

Q. To whom did you report for duty?—A. I reported to Colonel Donavin the next day after I received my appointment.

Q. Were you required to take any oath of office?—A. Yes, sir; I was sworn in.

Q. What difficulty, if any, has arisen with regard to your pay for the past month?—A. I do not know how it was fixed, but I did not receive any pay for February.

Q. What position had you on the roll for January; you saw the roll on which you were?—A. I saw a printed roll.

Q. Did you sign a receipt on a roll for your January pay?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you notice how you were described on the roll?—A. I don't remember.

Q. Where was the roll?—A. In the Clerk's office.

Q. Were you on the roll for February?—A. I really could not tell you.

Q. Did you apply for your pay at the end of the month?—A. No, sir; I did not apply for it.

Q. You have not yet applied for your February pay?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you any knowledge of any danger of your not getting it for February?—A. I don't know whether I shall get it or not; I have not been up to the Clerk's office to get it.

Q. Why didn't you go?—A. Because I didn't know that I was on the roll.

Q. Had you been notified of your discharge?—A. No, sir; I have not been notified.

Q. Then what gave you any doubt as to your being on the roll?—A. Well, Colonel Polk told me that he had to leave my name off the roll this month, and that I should look to him personally for my pay, not to the government.

Q. And therefore you haven't been to the Clerk's office?—A. No, sir; I have not.

Q. You are still at work?—A. Yes, sir; I am working all the time.

Q. Have you been encouraged to keep on at work in the future?—A. Well, I was told to keep on at work, just the same as I was before.

Q. And that is where it rests?—A. That is where it rests.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What pay did you get for January?—A. I received $77.50.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Did I tell you to come to me for your pay when you wanted it?—A. I think you did.

Q. Did I see you this morning?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did I give you $10 this morning?—A. You did.

Q. Did I tell you I would give you the balance of your month's wages to-morrow?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did I tell you the other day whenever you wanted it to say so at any time, and I would give it to you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I told you to remain there; that there would be some changes in a day or two, and you would go back?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you dissatisfied with the arrangement?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you made any complaint to anybody?—A. No, sir; I don't know that I have made any complaint.

Q. Are you entirely satisfied that you will get your money?—A. I am satisfied that I will get my money if you say so.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, *March* 4, 1878.

Hon. E. J. HENKLE, a Representative from the State of Maryland, voluntarily appeared before the committee and made the following statement under oath:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee: For the first time, yesterday, I saw a printed report of the testimony given before this committee. After reading it I thought it was important to myself that I should come here and make a statement. I will first read briefly from the testimony the part of it which concerns me. At page 118 of this testimony, Mr. Polk being on the stand, he was asked:

Q. Was Mr. Silver interested in this matter jointly with you?—A. Indirectly. He had no kind of connection with the company.

Q. What was his connection with the matter?—A. His connection was through me.

Q. You employed him?—A. I employed him.

Q. What did you employ him to do?—A. I do not know. He claimed that he had some influence.

Q. With whom? Be frank about it.—A. With a member of Congress.

Q. What member?—A. Do you want me to name him?

Q. Yes.—A. Mr. Henkle.

Q. Was Mr. Henkle on the Committee for the District of Columbia?—A. He was.

Q. Did Mr. Silver claim to have any influence with any other member on that committee?—A. I don't know that he did. I think not. I never heard him.

Q. Then you employed Mr. Silver on account of his supposed influence with the members of that committee?—A. No, sir; not in the first place. This matter grew gradually. I do not think I knew at first that he knew of this thing. Mr. Silver was a Missourian, and a very intelligent man, and he was friendly with me, and he did not seem to be doing anything; he used to come to my room very often, and I don't know how it actually did come about; it just grew into that kind of an arrangement. He was entirely dependent on me for his interest. There was never any specific amount promised him, but he was depending on me entirely, and when the whole thing broke down that ended it. I never paid him anything.

* * * * * * *

Q. State whether you told Mr. Silver at any time that you could place him in such a position as described in my question.—A. Never; certainly not since I have been connected with the House. I don't know what I might have said to him at some time or other when I had no obligation of this kind on me.

Q. You have stated that you employed Mr. Silver on account of his supposed influence over Mr. Henkle, of the District Committee.—A. I did not say that. If I made use of the word "employed" it is wrong.

Q. Well, you gave him an interest in the matter?—A. I promised him that if we got all through and made money I would give him something—no definite amount.

Q. But you did that in consideration of his supposed influence over Dr. Henkle, a member of the Committee for the District of Columbia?—A. Well, sir, I did not say that that was exactly the motive that influenced me. I said that Mr. Silver was a Missourian; that I was friendly with him; that he was about my home a good deal, and that the arrangement naturally grew up into this form. I did state that he claimed to have influence over a member of Congress, and when you insisted upon it I named Dr. Henkle, of Maryland.

Now, gentlemen, there is nothing definite in this, but it is possible that some persons not familiar with the circumstances might be led to suppose or believe that there was some sort of collusion or understanding in the matter here referred to, or some influence exerted by Mr. Silver upon me, and therefore I have deemed it due to myself to come before this committee and to state under oath that Mr. Silver never did, and never tried to, and never could, influence me in my action upon any measure that was before the Committee for the District of Columbia or before Congress. The absurdity of the idea will be apparent to any one who is familiar with the bill that was reported from our committee, and passed by the House. The Committee on the District of Columbia had nothing whatever to do with designating the kind of pavement that was to be used, or with making the contract. There were three commissioners named, only one whom I know, Mr. Clark the Architect of the Capitol. The others I don't know. If I have ever met them it has been casually, and I do not know them to-day. I certainly never expressed or exchanged a sentiment or an argument with either one of them on this subject. My own preference was for a stone pavement, but the committee thought that it was prudent not to designate any pavement, and consequently we had nothing whatever to do with designating the kind of pavement, or with making the contract. I don't know what Mr. Silver may have represented to Mr. Polk or any one else in regard to his influence over me. I knew Mr. Silver years ago. He was a Maryland man. He was a member of the legislature when I was a member of the State senate, but we were never intimate; and I had not met him for years until we met in Washington during last winter. If there is anything that the members of the committee wish to ask me, I shall be pleased to answer.

Mr. Cox. I wish to ask you a question on another subject. We have had before us a young man named Acton, who testified that he had been employed in the Doorkeeper's department, and had understood that he was regularly employed and that his employment was such as to give him a rightful claim to pay for his labor, but that he had been subsequently disappointed at finding that he was not regarded as a regular employé, and it would seem from his statement that a material part of the conversation in regard to his employment occurred between yourself and Colonel Polk. If you know anything with regard to Colonel Polk's statement about his employing Mr. Acton, please state it.—A. Certainly. Mr. Acton was on the permanent roll of the former Doorkeeper, Mr. Patterson, as a messenger. When Congress met in extra session Mr. Acton came here, as did all the old employés, I believe, to resume his position and assist in the organization of the new House. He remained in that position through the month of October. The Maryland delegation requested Colonel Polk to designate, as soon as he could, the amount of patronage that he could give the State of Maryland. After a time he addressed an official communication to Governor Swann, which was laid before the delegation, stating that he could give Maryland four appointments, an engineer, amessenger, a laborer, and a page. In the meantime a messen-

ger had been appointed from Maryland, Mr. Gittings. When the delegation met, Mr. Roberts made some reference to that appointment, and Mr. Polk said that Mr. Gittings was not appointed at Mr. Roberts's request or at the request of any member of the delegation, but at the request of the reporters in the gallery; consequently, he was not our appointment. It was after this appointment had been made that Mr. Polk sent the communication stating that he would give us those four appointments. We complained that the places were unequal in value, the pay of the engineer being $1,700, I believe; of the messenger, $1,000; of the laborer, $720, and of the page, $500; so that the man who got the engineer's place would get more than three times as much in money-value as the one that got the page, more than twice as much as the one that got the laborer and almost twice as much as the one that got the messenger. We asked Mr. Polk whether he could not change the places so as to make them more equal in value. He stated that the matter of the engineer was not entirely settled yet; that a resolution was to be introduced that the engineer should be apppointed after a competitive examination; that maybe it would not fall to Maryland, and that we had better let the question lie open until that was decided. Up to that time the former employés had gone on performing the duties of their old places, Mr. Acton as well as the rest. Colonel Blakiston, from my district, was on the temporary roll during the session, but he was off during the recess, and Colonel Polk, in conversation, said to me, "Just let everything go on as it is until we know about the engineer, and perhaps, if that place falls to another State, I can give you some other appointment that will make these Maryland appointments more equal in value." So the thing went on until we became weary and thought that probably it would not be settled at all, and we had a meeting of our delegation and divided those places between us. Mr. Roberts consented to take the engineer as his part (as the engineer incumbent was from his district). Mr. Henry was assigned the messenger, I, the laborer, and Mr. Kimmell of Baltimore City, the page; and we addressed a note to Mr. Polk stating these facts, with the signature of a majority of the delegation attached. I wrote the communication myself. The next that I saw was a printed statement of the amount of patronage belonging to the Doorkeeper's department, and its distribution. Maryland, it stated, had five members of Congress (we always thought there were six), and the engineer was charged to Maryland as one appointment; the messenger who had been appointed at the request of the reporters in the gallery, was also charged, thus depriving Mr. Henry of his messenger; a laborer was given to Mr. Henry, a page to Mr. Kimmell, Governor Swann got a page, although the delegation had not assigned him one, and I was left out in the cold. Mr. Acton no doubt presumed that he would be on the roll and entitled to pay, because Colonel Polk had said to me, "Let them go on as they are until this thing is definitely settled." On that account Mr. Acton supposed he was entitled to pay, and I supposed so too, and the matter went on in that way until this final distribution was made. Mr. Acton was on the permanent roll, and although Mr. Polk says that he had issued a general circular discharging everybody on the 1st of December, it was subsequent to that time that he had this conversation with me, when he said, in regard to our Maryland appointments, "Just let them remain in *statu quo* until this matter can be settled." That is the whole story. I had no feeling at all in the matter. Mr. Acton got another position afterward under the Postmaster.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. You say that in the first apportionment I named one messenger for Maryland?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you aware that Colonel Blakiston was paid as a messenger for November?—A. No, I am not. Colonel Blakiston told me he had served two months and a half, and had received $65, which would not amount to a laborer's pay. I don't know what capacity he was considered as serving in. He told me he came here at the begining of the organization of the Congress, and had acted as doorkeeper, and as a sort of drill-master to several of the novices here.

Q. Do you know that Mr. Acton was paid on the messenger-roll for October, up to the 1st of November?—A. I think he was.

Q. And that Colonel Blakiston was put on as a messenger in November?—A. I don't know by what process Colonel Blakiston was substituted for Mr. Acton; Acton having been on the permanent roll when you came into office, and Blakiston not on the roll.

Q. Do you know that Acton was absent a good deal?—A. I know that he was sick two or three days. His absence was reported, and I stated to Mr. Donavin the cause of his absence. That is not a very unusual thing among the employés of the House. Mr. Acton is a very faithful young man; I have never heard any fault found with him.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, *March* 5, 1878.

Hon. GEORGE M. LANDERS, a Representative from the State of Connecticut, voluntarily appeared before the committee, and made the following statement under oath:

The CHAIRMAN. I will read certain portions of the testimony of Mr. Prescott before this committee, and then ask you to make any statement you desire to make on the subject.

Q. Do you and Holt and McDonnell come from the same region of country?—A. I came from New Hampshire.

Q. I thought you said you came from Connecticut?—A. I did come from there last, but I claim New Hampshire for my State. The other two gentlemen are from Connecticut, one from Hartford and the other from New Haven.

Q. They must be from the same Congressional district?—A. I do not know.

Q. Do you know who represented those gentlemen specially or gave them influence with the Doorkeeper to secure their appointments?—A. I think Mr. Landers and Mr. Phelps.

* * * * * * *

Q. State whether you were not required by the New England delegation at the time you "pooled" or equalized the pay to sign an agreement to do that thing?—A. Yes, sir; I signed an agreement.

Q. At whose request did you do that; was it not at the request of the delegation from Connecticut or the New England delegation?—A. Mr. Landers, I think.

Q. Is he a member from Connecticut?—A. He is.

Q. You all three signed that agreement, in conformity to the wish of the delegation from Connecticut, that you would pool or equalize your pay among yourselves?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did Colonel Polk have anything to do with that?—A. Not a thing.

Q. Did he ever say anything to you about it?—A. All he said to me was, "You can make such arrangements as you see fit in your delegation."

Q. Were Judge Phelps and Mr. Jones parties to it also?—A. Mr. Jones was not here.

Q. How about Judge Phelps?—A. I did not see him, but I think that Mr. Landers acted for him in the matter. It was an agreement with the New England delegation.

Q. How many employés were assigned to New England?—A. There were three.

Q. You and Mr. Holt and Mr. McDonnell signed this agreement?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. At the request, as you state, of the New England delegation?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. But only Mr. Landers was present?—A. That was all.
Q. Mr. Polk, you say, had no hand in it?—A. No; he said he had nothing to do with that; that he had this patronage to give to the New England delegation, and they could arrange it.
Q. And he made the appointments at their request?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. Then you, among yourselves, made this pooling arrangement of your own volition?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. And Mr. Polk did not interfere in it?—A. Not at all.

Mr. LANDERS. The facts are substantially as they are stated there. In the first place, the New England delegation agreed that whatever appointments we got we would divide. That was early, before any appointments were suggested. Then Mr. Polk handed us a printed list, on which he assigned to us a place on the soldiers' roll, a fireman's place and a laborer's place. Mr. Prescott had been previously on the roll as a fireman, and we understood that the engineer would insist on having a man there of some experience, and that Mr. Prescott was the only man who had had any experience there, and he was also the only one who could go on the soldiers' roll. Mr. Prescott was getting, I think, $900 as a fireman. Mr. Jones and Mr. Phelps and myself talked the matter over. Mr. Warner, of our delegation, already had an appointment in the post-office, so that he was not counted in. We spoke to Mr. Prescott with reference to this and told him that he should have the appointment provided he was willing to divide up with the others, and that it would add something to his pay if the thing could be so arranged, and that he could perform the fireman's duty while the others performed the same duty as before. The man that I nominated would not do duty as a laborer, but he was willing to remain in the position he then occupied as a messenger in the room of the Committee on Patents and the Committee on Railways and Canals; he was willing to be on the roll as a laborer provided he could remain in that position and perform the duties of messenger; so they made this arrangement among themselves, which was entirely satisfactory to them all, to pool their wages, and I drew up a paper to that effect. None of them signed the paper except Captain Prescott. He agreed that each month he would pay Mr. McDonnell eighteen dollars and some cents, and Mr. Holt $3.33, I think. At all events the amounts were enough to make the pay of all three equal. Mr. Prescott signed the paper, but the others had no occasion to sign it. I drew up the paper at the instance of Mr. Jones and Mr. Phelps. I spoke to Mr. Polk with reference to it and asked him if he was willing that they should make such an arrangement, and he said that he had nothing to do with the arrangement, that they must arrange it so as to be satisfactory to themselves, but that he would consent that the men might interchange duties so long as the duties of the different positions were satisfactorily performed.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. It was wholly a voluntary arrangement on their part?—A. Wholly voluntary. There was no compulsion of Mr. Prescott; in fact it gave him a little more pay, and he was willing to continue to work as a fireman, and we understood from him that it was the engineer's request that he should remain, so that he might not have the trouble of training a new man.

By Mr. COX:

Q. As a matter of fact, didn't that arrangement result in lowering Prescott's pay a little?—A. No; I think it added $40 to his pay.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You had three parties to put on the roll, and what you wanted was to make, as near as possible, an equal division of the pay between the three, and as you could not get three places drawing equal pay you were willing that the employés should pool their wages?—A. Yes, sir. There was no compulsion on the part of anybody. The man that I selected was a gentlemanly man, an excellent penman, who would make a good clerk for any committee, and he objected to doing laborer's duty at laborer's pay, but said that if he could remain on duty as a messenger he was willing to go on the roll as a laborer. The arrangement was made at the instance of these parties; they expressed themselves satisfied with it, and I drew up an agreement which Mr. Prescott signed, that he would, each month, pay the other parties their proportion.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Is that agreement in existence?—A. I think it is; my impression is that I have it somewhere.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. You say that on the printed list I allotted three places to your delegation. I suppose you refer to the printed list that you received at the reassembling of Congress after the recess?—A. Yes, sir; Mr. Phelps gave it to me.

Q. Is it not a fact that on that printed list there were but two places apportioned to your delegation from New England, one on the soldiers' roll and one on the laborers' roll?—A. I am not positive, but I think there were three. I know that when we came back after the recess we found that Mr. Holt was on the soldiers' roll, and I went to Mr. Polk and told him that I had ascertained that Holt was not a Union soldier. Mr. Polk said, "He represented himself to me as a soldier who had a right to go on the soldiers' roll." Judge Phelps said he would make inquiries, and the result was that we discovered that all the soldiering Mr. Holt had done was in a militia company, and consequently he was dropped from the roll. My recollection is that there were three places assigned to us on that printed list, but I am not positive.

The following is the agreement signed by Prescott, referred to in his testimony and that of Mr. Landers:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., January 26, 1878.

It having been mutually agreed by and between the three employés in the Doorkeeper's department from New England to make an equal division of their salaries, so that each should receive the same, now therefore I, the undersigned, in order to carry out our understanding, do hereby agree that I will, each month so long as I hold my position at $1,200 per annum, agree to continue in my duties as fireman, and pay to J. B. McDonnell eighteen & $\frac{34}{100}$ dollars, and to W. H. Holt three & $\frac{33}{100}$ dollars each month, payment to be made to them personally each month when Congress is in session, and in such manner as they may direct during the recess of Congress. It being understood that the said Holt is to perform my duties on the floor, but to continue on the roll as fireman.

WM. H. PRESCOTT.

WASHINGTON, *March* 5, 1878.

Hon. JOHN A. MCMAHON, a Representative from the State of Ohio, voluntarily appeared before the committee and gave the following testimony under oath:

By Mr. COX:

Question. You are, I believe, a member of the Committee of Accounts?—Answer. Yes, sir.

Q. State whether you have been an active member of the committee, so as to be fully informed as to all that it has done with regard to the various matters pertaining to the Doorkeeper's office.—A. I think most of the business has been transacted with my knowledge, and whatever the committee has done has been with my consent.

Q. Then please state first the history of the reporting from your committee of a resolution to allow some $3,840 for extra service to employés of the House prior to the recess.—A. To put the committee right in that matter it is necessary that I should make a statement going back to the beginning. The Committee of Accounts was organized about the 1st or 2d day of November. As soon as it was organized, or shortly afterward, Colonel Polk appeared before us and stated that he had not a sufficient force; that he had been around to the different rooms, that valuable property was missing, and that he could not get along without more force than he had; that it was needed not only for the protection of the property, but for the proper running of the House; and he said he wanted to know in advance what he could depend upon from the Committee of Accounts. This, I suppose, must have been in the first week in November. We talked about the matter in a joking way, the chairman intimating that the more employés there were to look after the property, the more property there would probably be missing. We generally require parties to leave the room before we take action on any matter, unless it is merely formal, and Mr. Polk left the room, and after he left I offered a resolution in about these words: Resolved, That the chairman be instructed to inform Colonel Polk that so far as the Committee of Accounts is concerned he can expect nothing from it in the way of allowances, except what the law authorizes. We had been looking at the statutes, and I, as a "new broom," felt that the best way was to follow the law strictly, especially in money matters. That resolution was agreed to by the committee unanimously, and, as I learned subsequently, was communicated by the chairman to Colonel Polk. We told him that if he wanted any increase of force he must seek it from that committee which had increased the force of the House, the Committee on Appropriations; that we could not take the responsibility of making an increase, and, for my own part, I had always thought that the force was sufficient, and I still think so. We heard nothing more from Colonel Polk for some time. He saw that we stood upon the law. Some time in November, between the 27th and the 30th, I think, Mr. Casey Young introduced two bills, or rather a bill and a resolution. The bill proposed to reorganize the force of the House. As I understood it, (although, I think, I never read it), it increased the force, cut off the pay of the employés during the recess except in a few instances, and diminished salaries; the idea being that with less money than was now being expended the Doorkeeper should have a great many more employés. The other was the resolution appropriating $3,840 for the pay of the extra force, which we kept under advisement for some time. That $3,840 resolution did not meet with much favor at any time in the Committee of Accounts. In this connection, I ask the attention of this committee to section 3680 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that—

No part of the appropriations which may be at any time made for the contingent expenses of either House of Congress shall be applied as extra allowance to any clerk, messenger, or attendant of the two Houses, or either of them, or as payment or compensation to any clerk, messenger, or other attendant of the two Houses, or either of them, unless such clerk, messenger, or other attendant be so employed by a resolution of one of the Houses; or to any other than the ordinary expenditures of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Under this the Committee of Accounts very early divided on a question of law, some of us maintaining that a man had *first* to be employed by resolution before he could be paid if he was not on the regular roll, and others contending, as matter of law, that the subsequent passage of a resolution authorizing his payment was a ratification of his employment. To this latter view I never gave my adhesion and never could. I always contended, and probably that will be the view of the committee in the future, that a man must *first be employed by resolution*, unless he is on the regular roll, before he can be paid out of the contingent fund. The committee discussed this $3,840 matter for some time, but what Colonel Polk most desired to pass was the bill reorganizing his department, and that we did not consider, for various reasons.

Q. Was it the bill that was introduced by Mr. Casey Young?—A. Yes, sir; it was the "Young bill." We had an idea that the force of the House ought to be reorganized and that a great many men were receiving pay during the recess who ought not to get it, or so much; but we thought it would be better for us to have some further experience in the matter before we introduced a bill, or attempted to take action. We did not consider that bill favorably, and Colonel Polk pressed the other matter, the resolution. We meet regularly once a week, but in the early part of the session we met sometimes on two or three successive days. Finally, the end of the extra session was near at hand, and Colonel Polk said that something must be done about this matter. We considered it among ourselves again, and, after a long discussion, concluded that we would bring it into the House without making any recommendation, let the House know the facts, and let them vote upon it. It had already been fully discussed in the newspapers, and Colonel Polk assured us that he had explained it to members of the House in detail, and feeling that we had no right to suppress the resolution, we reported it, but without recommendation, for the action of the House. When the resolution passed I thought the amount had been reduced to $3,000. In our committee I moved to reduce it to $3,000, upon the idea (which I see was stated here by Colonel Polk) that many of these employés had sold their claims, and that if we paid the outside parties the money that they had expended we were doing justice to them. I supposed that my motion had been agreed to, but while I was engaged in some other business (we had a great deal of business to close up at the end of the extra session) the suggestion was made that as we were not going to recommend the passage of the resolution it would not do for us to alter it, but that we ought to put it before the House and let the House act upon it just as it had been introduced; and that is what was actually done. Each member of the committee reserved the right to go into the House and vote or speak upon the question as he pleased; the view of the committee and my own view being as I explained at a subsequent time in the House. It was a new administration so far as the House was concerned; we were expected to elect a new Doorkeeper, and large numbers of persons had been brought here from a distance by their friends in the expectation of getting places, and most of them were poor. These employés had been all sworn in; they had been all assigned to duty; they had all performed duty; but when the end of the month came, the Doorkeeper, according to law, could only make out his roll with the number allowed by law upon it, and here was a large number of persons, thirty or forty, who had done all the service for the House that could be expected of them, but who could not get any money because they were not on the roll. We felt that to turn those men over to the Committee on Appropriations would not meet

the case, because the appropriation would not be available until after the 30th of next June, and it would not enable them to get home, and that would cause great distress. Instead, therefore, of suppressing the resolution, we brought it in and let the House take the responsibility of ordering or refusing the payment. I think that the action of the House was right and just under all the circumstances, so far as the men were concerned. To my surprise, and that of every member of the committee, the resolution passed the House without objection, although it was fully explained. When the question of distributing the money came up I said to Colonel Polk, "Now the House has been very liberal with you, a great deal more so than I expected."

To go back a little, before entering upon this. When Colonel Polk came down to urge us to introduce the matter into the House, he presented a roll. At one time I was under the impression that that paper had not been presented to the committee before the resolution was reported to the House, but in that I was mistaken, for I remember that in looking over it I saw the name of one man from Ohio, from Mr. Sayler's district, Isaac Moore, who had told me that the passage of the resolution would not do him much good because he had sold his account, and upon seeing his name I remembered his statement and made the suggestion that the amount should be cut down to $3,000. We looked at that paper, but as the resolution made this money disbursable under the control of the Committee of Accounts, we did not pay any particular attention to the roll at that time, nor did we take any minute or copy of it. After the resolution passed the House I said to Colonel Polk, when he brought his roll down, and I think we all said to him, "Does this include everybody who may possibly have a claim against the House for work done during the extra session?" and I said to him, "I want you to know that so far as I am concerned personally, there shall not another dollar be paid for any purpose whatever connected with your department during this extra session. It must be all cleaned up now. This $3,840 that we spend now in the beginning of the session we will save at the end, and, perhaps, more than make it up, by cutting off all these resolutions for the payment of men out of the contingent who are not on any roll." Colonel Polk revised and brought his roll. He made some mistakes, which was natural under the circumstances, because he was a new man and there were a great many new men under him he did not know. The roll was under revision for some time, and after he had everybody upon the roll that he said had a possible claim, we approved it, and it was paid. We did not consider that the House was under any obligation whatever to pay any particular man any particular sum of money, for this reason: The appropriation in the appropriation bill fixed for the regular employés of the House, who were on the regular roll, a certain salary for each, or a salary not exceeding a certain amount, but these outside parties had no appropriation made for them, no contract for any specific sum; they were getting substantially a gratuity from the House; the House was disregarding a statute in voting the money, at least, under the interpretation of some of us, so we thought we would make the amount spread over all possible claims of that character, and to do so we reduced some of them. For instance there was a pass-clerk put down there for a considerable sum of money.

Mr. MORGAN. That was a position unknown to the law, was it not?

A. Yes, sir; these employés were all unknown to the law. This pass-clerk had a compensation assigned to him that we thought out of all reason, and we reduced it and reduced every one that we could, our ob-

ject being to protect the contingent fund, and by making the roll include every possible claimant to be in a position where Colonel Polk could not come to us after a while and say, "Here is a man that I forgot," and present the name of some one who would have an equal equity with those who had been paid. We required him, therefore, to say to us finally, "I have included everybody in this list who is entitled to anything at the hands of the government in this way." We did not "make up" that roll. The Committee of Accounts make up no rolls. Strictly, I do not see where we have a right to even supervise any roll. It has been done as a matter of custom, but I think that in law our supervision amounts to nothing more than an examination, an inspection; when, if we find anything improper in the roll we are to report it to the House, but if we find nothing in it in violation of law we approve it and let it go.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. Do you recall the terms of the rule of the House organizing your committee, so that we may get some idea of what your official duties are?—A. I do not, but I will come to that point after I pass from this. To illustrate our position in this matter, there was a member of Congress who had an employé here; the man had been sworn, as he said, had been assigned to duty, and had performed duty, but he was not on this extra roll. He spoke to me about it, and I said to him, "We do not make up this roll; we simply inspect and approve it after it is made; if Colonel Polk does not put the name of your friend on that roll, we will be without any statement that he has performed work under his authority for the government; we can not employ anybody, and we have to take his statement that this or that man has been employed or has done work under him." That man's name never was put on the extra roll, and he never was paid, simply because Colonel Polk had said to us that he had not been at work by his authority, and ought not to be on that roll. After this roll had been presented in its final form, it was signed by the chairman. I forget whether Mr. Roberts signed it before he went away, or whether I signed it after he went away, but that makes no difference. Now in illustration of our opinion in regard to the powers of the Committee of Accounts, I will call attention to certain action which we took in that committee. We first met, I think, as a committee on the first day of November. Mr. Patterson having been defeated as a candidate for re-election, it was charged (whether correctly or not I do not take upon myself to say) that between the caucus and the meeting of the House and the election of his successor, in the middle of the month of October, the rolls had been altered so as to gratify his resentments in view of the result of the election. That statement was laid before the Committee of Accounts, and we adopted the following resolution to be offered in the House:

Resolved, That the pay rolls of the Doorkeeper for the month of October be, and they are hereby, referred to the Committe of Accounts, with instructions to ascertain and determine whether the same are correctly made out, and the Clerk is hereby directed to make no payment on said rolls until they shall have been examined and approved by said committee.

That resolution was offered by Mr. Roberts and was passed, and under it we assumed authority to revise the rolls from the 1st to the 15th of October, the period when it was charged that this irregularity had occurred; but we did not assume to revise or rearrange the rolls from the 15th of October to the 1st of November. Under this authority we changed Mr. Patterson's rolls from the 1st of October to the 15th. We discovered at an early day the cause of the troubles in the Doorkeeper's department, and on the 17th of November I drew up and offered

in committee the following resolution, which was offered by Mr. Roberts in the House:

Each officer of the House of Representatives shall make out on the first day of each month his roll of persons regularly appointed by him for that month, with the names of the persons so appointed. Such persons shall serve during the month and be entitled to pay if they have served, unless, for proper cause assigned in writing and delivered to the employé, the officer has removed such employé during said month, in which case, or in case of a vacancy by death or resignation, he shall place upon the roll for the unexpired term the name of the person appointed to fill such vacancy. No person shall be paid except from the day on which he was actually appointed. And the rolls of the officers of the House shall be hung up publicly on and from the first day of each month, subject to public inspection.

This we introduced into the House on the 27th of November, but, being an additional rule of the House, we did not feel authorized to put it upon its passage, and, as the Record shows (page 13), we had it referred to the Committee on Rules, where it still lies under consideration. We wanted this rule for various reasons, among others, for the protection of the employés. The roll has been made up for years at the end of the month. If there is a roll in existence, prior to the end of the month, it is a secret affair in the desk of the Doorkeeper's office, it is not known to the law or to any outsider, so that you never can tell until the end of the month who is actually on it. We considered that that gave too much power to the officer. We thought also that the public ought to be notified who are the employés of the House, because it is important to the public to know to whom to give credit. I have introduced this resolution here as illustrating our idea of the powers of the committee, and of the abuses which require correction, because all this was transacted prior to our consideration of the pages' roll for December, about which so much has been said.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. Was there any distinction made, in the roll which Colonel Polk presented to you, between the number supposed to be regularly on the roll under the statute and the extra list, or had he all of them mixed together?—A. I do not know about that. His regular roll would of course be presented toward the close of the month. His extra roll of thirty-three men—I speak of the number only from seeing it in his testimony, for I never counted how many were on it, and when it was presented I supposed it was complete—his extra roll never was shown to the Committee of Accounts until, I think, two or three days before it passed the House, and it was altogether distinct from the regular one.

Q. This roll on which the $3,840 was paid, was it a complete roll of the extra-service men?—A. I think so; I do not think there were any regular-service men on that roll. That was something that he showed us to indicate that it would require $3,840 to pay those extra men. We never agreed to that roll. We did not consider that we were bound to pay anybody either the exact amount or for the exact time that was credited to him on that roll. I understand that some of the employés have complained that they have not been fairly treated, because they have not received the amounts for which they were put down on that roll, but the committee never intended to pass for them any particular sum; if the committee could have saved anything out of that appropriation, they would have done it.

Q. Did the Committee of Accounts regard itself as having examined into the merits of any claim on that list which was presented?—A. Not at all; not for the purpose of determining whether any particular sum should be paid to any particular person. We took that as the statement of the Doorkeeper on his honor, his estimate of what it would

take to pay these extra employés. I thought that we might save something out of it, but subsequent developments have shown that we are still in the lurch.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Was not a roll, or a species of roll, furnished you by which you came to the conclusion that $3,840 would be required to pay the extra force, and that that sum would pay all the extra force?—A. Yes; and I thought it would more than pay them.

Q. Then you had a list of men given you. who were spoken of as extra men, and the amount that you indicated by that resolution you were led to believe would pay every one of those men his full wages?—A. Yes; unquestionably.

Q. But subsequently you found that that list had been largely added to?—A. Well, I don't know whether you would say largely added to, but it was added to. But if there is any complaint against Colonel Polk on account of the list having been added to, I want to say here that I will take the responsibility of having insisted that that roll should cover not simply the names that were on it when he presented it to us, but every man that could possibly have a claim or a pretended claim against the government.

The fundamental idea was that we would start in the new session of Congress owing nothing and that then we would set our foot upon every claim for any employé who was not either upon a regular roll or first employed by resolution of the House, and we thought that in that way in the long run the appropriation of this $3,840 would prove to be a measure of economy. At the close of every Congress the custom has been to cut away the sluice-gates from the contingent fund and let the money flow out like water, but if this committee understands itself and can prevent it, it will not be done in this Congress.

Now if there is any blame to be attached to anybody for making that $3,840 spread over more men than Colonel Polk had on his list at first, I have been and I am willing to assume my share of the responsibility. Our object was to protect the contingent fund. Of course, however, we would not pay anybody whose claim was not certified to by Colonel Polk. For example, I have spoken of a gentleman in whose behalf a member of Congress came to me and told me that he was a very good man, that he stood high, and that he had performed this service, but I told the member that we could not pay him unless he got Colonel Polk to certify that he had been employed. Colonel Polk did not put him on the roll, and we did not pay him.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Didn't I say to you at the time that that man had really done no work?—A. Yes, sir; I do not care, however, to go into details of that matter. It involves a question between the Doorkeeper and a member of Congress. We took the statement of the Doorkeeper, as a gentleman of honor, trusted by the House, that he had or had not employed this man or that. Our idea was that he was evidently in some confusion, as he was making up this roll at the close of the session in a hurry; and we wanted to put him under pledge that when it was finally presented to us it included everybody that had a probable equitable claim against the government.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Was it your understanding that those extra men were entitled under the law to nothing, and that, as the Committee of Accounts, you

had the right to spread that $3,840 over the whole of those claims and that when they accepted it, it was in the nature of a gratuity which would be in lieu of all other claims that they might have?—A. Our idea was this; those men had no legal claim on the contingent fund. They might go to the Committee on Appropriations and get their pay if they could, but still they were outside of the law, because they were not on the roll. There are some legal difficulties about which, the more they are looked into, the more gentlemen may differ. The roll is a mere customary thing between the Doorkeeper and the Clerk of the House, which is put in at the end of the month. Take the case of the pages. The boys are sworn in, they go on the floor, they do duty there and yet when the Doorkeeper comes to make up his roll at the end of the month he takes his pencil and puts down twenty-eight names and lets the other twenty-eight go by the board. Although they have done everything that lies in their power to complete their employment, yet because they are not on the rolls they are not regarded as employés. When you come to speak of the equities that any person may have, not against the contingent fund, but against the money of the government generally, it is a pretty difficult matter to determine. The contingent fund is of course protected by the statute I have referred to.

Q. Your idea was that those amounts allotted to those men were in the nature of gratuities?—A. Partly so. The idea was that these men had been discharged, that they were poor, that they wanted to go home, and we did not want anybody unpaid left on our hands, because we did not intend to vote for the payment of any of these parties hereafter making claims for service, either as messengers, pages, or in any other capacity, during the extra session. Mr. Springer introduced a resolution on the 7th of November to pay fourteen pages from the 15th to the 31st of October. That was referred to us, and it has been adversely determined. On the same day Mr. Davis, of North Carolina, introduced a resolution to pay three other pages, one of them for five days and the others from the 15th to the 31st of October. Mr. Boone, on the 15th of October, introduced a resolution to pay a man $17.50. All those matters were to be settled up by Colonel Polk, either on his regular roll or out of the extra allowance for the extra session. If those boys were entitled to be paid they were entitled to be paid out of that fund; if they were not entitled to be paid out of that fund they will not get it in any other way. I think that this committee now understand the view that we took. We were seeking to protect the contingent fund of the House from any extra claims growing out of irregularities in the extra session.

We discovered that the system of irregular employments grew out of the fact that unauthorized parties were permitted by the Doorkeeper to perform services as pages, messengers, laborers, &c. In fact, there is a class of men about the House, as I have discovered in three years' service, who may be called "resolution fellows," who do some work about the House and are very apt to get paid in the middle or at the close of the session by having a resolution referred to the Committee of Accounts, or passed without reference, and then representations made to that committee that the man supposed he was employed. We determined that we would correct that as far as we could by requiring that the roll of the employés should be posted up in a public place at the beginning of each month, so that every man could go and see whether his name was upon it, and if he was not upon the roll he could have no pretense that he had been deceived by the Doorkeeper or anybody else. To break up

the custom of allowing unauthorized boys upon the floor, we passed this resolution as appears in our minutes of December 19:

Resolved, That the Doorkeeper be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to furnish the pages authorized by law with suitable badges indicating their employment, and to keep the floor of the House free of all other boys; and he is hereby instructed to prevent every person, except those on the regular rolls authorized by law from performing or pretending to perform service in any of the rooms or halls connected with his department.

That was adopted by the Committee of Accounts on the 19th of December, and ordered to be communicated to the Doorkeper. It was intended to reach all irregular employés or attendants. This $3,840 resolution passed in the House on the 15th or 16th, and we closed the thing up, and I think this resolution that I have just read grew out of the fact that he had presented to us this irregular roll, and then this page-roll for December, which I will speak of presently.

There are a good many evils about the running of the House. There are men on the rolls who do not do any work, but who have other men do their work. That is not an evil that grew up in the present House; it is inherited from the past. The Committee of Accounts have been endeavoring to eradicate these evils, and I think that before we get through we will have entire success. This resolution was communicated to the Doorkeeper. Our idea was to keep these unauthorized boys off the floor, so that they would have no foundation for a claim against the government. In preparing the resolution, I had in my mind these men in the cloak-rooms also, and in that connection I desire to say that Colonel Polk is mistaken when he states that the men in the cloak-rooms are authorized by the Committee of Accounts, or that any roll is made for them. The same day that we passed the $3,840 resolution we introduced a resolution to pay a large number of employés, the men in the cloak-rooms, and the barbers, and others. We paid them, although they were not on the regular roll, partly because it had been customary, but we did not act upon that custom intending to adopt or perpetuate it. We felt that it had been the custom, and that these colored men, having performed the service, had a right, until they were notified that the custom would be stopped, to be paid something for their services; but after we introduced that resolution to pay them we did not intend, at least I for one did not, and do not intend, to vote for any further payment to any men who are not on the regular rolls authorized by law. I think that is the understanding of our committee. We intend to effect a reform. I do not speak here of any conversation that may have passed between the chairman and Colonel Polk. I do not know what may have passed between them. It was not necessary to remove those men from the cloak-rooms, because they were notified in writing that they must look out for themselves, and they must take their chances of pay. After they have been notified, if they choose to remain and pick up a little money by shaving or blacking boots, &c., I do not know that it is necessary to remove them. In passing this resolution the Committee of Accounts did not assume that it had control over those cloak-rooms or the committee rooms, we simply wanted to indicate our sense of what ought to be the future action, and to give notice of that action.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. Had your committee been informed that instead of the cleaning of the floor of the House being done by laborers and messengers on the regular roll it is in fact done by those irregular men who are employed

in the cloak rooms?—A. We were so informed when this resolution to pay them was passed. We inquired why the work was not done by the regular force, and the answer was that they were gentlemen, or they were off, or something of that sort. There is pending now before the Committee of Accounts nearly $12,000 for service during the last House or in the recess. Parties represent that they did such and such work, which was indispensable, and then the Doorkeeper or an assistant comes in and says, "Yes, he did the work, and it was necessary to be done." We ask, "Could not it have been done by somebody else who was regularly employed?" And the answer is, "Yes, but he wouldn't or didn't do it." There is a constant system here of employés of the House acting the gentleman, and getting other active fellows to do their work, in the expectation of being paid by resolution. Now, I do not suppose at all that we had any right to pass that resolution, or any authority to regulate the Doorkeeper in that way; our object was to indicate to him and to all persons employed about the House what the future action of the Committee of Accounts would be on these different matters.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. You intended that that resolution should serve as a notice to them?—A. That is it; so that the House would not be put in the same position in which it has been heretofore. These evils were perpetuated because customary. We will break up the custom.

Q. What information had your committee with regard to the double roll of pages for the month of December?—A. Before proceeding to that December page-roll question, there are some additional things that I desire to say in this connection. There has been a constant claim that the page force of the House is insufficient. I have never thought it so; I have regarded it as quite sufficient, as well as the messenger force, and have acted upon that idea, even to the offending of friends who had an interest in the increase. The reason that the force of pages appears to be insufficient is that the boys are constantly used by members as messengers to be sent down into the town upon various errands. A key is missing, a book is wanting, bouquets are required (at the rate of twenty-five a day, I understand), all of which occupies the pages. On one occasion, when Mr. Donavin was before us advocating an increase of the page force, the statement was made that there were regularly absent from the House at least two pages in this bouquet business, or it may have been in that business and other messages outside. There is another matter of interest in this connection which has come down to this House from its predecessors, which I may mention, though it is so small that we hardly care to make a fuss about it—I mean paying the car-fare of the pages; members who send them out do not even furnish them their car-fare. The tickets are provided by the Doorkeeper's department.. We have not put our foot down upon it yet. The page force I am satisfied is sufficient. Mr. Donavin has insisted that we should increase his force by a riding and a telegraph page, but we have so far uniformly declined to do it, upon the theory that those pages if needed, are provided for in the twenty-eight allowed by law, and that the present decreased force, has not been operated long enough or systematically enough to show that it is insufficient. We have before us now a resolution introduced by Mr. Hooker for the appointment of young Hester and two others who are named, which we have considered unfavorably; the opinion of the committee being that the page force is sufficient if members are prevented from interfering and sending the pages over the town. We

have never given the Doorkeeper to understand that his force would be increased materially, but we have agreed for the convenience of members, democrats and republicans, that an additional office shall be created, a messenger to the folding room, who can attend to all the wants of members in the way of procuring the documents for which their constituents are continually writing. The chairman of this committee will bear me out in my statement that we took the view I have here set forth. He once inquired of me what chance there was of an increase of force, he having a friend, as most of us have had, and I told him if he had a friend depending on the increase of the force he had better send him home; I told Mr. Bell, of Georgia, the same, and I advised Mr. Finley of Ohio, to let Mr. Alcorn go home, because no increase of the force could come from the Committee of Accounts, their judgment being against it, and that if Colonel Polk had the impression that the committee were going to increase his force, that impression was based on insufficent data.

Mr. POLK. He has not entertained that idea of late. I believe I have never asked the Committee of Accounts for anything for a good while.

Mr. MCMAHON. The Committee of Accounts has earned the reputation of being one of the meanest in the House, and it is endeavoring to maintain that reputation as best it can. I was a little nervous and disgusted about it at first, but I have got used to it now. When the resolution was introduced to pay the pages and the other employés before the end of the month, in order that they might go home for the holidays, the page-roll was brought down to us. My first intimation that the roll was in the shape in which it was, bearing fifty-six names instead of twenty-eight, was from the clerk, or Mr. Bailey, or both, coming into the room with that page-roll in his hand and saying, "How is this? what does this mean?" We looked over it, and saw upon the roll, so many boys from the 1st to the 15th of the month, and so many from the 16th to the 31st. Said I, "That is a little queer; let me look at it, I would like to understand how it is." There was a symmetry about it which made it look like the roll of a small regiment. I inquired, "How is this?" He said, "They are just divided equally, a half for each half of the month." I think Colonel Polk was there. At all events, either then or subsequently, he was there and I remarked, "You don't mean to say that you have had 56 pages at work all this time?" He said, "Yes"; and I laughed. I laughed, because, according to my notion of what was necessary to run the House at that time, the number allowed by law, was quite a sufficient force, and I had the impression that the extra roll was the end of Colonel Polk's irregular force. It was a new thing to me and I did not like the looks of it at first, and we had it under consideration for some time. We never advised Colonel Polk to make the roll out in that way. I never knew that he had an excess of pages on the floor of the House for December until I saw that roll for the month of December and heard his explanation. The Committee of Accounts, so far as my knowledge extends, was as much surprised to see the roll in that form as if it had been in any out-of-the-way shape, and when we expressed our surprise, Colonel Polk said, "It's all right; I have had this force; they have been all doing work; I called all the little fellows up and explained it to them, and told them that the boys who were on for the first half of the month were now discharged, that their services would be no longer needed, and the other half are to be the pages constituting my regular force." We had some little discussion in committee as to whether the pages were entitled to pay during the recess. We discussed that among ourselves before this pay-roll came

in, and upon the statement of the Clerk of the House, that the department had always considered that they were entitled to pay under such circumstances, we concluded that it was not necessary for us to introduce a resolution for their payment. If we had thought it necessary we would have introduced a resolution into the House to pay these pages, but the Clerk informed us that the department always passed those accounts, and that they would be paid. Preliminary to passing upon this question, whether the pages were entitled to pay during the recess, we asked Colonel Polk, "Are these boys required to be about the Capitol during the recess?" He said, "No, not all of them; they will be divided up into squads of four; four of them are to be in attendance every day." With twenty-eight pages on the roll, that would give each boy one day's attendance during the week. We passed upon the claim of the pages in accordance with what we were informed was the rule of the department. If it is not in accordance with law it is, I think, in accordance with humanity and equity, as we were getting our own pay during the recess, the committee, clerks, and everybody else on the regular rolls. We looked over Colonel Polk's roll and found that he had twenty-eight boys on for one-half the month and twenty-eight for the other half. The House had adjourned and would not sit for three weeks, so that we could not make an appeal to it, if necessary, to change the matter, and I don't know that we would have done so if we had had the opportunity, for this reason: here were fifty-six boys all sworn in, all running about doing service in the House, all in attendance every morning, each particular boy standing upon the same equitable grounds with the others for compensation, and so far as we knew every one supposing himself to be employed on the regular roll. We were looking to the protection of the contingent fund, and as we had determined to pay no more of these irregular claims, but we thought that if the Doorkeeper could pay the boys that he was going to discharge, for half a month, and then let those that he was going to retain be satisfied with half a month's pay when they were going to do only one day's service in the week, it was an equitable arrangement so far as he was concerned, and we finally approved the roll; and while I was surprised at seeing the roll made out in that shape, and while we had no power to correct it, the House not being in session, I am not sure after all that it was not the best and most equitable arrangement that could have been made, after the Doorkeeper had committed the original fault of having fifty-six pages on the floor, which was of course contrary to the law.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. Had your committee been notified prior to that time of the fact of this excess in the number of pages?—A. We didn't know anything about it. We couldn't tell from observation. Up to that time pages had no badges, and numbers of boys were coming upon the floor. They are partly on one side and partly on the other. They are as like each other as young chickens running about, and you never can tell how many there are. We never had any notification that there was any excess of pages on the floor, except that Mr. Donavin did state that he was employing, on his own responsibility, the telegraph and the riding page outside of the regular list of twenty-eight. He has been before us several times on that subject, and our uniform answer has been, "If they are indispensable, why is it that you cannot get them out of the twenty-eight allowed by law?" That is all the answer that has been made to his application, and the question is still pending. When Colonel Polk brought in the page roll for December, I supposed, of course,

that it was to be a clean page roll, in view of the fact that he had had this trouble in the extra session about compensation for his extra force.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You understood distinctly that twenty-eight of those boys were discharged, and that twenty-eight more were employed, and that those twenty-eight were considered by the Doorkeeper as his regular page-force?—A. Unquestionably. I said to him, "Now I understand that these boys that are on this roll, from the 16th to the 31st, are your regular force; because, of course, we don't want to approve their pay in advance unless we know that they are your permanent pages;" and he said, "Yes, they are my regular force." He made one reservation which I thought perfectly proper. He said, "Of course, I don't feel bound to keep all these boys if, on trial, I find any of them unfit for the service. I reserve the usual right to make a change here and there in my roll." That, of course, was all right and proper. But, as we understood the law, there was nothing to prevent him from employing any one person from the 1st to the 15th of the month, and another person from the 15th to the 31st; though, of course, if the Committee of Accounts should find that practice running on for some time, they would bring it to the attention of the House. The rule we recommended was to prevent such evils.

By Mr. PUGH:

Q. But didn't the Doorkeeper employ twenty-eight of those pages from the 1st to the 31st of December?—A. No; they are employed only from day to day. His right exists to discharge at any moment. My observation is that every employé of this House holds his position from day to day; and it is a shame that it is so. It is so in the departments also.

Q. But these twenty-eight boys did work from the 1st to the 15th, and then from the 15th to the 31st, so that they were on duty during the whole month?—A. Yes, sir; I suppose so; and that is just where the equity comes in. They are compensated by being retained on the force regularly, and getting pay for a period when they did but one day's service a week. We had no right to correct that roll; but I have no hesitation in saying that if the Committee of Accounts had had such power, I think that would have been the most equitable arrangement of the roll under the circumstances. We would not have been willing to pay out more money than the law allowed. The original fault was in having fifty-six pages upon the floor at all.

By Mr. JAMES:

Q. The roll showed that twenty-eight of them were employed up to the 15th, and then that the Doorkeeper employed twenty-eight more, beginning with the 16th of December, after the House had taken a recess?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Strictly, there was no power to put those last boys in there in that way, was there?—A. We considered that question, and I think we resolved the doubt in favor of the boys. A great many of them are poor, and are supporting, or helping to support, poor families.

Q. I am not speaking now of the equities as between the boys and Colonel Polk. I am speaking of the legal aspect of the matter.—A. Well, if there had been any question in the Committee of Accounts in regard to the employment and payment of these boys during the recess, the committee would have come into the House with a resolution to employ them; so that practically it is about as broad as it is long. The

House would certainly have authorized their payment. But the Clerk of the House informed us, and on that statement and our judgment we acted, that the Treasury Department had uniformly held that the boys were entitled to be paid during a recess, without any special action of the House, and that if we would approve the accounts the department would pay them; and we did so.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Didn't it amount to this—supposing that the twenty-eight that were regarded as on the permanent roll were regarded also as having the right to be paid for the last half of the month, because, as the permanent pages, they had served during the whole of the month?—A. That is it.

Q. Then it amounted to this, that these twenty-eight who would have the right to be paid for the whole month were docked of their pay in order to make up compensation for another lot of boys who had served during the first half of the month without authority of law?—A. That depends upon the question whether the roll is made out at the end or in the beginning or middle of the month. There is no law regulating the making out of the roll. The Sergeant-at-Arms, the Clerk, and the Doorkeeper employ their subordinates from day to day. They usually make up their rolls at the end of the month. When this roll was presented to us we considered that the original contract was from the 1st to the 15th with one set of boys, and from the 16th to the 31st with another. That was the way we looked at it in a legal point of view. We had the certificate of the Doorkeeper, saying, in substance, "I have employed these first twenty-eight boys for fifteen days in this month, and this other set for the last fifteen days of the month."

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Would there have been any illegality in Colonel Polk saying to a boy, "You can go on and work now, but I will not employ you until the last of the month"; or, "I will put you on the roll from the middle of the month"? Wouldn't you consider that he had a legal right to do that?—A. I think so; although it is a violation of the rules to put anybody on the floor who is not entitled to be there. However, the rules were not very strictly enforced at that time, and the boys had gone on there without interference, and we looked upon this list as containing the pages who were found to be the most efficient, upon the principle of "the survival of the fittest." But I wish this committee to understand that we based our approval on the principle that the Doorkeeper, as an officer of the House, had a right to employ one set of boys for one half of the month and another set for the other half.

By Mr. COX:

Q. But suppose there had been only what the roll shows, the employment of twenty-eight pages from the 1st to the 15th, and that they had been the only pages during that time, and then that they had been discharged just when the House was entering upon a three weeks' recess; would it, in your opinion, have been legal or proper to approve the employment of a new set of boys at the beginning of that recess, under a law which provided that the pages should be paid so much a day for the days they were actually employed?—A. That is hardly a supposable case. Instead of the House dismissing the whole of its pages, it found that it had twenty-eight more on its hands than the law allowed.

By Mr. JAMES:

Q. Suppose there had been a final adjournment of the House at that

time instead of a recess, would the Doorkeeper have had a right to make up the roll as he did from the 16th to the 31st?—A. No; not at all; but the pages are uniformly paid, by resolution of the House, for an extra month after adjournment.

By Mr. MORGAN:

Q. I understand that there were 56 pages on the floor of the House from the 1st to the 16th of December, all equally entitled to pay?—A. I do not know that there were. All I know about it is from the Doorkeeper's roll, and his statement.

Q. Well, is not that a fact, as represented by Colonel Polk?—A. I think that was the fact, as explained by him to the committee.

Q. What right had you to pay 28 of those pages from the 1st to the 16th of December, and to deny the legal or moral right of the other 28 pages to be paid for the same time, looking at it without any regard to what they were subsequently to receive for any other period of time when they performed service?—A. We did not pay them. Whenever the question is presented to the Committee of Accounts of paying the boys you refer to we will pass upon it.

Q. You never have passed upon it?—A. It never has been presented to us. All we can do is to take the certificate of the Doorkeeper on his roll. He certified that he had had 28 pages employed from the 1st to the 15th, and then 28 other pages from the 16th to the 31st. Now, whether those latter 28 served during the first half of the month or not we have nothing to show. I may state, however, that none of them have put in any claim for pay for that preceding time. No page or member has ever complained, nor has any resolution been introduced.

Q. But those 28 are the present pages?—A. In part. So far as the committee are concerned, we welcome any proposition which does not involve any additional expenditure, and we were very glad to be relieved of the payment of 28 pages.

Q. Speaking of this matter of the pages for the month of December, I will read a passage from Colonel Polk's testimony, page 308. Mr. Garth asked him this question:

It was your judgment that the meaning of the law was that they were entitled to be paid only for the time they actually served, but you conformed your judgment to what you conceived to be the superior judgment of the Clerk of the House?

His answer was:

Yes; and of the Committee of Accounts.

Now, I wish to know whether the Committee of Accounts was at all responsible for the number of pages employed during that month, or for the condition of the page-roll as presented to that committee.—A. Unquestionably not.

Q. The only connection of that committee with that roll was after it was presented to you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you merely decided upon the equities as between those boys?—A. Yes, sir; we could not have said whether there were three extra pages on the roll or twenty. We took the Doorkeeper's statement of his force as the truth. We had no right to change it.

Q. So that if there is anything wrong about the making up of that roll the Committee of Accounts is not responsible for it?—A. We regarded the Doorkeeper as the officer entitled to certify to us who were employed in that capacity, and when he certified that roll, and when it did not involve the expenditure of any more than the amount allowed by law for the month, we approved it and were glad to get rid of it in that way.

Q. It has gone to the House and to the country through the newspaper dispatches that the Doorkeeper employed a double number of pages for that month, but that he did so at the instance and with the knowledge and consent of the Committee of Accounts; is that true?—A. That is entirely untrue, so far as the committee is concerned.

Mr. POLK. My testimony does not say so.

The WITNESS. No. I was going on to say that, in reading Colonel Polk's testimony, I do not see that statement made in express terms or by necessary implication. The statement did go to the country in that way. He rather shields himself under what he calls a subsequent ratification by the committee. But the committee approved the roll because it had no power. The main object of the Committee of Accounts throughout has been to keep the contingent fund intact as far as possible, and when no claim beyond law is presented it is generally satisfied.

By Mr. SEXTON:

Q. Did your committee understand, when you approved that roll, that those boys had been employed from the beginning of the month?—A. The question of the comparative equities between the boys, or how long each had done service, was not thoroughly presented to us. The idea presented was that the boys were entirely satisfied. Colonel Polk said it had all been explained to them, and that it was entirely satisfactory to them. Of course, as they were minors, their contracts would not be obligatory upon them, but as nobody has ever come to us to make any claim or enter any protest, I take it for granted that the arrangement was satisfactory to them, as stated by the Doorkeeper; but our judgment was that we could not revise the Doorkeeper's roll. That resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Rules, shows that our opinion was that the Doorkeeper had a right to discharge any of his employés on the first, or the second, or in the middle of the month, and, as a matter of fact, they are constantly changing, so that you hardly know the face of the messenger at the door of your own committee-room. Holding that view of the law, we approved the Doorkeeper's roll, and would do so as a matter of course so long as it kept within the amount of money allowed by law for the month, unless some peculiar case was presented like that of the alleged change of the roll by Mr. Patterson, where we went to the House for authority to revise it.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You have been asked whether these boys that served through the first half of December and then were put on the roll for the latter part of the month might not have an equitable right to be paid for the first part of the month? Is it not very common here for men to try to get on the floor and to be permitted to do work for the House without any pay in the mean-time, but in the hope of future employment?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had you any right to suppose when that roll was presented to you in the shape in which it was that 28 of those pages might not have made an arrangement to serve through the first part of the month, but not to be put upon the roll until the latter part of the month?—A. We had no information from the boys at all as to their contract or arrangement, nor had we any from Mr. Polk except his statement that this roll had been explained to them and that it was entirely satisfactory. As I have already said, I believe that no member of the committee has ever had a complaint from any of the pages or their parents, either those dis-

charged or those retained, so that, as a matter of fact, it seems to have been satisfactory.

Q. They knew that they were not entitled to pay?—A. Well, I don't know about that.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. Supposing that it might be permissible, which I cannot admit, to allow boys upon the floor for the purpose of learning the duties of pages, is it conceivable that such boys should have been sworn in and should all have understood that they were to be paid in the regular way?—A. As to that, the boys get to know that they are nothing unless they are sworn in. The swearing in is the thing that entitles them to pay; the oath is the only thing on which they can be paid, because, as I understand it, the Clerk always looks to the oath before he pays. There is another matter about which I wish to say a word. The Ohio members had been trying to get a place for Major Alcorn, a gentleman from Mr. Finley's district. I took an interest in his getting a place, because I was one of the subcommittee of the Ohio delegation appointed to look into this matter. I happened to meet Colonel Polk about the middle of November, I think, and I asked him if he had anything for Mr. Alcorn. Colonel Polk replied, "I have a temporary vacancy on the soldiers' roll, where I can put him on for half a month." Said I, "That is all right; do so, and that will give him money enough to go home"; because I did not expect that Colonel Polk would be able to do anything for him permanently. The colonel asked me if Mr. Alcorn had been a soldier. I told him that he had a splendid record—as good as any man's; that I had seen his papers; that he had been wounded twice in the service, and that I wished he would put him on temporarily for the time he had suggested. Major Alcorn was put upon the roll and kept on for nearly a full month, when he was discharged. I subsequently signed his paper for a place. I went to New York, I think, on the Saturday preceding Christmas, and an evening or two before I went Major Alcorn came to my house to see me. He said that he had been put off the roll and that he was going home, because Colonel Polk had informed him that he could not do anything more for him.

I found that he had some arrangement with a member of Congress by which his expenses would be paid while he stayed here, and he came back to Washington and I found him on duty after the recess, but he stated to me that he was there attending the door merely in the hope of getting something in case Colonel Polk was allowed an increase of his force. That is what he told me himself, and I think he mistook the matter if he thought he had any positive promise of a place unless there was an increase of the Doorkeeper's force. I wish to say a word also in reference to Mr. Deegan. I observe that Mr. Cox said here, in putting a question, that he had information that Mr. Deegan was not a *disabled* soldier. In that connection I want to state that Deegan had been an inmate of the Soldiers' Home for nearly ten years; that he is a great sufferer from rheumatism, and that while he was employed in the House he was in the hospital, below the Capitol here, lying in bed for as much as three or four months at a time. I don't know whether he was wounded in the service, but I am entirely satisfied that he is a disabled soldier—for he was a soldier, and a very good one. He was part of the "inherited force" of the Doorkeeper's department. He went off the roll at my request. I would have been glad to have kept him on it, but the soldiers at the Soldiers' Home made a request for the appointment of another man, and I had to let Deegan go and put the other on.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Did you or the Committee of Accounts understand me to say that those fifty-six pages had actually been employed and sworn in on the 1st day of December as pages? I want to see whether you remember what I must have stated at the time, that it had been impossible to keep them off the floor; that they had been there and had done substantially the same work as the others, and that, as they were now to be discharged permanently, I thought it was nothing but right, inasmuch as they were all going to quit work in the middle of the month, that these boys should be paid for the half month, and that I had talked to all the boys and told those who were going to be retained that it was nothing but right that they should give up half the month's pay to the other little fellows who were going to be dismissed.—A. Well, you know we were in session two or three days about that time from 10 o'clock in the morning to 4 in the afternoon, winding up the resolutions and business of the extra session. We were very busy and we did not investigate this matter closely. We only wanted to see that no more money went out of the Treasury than the law provided for. We didn't investigate when any particular man was sworn in, or what promise was made to him. We took the view that here was the Doorkeeper's roll certified by him, showing that he had employed twenty-eight pages for the first half of the month and twenty-eight for the other half, but we had the impression that they had been all there about the same time, and that this was making an equitable distribution of the month's pay.

Q. Do you know as a matter of fact that those actually discharged on the 15th of December were not old pages that had come down from the former administration?—A. I have no knowledge or recollection upon that point, except that I think I heard the chairman of our committee or Mr. Chalmers make allusion to one of the pages dismissed as a boy he had known. I don't know any of the pages by name except one, I believe.

Q. I suppose the record of your committee will show the date of the meeting at which you notified me that you could not make any allowance for any employés not authorized by the appropriation act?—A. No, that is not a matter of record. It was an informal matter.

Q. It is a matter of some importance for me to know just when that was. It must have been sometime after the 1st of November, was it not?—A. It was after the 1st of November, between the 1st and the 9th I think, after you had got thoroughly down to work, and when you thought you understood the matter. That was a different resolution from the resolution of December 19; it was adopted earlier in the session.

WASHINGTON, *March* 6, 1878.

Hon. CHARLES B. ROBERTS, a Representative from the State of Maryland, and chairman of the Committee of Accounts, voluntarily appeared before the committee, and gave the following testimony under oath.

By Mr. COX:

Question. If there is anything that you desire to state, in addition to what Mr. McMahon has told us, in regard to the transactions of the Doorkeeper with your committee, please state it.—Answer. I having been chairman of the Committee of Accounts in the last House, and knowing of a great many irregularities and abuses (prominent among

which was the paying of employés by special resolutions), our committee determined, very soon after its organization, to throw as many safeguards as possible around the contingent fund, in connection with the conduct of affairs under the Doorkeeper; and, looking to the accomplishment of that end, we prepared and presented a resolution, which was introduced in the House and referred to the Committee on Rules. The object of that resolution was to prevent the discharge of employés from under the Doorkeeper without any cause for the discharge or the assignment of any reason. Such discharges had been the occasion, from time to time, of the introduction into the House, by the member representing the person discharged, of a special resolution for the payment of a certain sum of money supposed to be due either for services alleged to have been performed or because the person claimed to have been detained in the city after the discharge. For this and for many reasons of a like character that particular resolution was introduced. It goes a little further than that, but its scope is sufficiently clear on the face of the resolution itself without my undertaking to go into details as to all the objects it was intended to accomplish. The resolution was very thoroughly discussed in the committee before it finally passed.

Q. State what encouragement or advice, if any, was given, either by yourself or the committee, to Colonel Polk, with regard to retaining upon his roll the extra force, when you found it to be extra, until some action by the House should be taken?—A. I do not think that any encouragement was at any time given to Colonel Polk in respect to that extra force. I do not think the committee knew of it until long after the force had been employed, except as the rumor appeared in the newspapers and floated around the House in general conversation. The attention of the Committee of Accounts was not called to it until a very considerable length of time after those men had been employed. I think the first discussion of the matter between myself and any member of the committee was with Mr. McMahon, and I recollect very distinctly his expressing, at that time, his decided opposition to the allowance of any such force. But even that conversation was some time prior to the matter being brought to the attention of the committee by Colonel Polk.

Q. If you did have any conversation with Colonel Polk on the subject, please state what it was.—A. I think the matter was first brought to our attention by Colonel Polk mentioning it to me. I think that Mr. Casey Young also mentioned it to me, and I said at the time that nothing could be done except by introducing a resolution in the House, and referring it to the Committee of Accounts for consideration. I do not remember exactly the date of that conversation, but the date of the reference of that resolution will indicate it approximately. No, I think I am wrong. There was a bill introduced prior to that for the purpose of reorganizing the Doorkeeper's department. I connot undertake to be exact as to the dates, because I confess that I do not regard myself as very accurate in that respect, but I recollect that there was a bill introduced by Mr. Young prior to this resolution, and it was in regard to that bill that this subject was first discussed. That bill was before us for a considerable time and our attention had been frequently called to it, but nothing had been done. I do not think the committee were at any time favorably impressed with the bill for the reorganization of the Doorkeeper's department. There were some portions of it that I would strongly approve, but there were others that I would not favor, and I do not think the committee favored it as a whole. When this resolution was brought to the attention of the committee this whole subject was thoroughly considered, and after that consideration I was instructed to

report the resolution to the House without any recommendation whatever. There has been a good deal said in regard to the manner of its introduction, that it was "a fraud upon the House," a "piece of sharp practice." I certainly had not the slightest intention of misleading the House in regard to the matter. The subject had received the fullest and fairest consideration in the committee. We deprecated as much as any one the fact of these men having been employed in this irregular manner, but we did not see how we could avoid paying them, inasmuch as they had been actually employed and had done the work. When I was instructed to report the resolution to the House there was no special instruction given me, except to report it without recommendation, and let the House do what it thought right in regard to it. I had, of course, no written report. I sought to gain the attention of the Speaker early in the day, in order that the matter might be considered by the House before the hurried moments just preceding its dissolution; but although I applied to the Speaker several times during the day I did not succeed. When I did obtain the floor, I stated, as clearly and distinctly as my voice would permit, the nature of the resolution.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Is it not generally understood when a report is made from a committee in that way without recommendation, that the committee have acted upon the matter and failed to agree?—A. I do not know. I will say, however, very frankly, that when this resolution was before our committee, we did not agree to make a favorable report. The matter was talked over and discussed for some length of time, but we did not and could not agree. I do not think that any of us were in favor of reporting it to the House with a recommendation that it should pass. We were pressed, however, by various persons to report the resolution and have some action taken upon it, and we determined to report it without recommendation, leaving it to the House to deal with as they thought right and proper. I recollect, furthermore, that the remark was made, "This matter coming up as it does at this time, if any one objects to it, it will be killed, and that will be an end of it," and I confess that when it was introduced in the House, the House knowing that a single objection would destroy it, and nobody objecting, it somewhat surprised me.

Q. Mr. McMahon stated that it was felt by your committee that these men had no legal claim on the government. Is that so?—A. That, I think, was the opinion of us all in regard to the matter. There is no doubt that the members of the committee were decidedly of the opinion that this resolution did not cover any legal claim. We regarded it more in the light of a gratuity than anything else; and after the resolution passed, we sought to use this amount of money in such a way as to meet every possible claim that could arise in connection with the employment of extra force after the passage of the resolution. I went home and returned here in the course of a few days, and the roll was then, as I supposed, complete. Various names had been added to it when we were examining it, with the view to make it cover every case of that nature that could possibly arise, and I think I was informed by my clerk that one or two names were added after I went home—added by the committee, I mean, not by Colonel Polk. I think my clerk told me that Mr. McMahon was anxious to cover every possible claim, and had requested Colonel Polk to make inquiry and find whether any had been omitted, in order that they might be brought in, so as to clear up all those claims and make a clean start.

By Mr. JAMES:

Q. I understand you to have given Colonel Polk notice that he need not look to your committee for pay for that extra force?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What right, then, had the House to pay persons who had not been employed by him, but were merely hanging around?—A. I do not think they had any right in the world.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. When you came here as chairman of the Committee of Accounts, in the 44th Congress, were there not a great many claims presented to you for services under prior Congresses in the same irregular way?—A. There were a good many, and there are some yet pending before the Committee of Accounts, extending way back to the 43d, and even to the 42d Congress.

Q. Cases of men who claim to have done service without being on the rolls?—A. There are so many of these claims arising in every conceivable way, that it is difficult to classify them. Sometimes the claimants say that they were notified by the Doorkeeper, and directed to perform a certain duty which they did; others undertake to say that they were not notified that they were discharged, and that they continued to work for months afterwards, notwithstanding the fact that their names were off the pay-rolls, with the expectation that they were to be paid by resolution. The root of the difficulty is in this system of introducing resolutions from time to time, for the payment of particular employés. A resolution of that kind gets the sanction of the member who introduces it, and it goes to the Committee of Accounts, and almost invariably the member follows it there and urges its approval. That, of course, puts the Committee of Accounts in an exceedingly embarrassing position, and if they refuse payment on technical grounds it makes it very uncomfortable for all parties.

Q. Have you ever thought of introducing an amendment to the rules, providing that no one should be paid by resolution?—A. That idea has been discussed; I have talked the matter over with the Speaker himself, and we sought, in the resolution that we introduced and had referred to the Committee on Rules, to prevent that very thing in the Doorkeeper's department. This $3,840 appropriation was used for the purpose of ridding ourselves of the necessity of considering these special resolutions, which otherwise would be sure to come to us. We tried to make it cover all these cases, but it did not cover them all, as we have since found by the reference of several special resolutions to us. Some of those resolutions we have inquired into, and have found that the parties have not been employed or notified to go to work.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Did you have anything before you while you were acting as chairman of the Committee of Accounts with regard to the pages' roll for December which Mr. McMahon could not state?—A. No; I think not. He was there during the time that that subject was discussed. Mr. Blair, General Chalmers, Mr. McMahon, and myself were present; possibly Mr. Boyd was not; I think he had gone home for the holidays. In respect to that matter, I will make this general remark. During the last Congress, this question came up for consideration with regard to the Doorkeeper's roll, and while I was chairman of the committee I gave it all the attention I could, and I was clearly of the opinion that we had no right to consider the question of the rolls at all unless we found that they attempted to absorb larger amounts of money than

they were entitled to by law. The committee indorsed my view, and, taking that view, we passed the rolls without inquiry in regard to any other point.

Q. You considered that your position as the Committee of Accounts, having charge of the pay-roll——

Mr. ROBERTS [interposing]. I don't think we have charge of any pay-roll.

Q. There is something in the law, is there not, which makes the pay-roll subject to the action of your committee?—A. There is simply this: a provision that no payment can be made from the contingent fund except upon approval of the Committee of Accounts. But if you take up the appropriation bill and see the character of the contingent fund and the large number of different kinds of items that it covers, you will see that there are hundreds of men on rolls that never reach us at all; and why they send any roll to us is what I have never understood.

Q. What I want to get at is this: Did your committee consider at any time, in the discussion of the page-roll, that you had a right to look to anything else except simply to see whether or not the Doorkeeper was presenting more pages than the law allowed?—A. We never consider the number on any roll, either on the pages' roll or any other. Take the soldiers' roll, for instance. Fourteen, I believe, is the regular number on that roll, but if any one of them should be discharged after serving ten days in a month, and another should be put in his place who should serve ten days and then be discharged and another put in his place, that would make sixteen names on the roll for that month. Now, in that case we would not consider that we had any right to interfere with the roll at all; we would approve it and order it paid without the slightest hesitation, so long as it did not call for any more money than the regular legal amount. In regard to appointments or removals we have never undertaken to exercise any control whatever. We did not consider that we had any authority to do it, and if we did we would be kept busy from one end of the month to the other with that business alone. Taking this view of our powers, we never have interfered with the rolls except in one instance. I had been applied to by a gentleman who complained that Mr. Patterson, the former Doorkeeper of the House, on the Sunday after his defeat had erased from the roll the names of certain men who had worked from the 1st to the 15th of October, having been on the regular roll up to that time, and that he had done so simply because those men had been appointed at the solicitation of gentlemen who were favorable to some other candidate for Doorkeeper. This complaint was made to me, and I think the Clerk of the House also spoke to me in regard to it, and asked what he should do about it, remarking that he thought it was wrong. I said, "Of course it is wrong. I have no authority to advise you in regard to it, but I think the best plan would be to hold the roll over until we can have the matter inquired into." Mr. Keightley, the assistant doorkeeper, also came to me and told me that such was the fact. Upon this information, as soon as I found an opportunity to do so, I introduced a resolution into the House authorizing the Committee of Accounts to inquire into that roll and correct it; believing that we had no right at all to interfere with the roll without getting special authority from the House. That resolution was passed by the House, and the matter was referred to me by our committee, and I found that a number of names, seven or eight, had been removed from the roll in the manner I have indicated, and I undertook to restore the roll to the form in which it would have been at the 1st of the month. This case furnished one more argument in favor of the resolution mentioned

here yesterday by Mr. McMahon (which was referred to the Committee on Rules for their consideration), requiring the Doorkeeper to make out his roll at the beginning of the month instead of at the end, in order that all the employés might be notified where they stood, and in order that the public generally might know who were the employés of the House.

Q. Colonel Polk in his testimony (page 86) says: "In several instances when boys were sent off the floor, members would go to the Speaker and get passes for them to come in again. I represented all these things to the Committee on Accounts, and they thought, with me, as these boys generally represented needy families, that it would be nothing but a charity to give those that I was going to discharge a half-month's pay and the others a half-month's pay, and so they approved the roll and the Clerk paid it." Have you anything to say in regard to that?—A. I certainly had no knowledge, and I don't think that any member of the committee had any knowledge whatever in regard to this page roll for the month of December until it was laid on our table while we were in session. That certainly was the first knowledge I had of it, and I don't believe that any other member knew anything about it until that time. Mr. Bailey may have mentioned the matter to me on that same morning. I think he did, and I then said to him, as I have said here, that I did not consider that we had anything whatever to do with regulating the number of persons upon that or any other roll, provided that their payment didn't call for a larger amount of money than the law allowed.

Mr. POLK. That testimony is wrong. I meant to say that Mr. Bailey was present and we talked it over.

The WITNESS. I think Colonel Polk stated to the committee, when this matter was spoken of there, that it had been fully explained to the boys, and that they were entirely satisfied with it, and I recollect distinctly having said then that I did not propose to exercise any control over the roll, further than to see that no larger sum of money was used than the law provided. The last part of Colonel Polk's answer which you have read (the last part of the answer to the seventy-seventh interrogatory), referring to the Committee of Accounts, is certainly incorrect.

By Mr. COX:

Q. State what you know in regard to the retention of the barbers in the cloak-room.—A. The testimony of Colonel Polk in regard to that was shown to me by him, I think after the first day of his examination here, in which he stated in regard to the men in the cloak-room that he had consulted the chairman of the Committee of Accounts, and that the chairman had said to him, "Wait; retain them until you can get authority from the Committee of Accounts."

Mr. POLK. I have corrected that.

Mr. COX [to the witness]. Please state your remembrance of it.

A. When Colonel Polk applied to me in regard to that matter, I simply said that I had no authority in the premises, and that he would have to see the Committee of Accounts about it.

The CHAIRMAN. You were speaking as an individual in that case?

The WITNESS. He spoke to me on the floor of the House in a casual way, and he had his testimony there at the time. I told him that he was certainly in error in regard to that point, that I had not said that they should be retained until he could see the Committee of Accounts, but had simply told him that I had no authority to advise him, and that he would have to see the committee in regard to the retention of those men.

By Mr. JAMES:

Q. How had those men been paid?—A. They had been paid almost from time immemorial by resolution. Why they had not been put on a roll is one of the things that I have never understood.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Have you looked at the laborers' roll to see whether in October, or at any prior time, those barbers were or were not on the roll?—A. The barbers themselves are, but I don't think that the men who are employed there with them have ever been on a roll.

Q. Do you remember how many names there were on the extra roll first submitted to you under that $3,840 resolution?—A. I don't remember the number.

Q. Do you remember the extent of the changes made subsequently?—A. No; I do not remember that either. Mr. Polk originally gave us a statement of what he thought would be the amount required to pay those men, and I know that when this matter was considered the committee determined that that amount should be used to pay all the extra persons who had been employed up to that time, and we disposed of it in that way.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You felt that you had a right to give those irregular employés whatever amount of pay you determined was right?—A. We did not feel at all that those men were necessarily entitled to what they would have been entitled to if they had been on the regular roll. They were rated down a certain percentage all round, and there was one gentleman, Mr. Wedderburn, who was cut down a little more than the others. I said a while ago that by reference to the rules you would find the duties of the Committee of Accounts fully set forth, and you will find there that they are not given any authority to exercise the slightest control over the rolls of the Doorkeeper, the Clerk, or the Sergeant-at-Arms, either expressly or impliedly; and why any of those rolls should be required to have the approval of the Committee of Accounts, unless they all were, I do not understand, because they all come out of what is denominated the contingent fund. There is a general misunderstanding in regard to the nature and extent of that fund. There is an item in the contingent fund entitled "miscellaneous items," which is intended to cover all items not appropriated for specifically, but the contingent fund itself is very much larger, and it includes a great many matters of disbursement over which the Committee of Accounts exercise no control whatever.

WASHINGTON, *March* 6, 1878.

Hon. THOMAS SWANN, a Representative from the State of Maryland, appeared voluntarily before the committee and gave the following testimony under oath:

By Mr. COX:

Question. A statement has been made here both by Mr. Chester, a young man at work in your committee room, and also by Colonel Polk, with regard to the manner of Mr. Chester's employment, and his transfer from the Committee on Appropriations to yours. We thought that before the matter was closed it would be well to have your statement of the fact as you knew it, so that the whole of it may be before the House.—

Answer. I will state for the information of the committee that before that gentleman was appointed, I had understood that the Speaker of the House, Mr. Randall, knew all about him, having been on the Committee on Appropriations while Mr. Chester was in attendance there. We needed another clerk for our Committee on Foreign Affairs, and I am free to say here that unless our want is supplied it is utterly impossible for the committee to get along. We have had a very large amount of business thrown upon us by the Committee of Ways and Means, and we have so much to do that we cannot stand up under it unless we have some additional help. I so stated to the Speaker of the House, who knew Mr. Chester. I said that we had no means of paying him, that I understood that there had been no appropriation. We had been expecting a report from Mr. Roberts upon this subject, but no report had been made. I told Mr. Randall, in reference to this clerkship, that if there was any trouble about it I would assume the responsibility myself of recommending Mr. Chester's appointment. I said that it was a necessity; that our committee could not get along without additional aid, and I thought that this man was the most fit for the place, having been with the Committee on Appropriations, and having been found very useful there. Mr. Randall said he knew Mr. Chester well; that there was no man who would be more agreeable to himself, and if he had the power he would appoint him, but he had no such power, and that of course any appointment in that direction would have to be made under an appropriation, which he supposed might be made hereafter when the Committee of Accounts had made their report to the House. That report, however, never was made. We were in expectation every day that something would be done, and I said to Mr. Randall, "So far as I am concerned I am ready to take the responsibility whatever it may be, and in case any trouble occurs hereafter, knowing the absolute necessity of this thing, I would endeavor in the House to try and have an appropriation made so as to cover this particular case." Mr. Randall of course refused to take any responsibility about it, or to mix himself up with it in the position which he occupied, and in that I thought he was quite right. At the same time he saw the necessity of the appointment, and he was willing to do anything in his power to facilitate it. I went to Colonel Polk also, and told him that we must have some additional help; that otherwise it was utterly impossible for the committee to get along; that we must stop proceedings there unless some aid was given us in that direction." Colonel Polk said he would do anything in the world that he could, but he had no means; he had reached the end of his line and he could not pledge himself, and therefore he refused to take any responsibility in reference to it. That, I think, was the only conversation that took place between Colonel Polk and myself in regard to this matter. He acknowledged the importance of the office and the necessity of having the place filled at an early period to meet the wants of the committee, but further than that he did not commit himself. He said he did not want to take a step which would involve him in trouble, and he therefore declined to take any further action on the subject. That is about the extent of the information I can give you in reference to this particular matter.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Then this clerk was appointed upon your advice and your own expectation of getting him paid?—A. Yes, sir; on the expectation of getting his pay provided when Mr. Roberts made his expected report. We have had Mr. Chester there, and he is essential; if he were taken

away to-morrow I think the operations of our committee would stop. We have four or five subcommittees sitting there day after day, and they are about ready to report now upon subjects some of which are very complicated and important, involving great national issues which have to be handled very delicately. He is still with us, and I bear testimony that he is a most efficient and able clerk, having been trained in the Committee on Appropriations, and being thoroughly acquainted with the duties of such a position.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Are you able to give us the date, or about the date, of that conversation?—A. I cannot; it was about the time that Mr. Roberts was preparing to make his report.

By Mr. POTTER:

Q. In the called session?—A. No, sir. It was within three or four weeks past.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Do you mean that that conversation with me was within that time?—A. I had a conversation with you, but with Mr. Randall first. Subsequently I had a conversation with you, in which you said that you could not take the responsibility, but that Mr. Roberts would make this report, as you understood, and the whole thing would be arranged, as you thought. You acknowledged the importance of the clerkship, but intimated that you were without power, and that you could not move without authority.

Q. About the 1st of December didn't you understand that Mr. Chester was discharged as a messenger in the Doorkeeper's department, and that thereafter he was to be subject to the orders of the committee and not to my orders?—A. My recollection is not very distinct upon that subject.

Q. We had more than one conversation about it, had we not?—A. Perhaps we had. I know that you talked with me on the subject, and you told me that the only object you had in keeping the thing in abeyance was to await the action of the Committee of Accounts, when you thought the authority might be given you to make the appointment, and I impressed upon you the necessity of it, as I did also upon Mr. Randall.

WASHINGTON, *March* 6, 1878.

ALEXANDER THOMAS sworn and examined.

By Mr. COX:

Question. You are one of the barbers in the cloak room?—Answer. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been there in that kind of employment?—A. Eight years.

Q. State whether you have been at any time borne upon any roll of employés of the House; if so, what roll?—A. I was on the laborers' roll until last summer. I was taken off during the recess. Up to that time I had always been on the laborers' roll.

Q. Have you been restored to any roll since that?—A. I have not.

Q. Have you received any pay since?—A. I have received pay for extra service during the summer. There was a resolution passed to

pay men who had done work during the summer and who were not on the roll.

Q. Have you received any pay since the beginning of the called session in October, except for the summer work?—A. I think I received pay for a month and a half; I think it was included in that down to the 1st of December.

Q. Has there been any understanding or arrangement between yourself and any officer of the House, or others, by which you got permission to have your barber's chairs there?—A. Mr. Polk told me that I could remain on there.

Q. According to custom?—A. Yes, sir; according to custom.

Q. Those barber's chairs have been there for the convenience of members, I understand you to say, ever since you have been about the House?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have been allowed to collect your usual pay for the work you do?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What men have you had charge of in any way, as under you or employed by you? Tell us how many, and whether they are men or boys.—A. All the men in the cloak-room on that side of the hall I have had charge of.

Q. How many of those are there?—A. Four, I think; three men and one boy.

Q. How does that number compare with what was there formerly?—A. We had always four. They had one additional when Mr. Fitzhugh came in. The work was more, and of course we had to put in another.

Q. What time do they go to work?—A. At half past seven o'clock.

Q. Do they work after the members go in the evening?—A. O, yes. The hardest work has to be done after the members are gone, washing spittoons and cleaning up the hall.

Q. Who has charge of the barber's shop on the other side of the hall?—A. Mr. Nickens.

Q. Do the men that you and he have, do all that work of cleaning the hall?—A. With our assistance.

Q. You and your men—that is your job?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. By "the hall," you mean what—the whole of the room where the members sit?—A. The whole House, except the galleries.

Q. You do not clean the galleries?—A. No; only the cloak-rooms and the hall of the House.

Q. Have you had any white assistants in doing that?—A. No, sir.

Q. You colored men have done the whole of it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That has been the regular custom?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How have your four assistants been paid?—A. By resolution at the end of the session, as a general thing.

Q. They have generally had to wait until the end, when a resolution has been brought in, and they have received their pay in that way?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Since how long?—A. Well, I suppose fifteen or twenty years—long before I came there. Mr. Johnson had the place before I came there.

By Mr. COX:

Q. But one man, then, has been on the laborers' roll?—A. Yes, sir; he has been responsible for the cleaning, and for the members' coats and hats and property, and he has been on the roll.

Q. Are those four that you speak of the only men that you admit

there, and is one of those a man that assists you in your barber's work?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What has Mr. Chauncey to do with you; is he not in some way placed over you?—A. Well, he generally looks around the hall, and anything he wants done he tells us to do.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Who is your superior officer there?—A. The assistant doorkeeper, I think is, in the House of Representatives.

Q. You recognize his authority to direct you?—A. Yes, sir. The Doorkeeper, of course, first, and then the assistant.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Mr. Chauncey supervises that part of the work?—A. Well, sir, he gives some instructions from time to time. Anything he says we are to do, we do it.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. State what occurred between you and me about your remaining there in the cloak-room; I believe it was during the recess.—A. Well, you stated to me that if I remained there I would not get any pay; that you were not to be responsible for the pay if we remained there during the recess.

Q. Did I tell you that the Committee of Accounts had ordered me to clear out every man that was not on the roll?—A. I don't remember that, sir.

Q. Did you sign any kind of paper or agreement?—A. I did.

Q. What does that agreement show?—A. The same statement I have made here—that you were not to be responsible.

By Mr. PUGH:

Q. Who left you off the roll; Mr. Patterson?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. POTTER:

Q. Had you always been on the roll before that?—A. Yes, sir; always.

Q. Who takes care of the House in the summer recess?—A. Mr. Chauncey.

Q. Do you boys remain and look after it with him?—A. I have done laborer's duty here in the summer.

Q. Do they keep the hall open in the summer, so that strangers can walk in and see it?—A. Well, generally. We are generally working there, and it is always open.

Q. You do not keep your whole force here during the summer?—A. O, no, sir; only myself.

WASHINGTON, *March* 6, 1878.

J. COOK NICKENS sworn and examined.

By Mr. COX:

Question. In what way are you employed about the House of Representatives?—Answer. In the same way just indicated by Mr. Thomas.

Q. You have charge of the cloak-rooms on the east side of the House?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many men have you in your employ?—A. Four.

Q. Are they men or boys?—A. They are all men.

Q. Do they do the same sort of work that Mr. Thomas has described, cleaning up the hall, &c.?—A. Just the same. The middle aisle divides our work. I take one side with my force and he takes the other side with his force.

Q. Do you also have a couple of barbers' chairs in your cloak-room?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been about the House in that capacity?—A. I came in when the Democracy came in.

Q. You had never served here before?—A. Never.

Q. Have you been borne on any roll?—A. Mr. Fitzhugh put me on the laborers' roll, and I was on that roll until the expiration of the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress; then Mr. Patterson put me off, and I remained off the roll during the summer; he kept me at work and said he would be responsible for my pay, and I worked on until this Congress came in. I do not know whether I got any pay for the extra session or not. I got, for the whole summer's work, about $260, I think; which would have been at the rate of about a dollar a day including the extra session. The resolution did not stipulate what the pay was for, whether for services rendered in the Forty-fifth Congress or not. I do not know whether it included that or not; if it did, then I did not get pay for the summer.

Q. If you had received regular laborer's pay what would it have been?—A. It would have been just double that.

Q. Did you make any agreement to work for a dollar a day?—A. None whatever.

Q. What was your understanding as to your duty and your pay?—A. My own understanding was that I would get the full pay that the laborers receive, which would be $60 a month.

Q. At that rate to what time would the pay you received run?—A. I think it would run to about the expiration of the extra session of Congress.

Q. Have you received any pay since the beginning of the regular session?—A. No, sir.

Q. You are not on any roll, now?—A. No, sir; I am not on any roll. After the extra session I went to Mr. Polk and spoke to him about the matter and he said, "Nickens, I have not sufficient force to do the work required, but I cannot be responsible for your pay. If you stay on you will have to take the chance of getting your pay; somebody must do the work, but for myself I cannot be responsible for it." There was no one there to do the work, and, of course, I went on and did the work, thinking I would be paid for it.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You received that pay from the Committee of Accounts?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it not then stated that you were given a dollar a day for the whole time; that that was the way they arranged it?—A. I think Mr. Roberts stated that, not in the resolution, but in an explanation to the House.

Q. Then you were all being paid at that rate?—A. Yes, sir; I think it was the explanation in the House, but the resolution did not specify. It just provided so much money.

Q. But that was the way that the Committee of Accounts arranged it from the expiration of the last session of the Forty-fourth Congress

to the 1st of December?—A. No, sir; I do not think they ordered it that way. As I stated, I think somebody made some inquiry in the House, and the chairman of the committee said "We have got those men down to the small amount of a dollar a day."

By Mr. Cox:

Q. Did you regard yourself as an irregular, extra man when you were employed, or was it simply that you found yourself in the irregular list at the end?—A. I found myself that way at the beginning of the Forty-fifth Congress. I supposed then that I was to be paid as a regular employé, as I had been authorized to work by the man in authority, the Doorkeeper, Mr. Patterson. Of course, I thought that if he had the authority to engage me, I was entitled to my pay.

Q. Were you not taken off the roll at the beginning of the second session of the Forty-fourth Congress, and Henry put on?—A. That is what I have just said, that I was taken off. But he was not put on then; no one was put on the roll during that summer. I think he was put on at the commencement of the last session. Henry is one of the men who are there with me. He has been here longer than I have.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. He was put on during the short session of the Forty-fourth Congress?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And since then you have not been on?—A. No, sir; I have not been.

By Mr. POTTER:

Q. He was not under you when he was on the roll?—A. He is not on the roll now.

Q. When he was on, he was not under you?—A. Well, I have been always recognized as the superior, only he was on the roll, and got the funds, and I had the pleasure of bossing.

By Mr. Cox:

Q. You two colored men are recognized as sort of foremen; you are responsible for the work on your side, and Thomas on his.—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. On what day were you paid this money, which you received from the Committee of Accounts under that resolution?—A. I don't remember, exactly; I think we were paid a few days after the adjournment.

Q. Do you know that your pay was estimated up to the 15th of December by the clerk of the committee at a dollar a day excluding Sundays?—A. I do not; only what the Record shows, that the chairman of the Committee of Accounts said these men were paid a dollar a day. If we were paid at that rate then I was paid up to the 15th, but, if I was paid what the government generally seems to allow us, then I was paid only for half that time.

Q. Before the House reassembled after the recess for the holidays, did I say anything to you about an order given me by the Committee of Accounts about men not being allowed to work there who were not on the rolls?—A. I think you wrote me a letter in regard to that. I think I have the letter.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Were Henry and these other employés under you and Thomas paid the same amount? A. No, sir.

Q. They were not paid for the summer months?—A. No, sir; they were not employed.

Q. Didn't they get some money?—A. Yes, sir; at the rate of a dollar a day from the beginning of the extra session. I wish it understood that I never have considered that I could hold Colonel Polk responsible for my pay, because he had told me that he would not be responsible.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You and Thomas got pay for doing what work you did as barbers and hair-dressers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. State about how much on an average you receive in that way.—A. Well, sir, I suppose an average of a dollar a day each, the two of us.

Q. That is, you and your assistant make a dollar a day each?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Thomas and his assistant about the same?—A. I cannot say.

Q. You make at least a dollar a day?—A. O, yes.

Q. Any more?—A. No, sir. Some days we make more and some days less. I speak of the average.

Q. During the summer months do you also keep your chairs there?—A. There is nothing doing. We do not have any chairs in there.

Q. Don't the employés shave with you?—A. There are but few of them here, and most of them have a plenty of time then, and they get shavéd down town.

Q. Can you or can you not state that there is about an equal amount of that kind of work on the other side?—A. I could not state. I do not know anything about it. I would like to state something here in reference to this matter. We come here at half past seven in the morning, and do our morning work, and, as Mr. Polk knows, we are here until after candle-light, doing our work. We do what is required of us, and between the times we attend to our other business, whereas other men that are employed—a good many of them—walk about between times.

Q. The government charges you nothing, though, for the rent of your chairs?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do the chairs belong to you or to the government?—A. The chairs belong to us, and the stand to the government. On the other side, I think, the chairs belong to the government. We furnish everything.

By Mr. COX:

Q. What do you mean by saying that the other men are allowed to go off; do you mean those who do laborer's work?—A. I mean the men that do the cleaning that is done around the building. I mean that they do part of it in the morning before Congress assembles, and the other part in the afternoon after Congress adjourns, and that between the time when they get through in the morning and the time when they commence in the evening, I do not know that they have anything to do.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You do not know anything about that?—A. O, yes, sir; I see them.

Q. If you were in your room busy you could hardly see them walking around.—A. Well, but I am out of my room very frequently.

WASHINGTON, *March* 6, 1878.

JOHN BAILEY sworn and examined.

By Mr. COX:

Question. You are an assistant to the Clerk of the House?—Answer. Yes, sir.

Q. State what, if anything, you know concerning the person who is in charge of the old hall of the House and of the statuary therein, giving the history of the matter, and the manner of payment for that service.—A. The person in charge of that is the widow of a Mexican soldier who died in 1866. He was a messenger in the House. At the time of his death he was in receipt, by special act of Congress, of a pension of $20 a month, and his widow received after him $8 per month as a soldier's widow. He had a messengership in the House at the same time, and was in that place as a fireman, keeping the fires under that hall for the folding-room, and when he died the Committee of Accounts allowed her to continue, and she employed a boy who had been there for some years under her husband to do the work for her, and he has continued there until this day.

Q. Is the widow still living?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How has she been paid?—A. She has been paid from the contingent fund of the House.

Q. By what sort of action?—A. By the action of the Committee of Accounts. They have passed her bills, which have been paid out of the contingent fund.

Q. Has that continued down to the present time?—A. Yes, sir; down to the present time.

Q. The colored boy is employed by her?—A. Yes, sir; she boards him; he has lived with her for years.

Q. What does she get?—A. Three dollars and sixty cents a day.

Q. She gets the money. She receives the pay and receipts for it.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who has been regarded as having any supervision over that man?—A. I do not know. There was an investigation some years ago in which the Committee of Accounts had that matter under consideration, and they made a report on it. I think it is Report No. 84, second session, Fortieth Congress.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Do you know whether the Doorkeeper, the Clerk, the Sergeant-at-Arms, or the Architect has had this person under control in any sense, so as to know that the work was well done?—A. Well, I do not know that any one has immediate control of it. They all seem to know the fact.

The following is a copy of the roll of employés paid under the resolution appropriating $3,840 to pay the extra force:

We, the subscribers, acknowledge to have received from George M. Adams, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, the sums opposite our respective names, in full of our salaries in the employment of the House of Representatives, for the month of ———, 187 :

Names.	Date.	Capacity.	Amount due.	Signatures.
Charles Kyle	Nov. 1 to 30	Messenger	$65 20	
N. H. Holt	do	do	65 20	
R. H. Krebs	do	do	65 20	
James Kimmett	do	do	65 20	
William Whalen	do	do	65 20	
W. W. Stringfield	do	do	65 20	
Isaac T. Moore	do	do	65 20	
J. D. Money	do	do	65 20	
J. T. Blackistone	do	do	65 20	
James F. Edwards	do	do	65 20	
Eugene S. Doughty, jr	do	do	65 20	
J. N. Reed	do	do	65 20	
William M. Patton	do	do	65 20	
W. H. Mabry	do	do	65 20	
Samuel H. Bell	do	do	65 20	
I. B. De Berry	do	do	65 20	
Homer Fellows	do	do	65 20	
M. Marigny	Nov. 1 to 30	do	†65 20	*Paid from 1st to 8th.
George P. Gillum	Nov. 1 to 30	do	65 20	Geo. P. Gillum.
Jesse S. Harris	do	do	65 20	
Mathew O'Gorman	do	do	65 20	
H. A. Chester	do	do	65 20	
Ben, D. Terry	Nov. 12 to 30	do	41 30	
William F. Lynn	Nov. 23 to 30	do	17 40	
E. H. Bailey	Nov. 15 to 30	do	32 60	
W. L. Powell	Nov. 14 to 30	do	34 00	
E. P. Schell	Nov. 7 to 30	do	52 20	
Jacob Rice	Nov. 2 to 30	do	63 00	
Eugene Durnin	do	do	63 00	
J. W. Hickey	Oct. 16 to 30 Nov.	do	97 80	
H. M. Rogers	do	do	97 80	
Joseph Baumer	do	do	97 80	
George C. Wedderburn	do	Supt. of passes	165 60	
W. T. Burdett	Nov. 1 to 30	Messenger	65 20	
John B. Trainor	do	do	65 20	
Harry Patton	do	do	65 20	
G. V. Hebb	Oct. 15 to Oct	do	30 00	
J. G. White	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30	Mail-page	94 50	
L. E. Chapman	do	Riding-page	94 50	
Willie Fry	Nov. 1 to 30	do	60 00	
Frank Donnelly	do	do	60 00	
~~Josiah Bedon~~	do	do	~~60 00~~	Off. *Paid from Nov. 1 to
~~Chas. M. Bawsel~~	do	do	~~60 00~~	" " " " "
W. G. Davis	do	do	60 00	
T. G. Bryan	Oct. 16 to 31	do	30 00	
Charles Ford	Nov. 1 to 30	do	60 00	
George W. Weber	do	do	60 00	
Stinson Anderson	do	do	60 00	
E. H. M. Lively	do	do	60 00	
John M. Lamb	do	do	60 00	
~~J. J. Corriden~~	Nov. 1 to 15	do	30 00	*Paid from 16th to 19th.
Eddy Donoghue	do	do	30 00	
Frank Augar	do	do	60 00	
George W. Brent	Nov. 1 to 30	do	60 00	
John Berry	do	Laborer	60 00	
James W. Shely	do	do	60 00	
R. H. Paxton	Nov. 16 to 30	do	28 50	$120 00 off. Bedon & Baw 17 20 off. Marvigny.
				137 20
R. F. Cardella	Nov. 7 to 13	do	16 00	
~~R. F. Cardella~~	~~Nov. 21 to 30~~	do	~~15 70~~	
Joseph Spiller	Nov. 1 to 16	do	32 00	
Andrew Swartz	Nov. 1 to 20	do	40 00	
Ellis Patton	Nov. 1 to 30	do	60 00	
Linton Carey	do	do	60 00	
W. H. Pim	Nov. 16 to 30	do	30 00	
William Douglass	Nov. 1 to Dec. 3	do	48 00	
Total			3,840 00	

I certify that the employés who are named in this roll actually performed the service speci
herein.

JNO. W. POLK,
Doorkeeper House of Representative

Approved:

CHARLES B. ROBERTS,
Chairman of Committee of Account

NOTE.—The memoranda in the column headed "Signatures," which are marked * were made in
office of the Clerk of the House. The name "George P. Gillum," represents the signature of Gill
made on the roll in advance of payment.

† The figures "65.20," standing opposite Marigny's name in the roll as made up by the Doorkee
were changed in the Clerk's office to "48.00," the sum actually due from November 9 to November

WASHINGTON, *March* 11, 1878.

JAMES A. DIFFENBAUGH sworn and examined.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. What official position do you occupy in connection with the House?—Answer. I am clerk to the Committee of Accounts.

Q. Have you a journal in which you keep a record of all the proceedings of that committee?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does that journal show the resolutions passed by the committee?—A. Almost all of them—all that are formal.

Q. All that are absolutely passed?—A. Yes, sir; though I should like to explain that in the early part of the session we had no messenger, and it sometimes became necessary for some member of the committee to have a document from some other portion of the Capitol, or to send for some person, and I had to attend to those matters myself, so that once in a while, when I was out of the room on an errand of that kind, some action or vote was taken that I did not know of until afterward.

Q. But you were informed of it afterwards?—A. In one or two instances I was not informed until several days afterward.

Q. Turn to your record and see whether you can find, somewhere about the first week in November, 1877, a resolution in substance like this: Resolved, that the chairman be instructed to inform Colonel Polk that so far as the Committee of Accounts is concerned, he can expect nothing from it in the way of allowances, except what the law authorizes?—A. I have examined the minutes; there is no record of any such resolution at any time.

By Mr. COX:

Q. Either introduced or passed?—A. No, sir; and I have no recollection of the matter in the form of a resolution. I do remember that among the general discussions of the committee from time to time something of that kind was spoken of frequently, and the committee in determining their powers, were always of opinion that they ought to hold to the law rigidly; but the formal resolution I do not remember at all.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. But you say that such a resolution might have been adopted in your absence?—A. I say that such a thing was possible at that time; it would hardly be possible now.

Q. Have you any minutes of the action of the Committee of Accounts in regard to the page-roll for December?—A. Not specially. The record of that day only speaks in general terms of all the rolls that were passed.

Q. Was a resolution of that kind informally discussed in the committee and adopted?—A. I do not remember that a *resolution* of that kind was—that is, a resolution formulated in so many words. The proposition was discussed, and it was the sense of the committee, unanimously, that the Doorkeeper ought to be so informed and that the committee ought to adhere rigidly to the law from the beginning; but a resolution formally drawn up or submitted by any member of the committee, I have no recollection of at all. I do not wish to be understood as contradicting Mr. McMahon. I testify only to my own recollection.

Q. About when was that determination come to by such informal agreement on the part of the committee?—A. I don't remember exactly. The first meeting of the committee was on the 31st of October,

and I don't think that at that meeting anything was discussed except the assignment of clerks to the several committees of the House. The second meeting of our committee was on the 2d of November, and very probably this matter came up at that time; though, I do not know.

Q. When was the third meeting of the Committee of Accounts?—A. It was on the 8th of November.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. Do you remember to have ever seen me in the committee-room on any business whatever before that meeting of the 8th of November?—A. No, sir; I do not. I remember that you were in there two or three or four times, perhaps, during the special session, but, I don't remember exactly when or how often you were there.

Q. Do you remember my coming into the committee-room at the meeting of the 8th of November (I remember it as on the 7th of November), and stating that Mr. Fletcher said he could not get along in handling the books without more laborers?—A. I remember that you said that, but I do not remember whether it was on that day or not.

Q. Do you remember anything else that was said about it, by either the Committee of Accounts or myself?—A. No, sir; I do not remember what response they made; but I do remember that it was a matter of conversation.

WASHINGTON, *March* 11, 1878.

Hon. JOHN A. MCMAHON, by request, again appeared before the committee, and testified as follows:

By Mr. COX:

Q. State whether upon reflection any circumstances have occurred to your mind which enable you to be more definite with regard to the notice to Colonel Polk as to the attitude of the Committee of Accounts on the question of an increase of his force.—A. In my former testimony I answered that the informal action of the committee was sometime between the 1st and the 9th of November. I testified to each date, not from recollection, but from inferences drawn from other facts. The Committee of Accounts was appointed on the 29th of October, organized soon afterward, and held several meetings between that and the 10th of November. I gave the date November 9th wholly by inference from facts already in this case. I have no distinct recollection as to the time, except that it was shortly after the time when the Doorkeeper was appointed and the committee got to work. I fixed the date as between the 1st and the 9th, from having seen the date of Colonel Polk's letter to the Committee on Appropriations. My impression about Colonel Polk's view in the beginning of his term was this, that he thought at first that the Committee of Accounts had sole charge of all questions relating to an increase of his force. I think he conveyed that impression to us, or we derived it from conversations with him in the interviews to which I have referred. Previous to that interview we had been discussing the latitude allowed to us under section 3680 of the Revised Statutes, and I think the committee then probably came to the conclusion that under that section all employés must first have been appointed by resolution before being paid. My impression was that in that interview between Colonel Polk and the committee, or subsequently, this information was conveyed to him (I did not convey it personally unless he was present in the committee room while

we talked this matter over) that the Committee of Accounts could not give him an increase of force or give him the relief that he expected; I mean that it could not enable him to have the additional number of men whose appointment he seemed to regard as absolutely necessary to the running of his office, so much so, that I think he said at one time, that he would have to resign if he did not have an increase of force. Whether the determination of the committee was communicated to him there while he was present, or by the chairman afterwards (in regard to which I may have something to say presently), the fact is that after that interview Colonel Polk turned his attention to the Committee on Appropriations. I think I heard him say that he would go to them, and I know I heard rumors that he had had interviews with them, and in fact we were no further pressed in regard to the question of additional force, except Mr. Donavin, some weeks afterward, I think, in the regular session, came to us and applied for a riding and a telegraph page. He desired to have them appointed by resolution. I suggested to him that we had nothing before us on which we could act; that if he wanted us to act upon the matter, he should send in a petition, which he did, and the date of that petition will show when the matter was being discussed by our committee, although he had applied to us a week or ten days prior to that time.

I have no hesitation in saying that since I testified here before, Colonel Polk has talked to me for the purpose of refreshing my recollection, and members of the Committee of Accounts have talked with each other about this matter. My first impression was that this subject had been discussed by the committee in the presence of Colonel Polk, but upon conversation with Mr. Roberts, the chairman, and Colonel Polk, separately, I have been led to believe that Colonel Polk was not present, but that our determination was communicated to him in some way so that he knew it. My best impression would be now that he was present in the room while the matter was being discussed, yet I would not like to testify one way or the other; but that Colonel Polk did get the information, or the impression, some time before the middle of November, that he could not expect us to pass any resolution for the appointment or for the pay of those extra employés, is a fact that cannot be disputed.

Mr. POLK. That is admitted.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How early do you say that was?—A. I said before that it was between the 1st and the 9th of November, but I got the latter date simply from the date of Colonel Polk's letter. How many appointments he had made before that, or whether he had made any, I do not know. I think, however, that he had made some; I think that upon one occasion about that time he said he had made these appointments, and if the thing was not looked into, he would get into trouble, or words to that effect; but we soon rid our skirts of the matter, and that was the end of it.

Q. Did you have any conversation with Colonel Polk early in November, in which you in any way let him know the views of the committee?—A. No; I did not ever take it upon me to notify him of the action of the committee in any instance that I now remember, and I think that if I had done anything so formal as that as a member of the committee, I should remember it. But I took it for granted that the information had been received by him, because his applications to us ceased, and our committee had taken the ground that if he wanted an increase of force he should go to that committee which controlled the purse and

which had decreased the Doorkeeper's force before, and not to the Committee of Accounts.

Q. And your impression was that his letter to the Committee on Appropriations grew out of your action?—A. Yes, sir; because my impression was that prior to his interview with us he thought that the Committee of Accounts was all-powerful in these matters. This notification was not made a matter of formal action in the committee because there was no formal application or petition before us on which we could act; it was merely a sort of informal application, to which we gave, as I understood it, an informal answer.

By Mr. POLK:

Q. My recollection has been somewhat refreshed and I want to see if I cannot refresh yours. Do you remember whether this whole question did not come up upon my statement that an application had been made to me by Mr. Fletcher for three additional laborers for the folding-room?—A. I have no recollection whatever of that matter, and I think it must have occurred while I was absent in Ohio. I don't remember ever having seen Mr. Fletcher before the committee.

Q. I don't mean that Mr. Fletcher was there present, but that he had applied to me?—A. I don't remember. I went home on the evening of the day on which we voted on the repeal of the resumption law, and I think that must have occurred during my absence.

WASHINGTON, *March* 11, 1878.

JOHN W. POLK recalled and further examined.

By Mr. COX:

Q. You spoke the other day about economy in the matter of waste paper; can you give us an account of your sales?—A. I have made but one sale, which amounted to $115. That was ten or twelve days ago. I expect to gather up another lot as soon as we get cleared out.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. About what proportion of what you have collected have you sold?—A. At the time I have mentioned we sold all that had been collected from the beginning of the session up to that time. There are some kinds of waste paper here that would sell higher than others, bill-paper and the like, if we had help enough to sort it out.

INDEX.

	Page.
Ingham Coryell	1
Cross-examined by Mr. Polk	6
Henry A. Silver	12
Pennsylvania avenue paving-contracts	14
Cross-examination of witness by Mr. Coryell	16
Henry A. Silver (recalled)	19
Silver's letter to Coryell	26
G. W. Alexander, formerly in Architect's department, expected to be engineer; talked with Mr. Polk about Coryell's dismissal	27
G. W. Alexander (recalled)	30
Mr. Hanna, counsel for Mr. Polk, first appearance of	30
William H. Prescott, soldiers' roll, doing duty as fireman; salary pooled with Holt and McDonnell	31
John B. McDonnell, laborers' roll, serving as messenger; salary pooled	39
La Fayette Fitzhugh, messenger, December roll; on soldiers' roll in January; working in document-room	43
William H. Holt, fireman, serving as messenger; salary pooled	45
Charles S. Voorhees, assistant to Chief Clerk	51
James E. Edwards, messenger, $1,000 roll from November 1 to December 15	56
William H. Holt (recalled)	59
C. S. Voorhees (recalled)	66
Statement of Hon. J. E. Cravens	75
John W. Polk, Doorkeeper	76
John W. Polk (recalled)	89
John W. Polk (recalled)	106
John W. Polk (recalled)	122
James P. Alcorn, soldiers' roll, from November 24 to December 15; work but no pay after that	139
Alfred Lyle, working for superintendent of folding-room; did laborers' work and received no pay	142
John Berry, carried wood from October 15 to February 1; paid $60	145
Mark A. Duffy	149
J. G. Payne, chief clerk of the folding-room; paid money to Polk for Duffy	157
John R. Bennet, soldiers' roll, from December 20 to January 1; a veteran of the Mexican war	167
Harry C. Acton, messengers' roll; paid up to November 1; worked afterward, thinking he was on the roll, but was not	168
Frank W. Lynn, messengers' roll, from November 23 to November 30, thought he was to be on the annual roll	171
J. H. Ensign, soldiers' roll, since November 1, a disabled soldier	175
G. A. Bacon, assistant superintendent document-room; paid money to Polk for Duffy	175
Michael J. Flannegan, soldiers' roll; acting fireman and assistant engineer	179
Herman J. Schulties, soldiers' roll, from November 1 to January 16; formerly in General Land Office	179
William S. Dulin, soldiers' roll; not a soldier, but served in Navy five years, from 1869	180
William M. Patton, soldiers' roll, until November 1; since on regular roll	181
James G. Knight, soldiers' roll; no pay from December 1 to December 7 and from January 1 to 15	182
A. W. Hicks, messenger at Military Committee room, not paid	187
Rufus K. Polk, janitor	189
G. P. Jordan, laborers' roll, acting assistant janitor	192
John N. Reed, acting as messenger for Committee on Pacific Railroads; not on roll since December 1	201
Homer Fellows, messenger for Territorial Delegates, not paid since extra session	204
Harry A. Chester, messenger Committee on Foreign Affairs, not paid since extra session	206

Page.
Winfield S. Hancock, page; not paid 209
Michael Sullivan, messenger to District Columbia Committee; not on roll 210
Samuel H. Bell, messenger to Appropriation Committee; never paid 212
A. W. Fletcher, superintendent House folding-room; explains the work of his office 318
Charles E. Diemar, messenger on soldiers' roll; testifies in regard to custom of employing substitutes 224-249
Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, United States Senator, explains his connection with the retention of Payne 229
Hon. John B. Gordon, United States Senator; same matter 231
Thomas Phelan, lieutenant of Capitol police; employment of substitutes by messengers; Lyle's boot-blacking stand 233
Charles J. Wiener, clerk Committee on Civil Service Reform; employment of substitutes by messengers 239
J. M. Hickey, ex-messenger; Duffy's alleged drunkenness in the House 240
F. A. Page, soldiers' roll during Forty-fourth Congress; employment of substitutes 247
James M. Burnham, watchman; employment of a substitute in one case 249
S. K. Donavin, assistant doorkeeper 249
S. K. Donavin, re-examined 261
S. K. Donavin, re-examined 276
John W. Polk, re-examined 294
John W. Polk, re-examined 315
Otis S. Buxton, Ex-Doorkeeper of the House, denies the existence of custom of employing substitutes under his administration 324
John W. Polk, re-examined 329
Edward Clark, Architect of the Capitol 331
George M. Adams, Clerk of the House, explains the organization of his office and his action in relation to December page-roll 336
John G. Thompson, Sergeant-at Arms 346
S. P. Butler, correspondent of Baltimore Gazette, heard Mr. Polk say that the House could not "go back" on him 353
Bryan H. Morse, laborer and fireman, not fully paid; looks to Mr. Polk for his pay 353
Hon. E. J. Henkle; testifies in relation to Mr. Silver's "influence," and the appointment of Mr. Acton as messenger 355
Hon. George M. Landers; explains the arrangement between Prescott Holt and McDonnell 358
Hon. John A. McMahon; explains the action of the Committee of Accounts 360
Hon. Charles B. Roberts; explains the action of the Committee of Accounts 377
Hon. Thomas Swann; testifies in regard to the appointment of H. A. Chester 383
Alexander Thomas, barber in cloak-room 385
J. Cook Nickens, barber in cloak-room 387
John Bailey, assistant in Clerk's office .....

EXHIBITS.

Letter of John W. Polk, to chairman Committee Civil Service Reform, in reply to charges against him 1
Letter from Ingham Coryell to John W. Polk, Doorkeeper 2
Reply to above letter, signed John W. Polk 2
Anonymous circular 7
Exhibit 4, distribution of patronage 10
Extract from letter of applicant to Mr. Polk 11
Letter signed H. A. Silver 26
Letter to James E. Edwards, signed John W. Polk 56
Statement of John W. Polk in regard to salary of James E. Edwards 57
Abstract of roll 73
Articles in Union of 8th instant 75
Statement of John W. Polk and accompanying letter to chairman of Committee on Appropriations 76
Indorsement of H. M. Rogers for appointment under the Doorkeeper 129
Statement of extra force of Forty-fourth Congress 129
Letter of William J. Dulin containing record of services in United States Navy. 181
Letter notifying session messengers of their discharge, dated November 29, 1877, and signed John W. Polk 216
Circular signed by J. M. Hickey and others denouncing article in the National Union of December 5, signed "Quin" 242

Page.
Letter to Hon. W. H. Forney about Alabama appointments 251
Reply to the above 251
Pass to the floor to Michael Sullivan by Mr. Donavin 278
Special orders to employés in Doorkeeper's department, House of Representatives 288
Form of notification of discharge 300
Copy of letter addressed to delegations 301
Blank oaths of office 305
Apportionment of offices under the Doorkeeper 312
Prescott's "pooling" agreement 360
Extra roll for disbursement of the $3,840 391
James A. Diffenbaugh, clerk to Committee of Accounts 393
Hon. John A. McMahon (recalled) 394
John W. Polk (recalled) 396

45TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 37.

SILVER COINAGE.

NOTES OF CONFERENCE

BETWEEN THE

COMMITTEE ON COINAGE, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES AND THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY AND THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

MARCH 16, 1878.—Recommitted to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 11, 1878.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stephens) to Secretary Sherman. At what place or places, do you think, ought the silver bullion to be received on deposit for certificates?

Secretary SHERMAN. I think that it should be received, if at all, at the assay-office in New York only; not at the mint in Philadelphia, because that mint is occupied, and will be occupied to its fullest capacity in coining and issuing the silver dollar; not at San Francisco, because that will throw upon the government the cost of the transportation of the bullion from San Francisco to New York. The certificates, as a matter of course, being receivable for public dues, can be easily transported without cost to New York. New York is the commercial center of the country, and it seems to me that there the bullion ought to be deposited, as there we have admirable storage-room for it. Provision has recently been made, or at least is expected to be made, for the storage of from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 of silver. These are the reasons why I think I would confine the issue of the certificates to New York, just as now all the gold-certificates are issued at New York.

The CHAIRMAN. If the committee should be of opinion that there ought to be other places for the purchase of bullion, what other places would you designate as the most proper?

Secretary SHERMAN. I should think San Francisco and New Orleans. The Philadelphia mint is not a mint of very large capacity, and it will be fully occupied with the issue of the silver dollars; but on these questions of detail I would myself defer to the opinion of the Director of the Mint a good deal.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any reasons why the silver-certificates should not be on an equal footing, in every respect, with the present gold-certificates?

Secretary SHERMAN. No; the certificates for silver coin ought to be on the same footing as the certificates for gold coin, but (since you ask me the question) I doubt the policy of issuing certificates for silver

bullion, unless they are issued on the basis of the market-value of silver bullion.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean that the silver should be first refined?

Secretary SHERMAN. No; I mean that the certificates should be issued for the market-value of the bullion. I think that if you issue money-certificates that can be received for customs-duties on bullion which cannot be coined perhaps for a year or two, and if those certificates represent a greater amount than that bullion would bring in the market, it would be a very serious embarrassment. But if the certificates are issued on the market-value of the bullion (it being probable that that market-value will not fall), there would be less danger. But even then any issue of certificates for bullion is objectionable, because we are compelled to buy a large quantity of silver bullion to carry out the present law. That will require from two and a half to three million ounces every month. The United States Government is by far the largest purchaser of silver bullion in the world, in order to carry on these mintage operations, and all movements which tend to give to silver bullion an artificial value force the United States Government to pay more for it than it otherwise would do; and thus the object of the law—to give to the government the profit from the coinage of silver—is defeated. That is the objection which I would have to any plan of issuing certificates for silver bullion.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the certificates for the gold bullion given on; is it on the market-value?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, sir; because there the market-value and the coin-value are precisely the same.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is there a difference between gold and silver in that respect?

Secretary SHERMAN. Because the law makes the difference. By law anybody can have gold bullion coined into gold coin; and the assayer can fix the exact, not only market-value, but coinage-value of gold bullion, which is not the case with silver.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we put the gold-certificates and silver-certificates on the same footing. Suppose we no longer make gold subject to free coinage any more than silver?

Secretary SHERMAN. I have no objection to that; indeed, I have always thought that the government ought to charge a small seigniorage on the coinage of gold coin, but Congress determined that otherwise in the resumption act, after full debate; and to change it would be going backward.

The CHAIRMAN. But as we have already gone backward on that legislation, by providing again for the coinage of silver, though not free, consistent legislation would seem to require, would it not, that gold should be on the same footing?

Secretary SHERMAN. Perhaps it would; and we might, without inconvenience or loss, deny to gold bullion the advantage which it now has of being deposited for certificates.

Mr. DWIGHT. Ought we not now, in view of the circumstances, to do that?

Secretary SHERMAN. I would not like to answer that question. We have only about three or four millions of gold bullion on hand in the Treasury outside of the mints.

Mr. DWIGHT. The distinction now made under the old law seems a little offensive to the feelings of the people, and I was glad that the chairman asked you the question.

Secretary SHERMAN (to Dr. Linderman). How much gold bullion have we now on hand?

Dr. LINDERMAN. Outside of the bullion fund which we have to keep on hand, we have, I think, about $3,000,000 of bars in the subtreasury of New York. They are bars from the melt of English sovereigns, kept in the form of bars, to avoid coinage. (The precise sum is $3,367,713.26.)

Secretary SHERMAN. In practice we do not take gold bullion and issue certificates on it, so that gold bullion might be left out just as well as silver bullion.

Dr. LINDERMAN. Mr. Boutwell, when he came as Secretary of the Treasury to construe the act of 1863, concluded that the word bullion meant coin; and I do not understand that any certificates were ever issued for gold bullion that was not coin. The certificates seem to have been issued on gold coin and not on deposits of bullion. They have been confined to coin. I think I am safe in saying that. I have been unable to find any reference to any issue on coin notes on bullion.

Secretary SHERMAN. It would be well enough, I think (in order to avoid any feeling as to the distinction between silver and gold), to make the certificates issue only for gold and silver coin. We never have much gold bullion on hand, but we have $108,000,000 of gold coin on hand, of which $101,517,672 is with the assistant treasurer in New York.

Mr. BREWER. This new silver-law requires the issuing of certificates on coin?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, sir; but we can now issue certificates for gold bullion.

Mr. MULDROW. What would be the objection to issuing certificates on gold or silver bars, or on gold or silver in any other shape than that of coin?

Secretary SHERMAN. The objection is that silver bullion is governed by its market value. The law makes a distinction between gold and silver in that respect, gold bullion being coined free of charge.

We know precisely how much coin a certain amount of gold bullion would represent; but it is not so with silver bullion, because silver bullion is bought and sold at its market value. Every 412½ grains of standard silver, when coined, represents a dollar, for all purposes, but it would now require more grains of silver than that to be equivalent to a dollar in market value, therefore we cannot very well issue certificates on silver bullion for more than its market value.

Mr. MULDROW. Is not that difference caused by legislation?

Secretary SHERMAN. No; it is caused by the difference in market value.

Mr. MULDROW. Is not the difference in market value produced by legislation?

Secretary SHERMAN. It is produced partly by the legislation of Germany, France, Great Britain, and other countries, and, perhaps, somewhat by our legislation. That is a question of opinion. It is a speculative question—my own opinion being that the rise and fall of silver is the result of a great number of reasons, and my stating them, in view of the ample discussion in Congress, would not at all enlighten the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything in the statement which I have seen in the newspapers against the legality of certain words on the silver dollar coined?

Secretary SHERMAN. Not the slightest. Dr. Linderman presented

that question to me pretty fully. Everything that the law of 1837 requires is on the new coin.

Dr. LINDERMAN. The coinage act of 1873 contains a section prescribing devices for the coins of the United States, and it provides that the motto "E pluribus unum" *shall* be put upon one side of the coin, and the motto "In God we trust" *may* be put on the other side, if the size of the coin will permit it, at the discretion of the Director of the Mint and of the Secretary of the Treasury; so that the motto on the silver coin is put on as required by the mint act of 1837; and in regard to the other, we have exercised the discretion allowed by the coinage act of 1873.

Secretary SHERMAN. When that question was presented to me, I was disposed to insist that nothing should be put on this coin except the old devices of the act of 1837; but it appeared from one law that we are *required* to put the words "E pluribus unum" upon all coins, and that we are *authorized* to put the words "In God we trust" upon any coin large enough to justify it; and as all devices required by law were put on this coin, anything additional could not invalidate it, but, at most, would be considered mere surplusage.

Dr. LINDERMAN. Prior to the act of 1873, no act of Congress required the words "E pluribus unum" to be put upon coins; one engraver would put them on and another would leave them off.

Mr. RYAN. What words have you got on this silver dollar?

Dr. LINDERMAN. We have got the words on one side "E pluribus unum," and on the opposite side the words "In God we trust."

Mr. RYAN. What is the figure on the coin?

Dr. LINDERMAN. The figure of Liberty, and also of an eagle.

Mr. RYAN. Nothing like the trade-dollar?

Dr. LINDERMAN. No, sir; exactly the opposite of the trade-dollar. In the new coin, we have the classic head of Liberty, and in the trade-dollar we have the sitting figure of Liberty. The essential inscription is that of the country of issue, "United States of America," and the denomination, "One dollar," so that it is a certificate of the United States that the coin is one dollar.

Secretary SHERMAN. It is a beautiful coin, and I do not think that there is any question of law arising out of the device and motto.

Dr. LINDERMAN. Here is a coin of 1812, with the words "E pluribus unum," which the law did not require then.

Secretary SHERMAN. On almost every coin we have more or less devices which the law does not specify. They are mere surplusage.

Dr. LINDERMAN. Just like putting on the thirteen stars. The law does not require the coin to bear the thirteen stars.

The chairman having read a draught of the proposed bill, Secretary Sherman said the necessity of the second section (about the act of transfer) would be obviated if Congress only authorized the redemption of certificates at one place. We have now authority to transfer money, bars, or anything else, from one place to another; but if the certificates are only issued at the assay office in New York, they would all be payable there, and there will be no necessity for transferring money at all.

The CHAIRMAN. You think that the certificates for silver bullion should not be received in payment of public dues because they are not quite up to the coin value?

Secretary SHERMAN. Certificates based on silver bullion would not be up to the coin value.

Mr. MULDROW. The point which I was making a moment ago was that the reason why they are not up to the standard of the coined dol-

lar was because legislation did not make them receivable in payment of the same kind of debts and dues as the silver dollar is receivable for.

The CHAIRMAN. The difference between them and coin value is, as I understand the Secretary, the government seigniorage.

Secretary SHERMAN. The seigniorage and also the difference in market value.

The CHAIRMAN. The government buys the bullion at market price, and the value of it is the market price less the cost of coinage. It is not so with gold, because that is to be coined free. If silver were exactly on the same footing with gold, and coined free, then these certificates ought to be received in payment of public dues, just as well as gold certificates.

Mr. MAISH. Does the Secretary affirm that?

Secretary SHERMAN. No; I do not agree with the chairman, that the value of silver bullion is just what it produces in coin, less the seigniorage. There is one point on this question of buying silver. The law imposes upon the executive officers a very delicate duty in buying silver. We ought to have the same advantage in buying as any other competitor in the market; and if Congress authorizes the holders of bullion to deposit it at any mint of the United States, and to receive a certificate for as many dollars as in some future time it can be coined into, the Secretary could buy no silver bullion at all; or if he gets any he would have to pay the full number of dollars that could be coined from it, and you thus defeat the present law, which was intended to give to the United States the difference between the bullion value and the actual coin value of the silver bullion. I am inclined to think that even at present the holders of silver will run up the price of bullion in San Francisco higher than in any other market in the world. That is reversing the ordinary law of demand and supply. The place of manufacture is generally the cheapest place for the article produced; but in San Francisco it will be the highest. That is the actual fact to-day. We want to start the mint in San Francisco next week, and yet we cannot buy silver there to-day without paying as much or more an ounce than that silver is worth in the London market, which is the general center of the silver market of the world, and without paying more than we can buy it at delivered in Philadelphia.

The natural order of things would be that it would be cheaper in San Francisco than elsewhere, a little dearer in Philadelphia, a little dearer in London, and, perhaps, a little dearer in India, unless transported direct from India to California; and yet the practical operation of this first section, if all this bullion may be deposited and certificates issued for its nominal value, would be to reverse the whole mode of buying bullion, and would practically defeat the operations of the law as it now stands.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any matured opinion as to the best mode of retiring or getting rid of the trade dollar?

Secretary SHERMAN. I am inclined to think that the best way is to stop its coinage. It is a convenient mode of preparing silver bullion for export for the Chinese trade; but the trade dollar is so near in value to the legal-tender dollar, that I think if the trade dollar gets into circulation it will create constant embarrassments. I do not see why the Chinese trade cannot adapt itself to our general policy; we cannot have two dollars so near each other in value without creating trouble and confusion.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri. Notwithstanding the superior value of the

trade-dollar over the legal-tender dollar, do you think that the trade-dollar will go into circulation?

Secretary SHERMAN. It will go into circulation more or less, especially if we continue to coin it. If we do not coin any more trade-dollars the trade-dollars now out will probably go to China. The consul at Hong-Kong told me recently that the trade-dollar now goes in the leading ports of China by count, and not like other coins, by weight, and, therefore, in one sense, it would be an advantage to our citizens to continue the trade-dollar; but I think that if it circulates with us it will create embarrassment.

Mr. DWIGHT. But you think that if we cease to coin the trade-dollar, we will have no trouble with what we have got?

Secretary SHERMAN. No, sir; I think they will go to China.

The CHAIRMAN. Ought we to pass a measure looking to the redemption and recoinage of the trade-dollar?

Secretary SHERMAN. I do not think it is necessary. The trade-dollar is worth more in China than our new dollar.

The CHAIRMAN. But as soon as our new dollar gets out it will also go to China, and then the discrepancy between the two will cause the trade-dollar to come back and be recoined.

Secretary SHERMAN. I think they will look after that in China.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you think there is no necessity for our providing for the recoinage of the trade-dollar.

Secretary SHERMAN. I think not; although there is no objection to its recoinage.

Mr. VANCE. Do you think that our subsidiary coinage should remain, as it is, of less proportional value than the dollar coinage?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, sir. All experience in countries where silver circulates, shows that the subsidiary coin should be of less proportionate value than standard coin, in order to prevent it going out of the country. That was the object of the law of 1853, which was debated and fully considered free from all feeling. That was a very wise law, and it operated very well.

Mr. VANCE. The strength of the argument in favor of the subsidiary coin being of less value, is that it therefore remains with our people, and does not go abroad?

Secretary SHERMAN. It does not go abroad, yet it is practically convertible into standard coin.

Mr. DWIGHT. Do you know how much less value the English subsidiary coin is than ours?

Secretary SHERMAN. It is a shade less value than ours.

Mr. BREWER. What do you say as to the legal tender quality of subsidiary coin?

Secretary SHERMAN. In England the small coin is legal tender for 40 shillings, equal to $10. I do not know for how many francs it is legal tender in France. I should say, if I were framing a law on that subject, that I would make it legal tender for not more than $5 or $10.

The CHAIRMAN. This bill proposes to make it legal tender for $20.

Secretary SHERMAN. That is a question of discretion.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not think that that would materially embarrass trade?

Secretary SHERMAN. I think not. I would make it anything between $5 and $20. Sometimes subsidiary coin gets to be a glut in particular localities, and if it were made a legal tender for any considerable amount, it might tend to oppress or bother poor men, by throwing upon them an inconvenient amount of small coin.

Mr. BREWER. Is there any particular object in changing the present legal-tender quality of subsidiary coin?

Secretary SHERMAN. No; I think not.

The CHAIRMAN. The main object is for the relief of hotel-keepers, ferrymen, shop-keepers, billiard-saloon men, grocers, &c.

Secretary SHERMAN. I think that it ought to be provided that the government should redeem this fractional money in amounts of $100.

Mr. DWIGHT. Would you require it to be presented in as high an amount as $100?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, sir; because it is inconvenient for the government to manage it. The government does not want to be called upon to redeem in small sums; but it might be sent in packages of $100, and then the government could issue legal-tender money for it. That would always relieve the glut.

The CHAIRMAN. You think that the legal-tender quality of subsidiary coin might be extended to $10, and that the government might exchange legal-tender money for it, in sums of $100?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, sir. The government should be always willing to take up all its money, if presented in convenient form and delivered at a mint.

Mr. RYAN. Would the difference in the weight of the trade-dollar, compared with that of the legal-tender dollar, be sufficient to defray the cost of converting the trade-dollar into legal-tender dollars?

Secretary SHERMAN. The difference is equal to one and three-fourths per cent., and the cost of reminting would not be half of that.

Mr. KNAPP. What, in your idea, would be the result of issuing from two to three hundred millions of these bullion certificates during the next year?

Secretary SHERMAN. Do you mean certificates issued on the nominal value of the bullion?

Mr. KNAPP. Yes, sir; I mean issued at the net value of the bullion.

Secretary SHERMAN. You mean that every 412½ grains of standard silver in the bullion should be counted as one dollar?

Mr. KNAPP. Yes, sir.

Secretary SHERMAN. The effect of it would be that we would come to the single silver standard, just the same as if two or three hundred millions of silver had been coined.

The CHAIRMAN. What is probably the largest amount of silver bullion that will come into the mint, from all sources?

Secretary SHERMAN. That is a very difficult question to answer. He would be a wise man who could answer that question correctly. There is a dispute, first, about the German supply. That ranges anywhere from $50,000,000 to $150,000,000. Then there is the question as to what the French will do—whether they will unload their silver. I would not like to venture upon an answer.

Mr. RYAN. Have you any opinion as to the probable amount of certificates that would be issued monthly, under such a bill as is proposed?

Secretary SHERMAN. No, sir. We have been very much disappointed in regard to the result of measures affecting our coinage and our legal-tender. He would be a wise man who would undertake to predict the result of any particular measure. I have this opinion, which I can express strongly, that under the law as it now stands, we can maintain the silver dollar at par with the best money afloat, either gold or currency, and can issue fifty, sixty, or, perhaps, one hundred millions of these silver dollars, giving great relief to the people.

Mr. MULDROW. Within what time can you do that?

Secretary SHERMAN. Right on; about two and a half millions per month. I think we can issue from fifty to one hundred millions at par in gold, but we can only do it on the basis of the present law.

Mr. RYAN. Is two and a half millions a month about the amount that the government will coin under this law?

Secretary SHERMAN. We will coin all that we can, but Dr. Linderman estimates the amount at from three to three and a half millions as a maximum. That all goes upon the assumption that everything goes along smoothly, but if a die gives out, or there is some break in the machinery, or any unlooked-for accident occurs, that maximum cannot be attained.

Mr. RYAN. At what mints are you going to coin those silver dollars?

Secretary SHERMAN. At Philadelphia and San Francisco.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any idea of the cost of doubling our mint capacity and doubling the issue of silver coin?

Secretary SHERMAN. No, sir. The difficulty is more in the delay than in the cost. It would take some time to put in working order such a mint as we have got at New Orleans.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri. What is the construction which you put on the recent law with reference to certificates? Are they to be redeemable in coin also?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, sir; silver certificates can only be redeemable in coin. They are issued only on the deposit of coin, and they are redeemable in coin at the place of deposit. A question arose as to where the certificates were redeemable under the law as it now stands. I hold that they are redeemable at the place where they are issued, although they may be used anywhere in the United States for payment of duties. Still, when they are presented for redemption, they must be presented at the office or place where the coin was deposited.

Mr. RYAN. I should like to ask your opinion in regard to our token coin—five cents and others—as to what changes, if any, are desirable in regard to it.

Secretary SHERMAN. I think that the three-cent silver coin, and all this very old coinage, ought to be retired, but I think that the nickel five-cent coin and the cent are very convenient coins.

Mr. VANCE. How about the twenty-cent silver piece?

Secretary SHERMAN. I do not see any use for it. It was adopted at the urgent request of Senator Jones, of Nevada, who said that in California it would be a convenient coin. It was adopted at his request, but in practice it is a rather inconvenient coin here, because it is confounded with the twenty-five-cent piece.

Mr. RYAN. What do you think about the retirement of the nickel five-cent coin and the substitution of a silver five-cent coin?

Secretary SHERMAN. I think that the nickel coin is a better one than the silver coin.

Mr. MAISH. You would not recommend the substitution of a five-cent silver coin for the nickel coin?

Secretary SHERMAN. No, sir; but my opinion in that respect is not worth much; still, I think that the nickel coin is best. It is a hard coin, of convenient size.

Mr. MAISH. And it does not cost the government nearly as much as a silver five-cent coin would?

Secretary SHERMAN. No, sir. The profit to the government in the issue of the nickel coin is about three-fourths of the whole amount.

Mr. MAISH. And there is about five millions of nickel pieces in circulation?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes; it is quite a profitable thing to the government.

Dr. LINDERMAN. About six millions were issued altogether, and there cannot be less than five and a half millions out.

Mr. DWIGHT. Do you think that gold should be bought by the government just as silver?

Secretary SHERMAN. I see no great benefit that accrues either to the government or to individuals by giving gold coinage for gold bullion. I think that if that privilege were taken away from the owners of gold bullion it would do them no harm and would take from them no convenience.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any reason why the coinage of gold and silver ought not to be on the same footing? That is, if one is free, why should not the other be free; and if one has to pay seignorage, why not the other?

Secretary SHERMAN. The coinage of gold does not cost near so much as the coinage of silver. The cost of the coinage of gold is a mere trifle—about one-fifth of one per cent.—while the actual cost of the coinage of silver is not less than 1½ per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. Then why not let the holder of gold bullion pay for the cost of its coinage and let the holder of silver bullion pay for the cost of its coinage?

Secretary SHERMAN. That was the old law.

The CHAIRMAN. And you see no reason why it should not be restored?

Secretary SHERMAN. No, sir; I would let the holder of each pay for the cost of coinage.

Mr. BREWER. Is not this the principle as regards that point—that the silver bullion is worth very much less than it is after it is coined, and that therefore it is far better that we should have the seigniorage on silver, whereas the gold bullion is worth just as much as the gold coin?

Secretary SHERMAN. When you talk about seigniorage, you use a technical phrase. If you mean the profit on coinage, the profit on coinage is the difference between the bullion value and the value at which the coin is issued; and that in the case of silver is at present eight per cent.

Mr. BREWER. Is not that a sufficient reason why gold and silver should not be upon the same basis?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, I think so. I think that we ought to be allowed to buy gold and silver bullion wherever we can get it cheapest, and that we should coin it with as little expense to the government as possible, and let the government get the profit.

The CHAIRMAN. And buy both gold and silver bullion?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes; buy both.

The CHAIRMAN (to Dr. Linderman). What, in your opinion, would it cost to double the silver-coinage capacity of our mints, so that they would coin from five to six million dollars a month?

Dr. LINDERMAN. In the first place, the mint at New Orleans would have to be put in order. I suppose that that could be done for about $100,000.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri. Can it be done cheaper and quicker than a new one can be built?

Dr. LINDERMAN. Much more so. It can be done certainly within four months. A large part of the necessary fixtures and machinery is there now, and the assay department is in good operating condition. A resolution from the Senate came to me recently inquiring how much

it would take to put up the requisite facilities for a mint at Denver, but as that building was utterly worthless for coinage, and as Congress was supposed to be looking at matters practically, I made an estimate of the cost of what we may call a mint of moderate capacity in any part of the country. I estimated that it would cost $300,000 to put up a brick building where fifteen millions of silver and ten millions of gold could be coined in one year, and that it would cost $100,000 for all fixtures and apparatus. That would make the cost $400,000, not including the cost of the land. I think that any locality would be glad to grant the land free, but you may put the lot down at $50,000 additional.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you think of the propriety and expediency of a committee of Congress going and examining those localities at which mints are proposed in company with the Director of the Mint?

Dr. LINDERMAN. I should be very glad to go with the committee; but I must say that it looks to me as if the committee could settle that just as well here as at any place. It is a question of bullion supply as much as anything else. I think that if too many mints are put up, the ratio between gold and silver will be disturbed inside of eighteen months, and that silver will be more valuable than gold by reason of the extraordinary demand for it for coinage in the United States. There is going to be a struggle between the bullionists and the government. I think that it would require three additional mints to double the present capacity for coining silver dollars—two in addition to the New Orleans mint.

The CHAIRMAN. The cost would be about $900,000?

Dr. LINDERMAN. About 1,000,000, assuming the New Orleans mint to be one of the three.

The CHAIRMAN. Has your opinion changed as to the probable amount of the bullion that will offer for coinage? I think you stated it at not exceeding $75,000,000.

Dr. LINDERMAN. Even to get at that (and I would like the committee to think of it a little), it will be necessary to open the New Orleans mint. If these powerful capitalists choose to go into a contest over silver bullion, they have plenty of money to enable them to hold it back. If it should turn out that this San Francisco matter is not the result of some little annoyance, and if it should turn out that the parties in San Francisco have a combination in London, the contest may be a severe one. I think there is a good deal in what the Secretary says about the point of buying silver. Philadelphia is not a place where bullion goes to any considerable extent, except where it is bought by the government. But New York is the center for it. Is it perfectly clear to the committee how that section will work as to taking in bullion and issuing certificates upon it? And does the committee know what will be its practical operation? Suppose that you have 900 ounces of fine silver bullion, and you take it to the assay-office in New York or to the mint in Philadelphia in order to get certificates on it. The Secretary of the Treasury turns to the London quotations of silver of that day, and sees that fine silver is quoted at $54\frac{3}{16}$ pence per ounce. The 900 ounces at that London market-rate would be worth, in our money, $1,069.02, or 118.78 cents per ounce. The only reduction from that would be found in the comparatively unimportant charge for stamping bars, say one-fourth of one per cent. The next step is to get a certificate for this 900 ounces. The owner would receive certificates to the amount of $1,069.02, and pay them out to A, B, and C. They would go all over the country, and it would not be the object or interest of anybody to draw silver bullion

upon them until he could have a better advantage from the bullion than from the certificates, and that cannot be until silver bullion is worth 59 pence an ounce. Then he would draw the bullion out. I cannot see why these certificates would not remain out permanently, or until the price of silver should advance to 59 pence.

Mr. BREWER. Suppose that the first section of this bill should become a law, would not the holders of silver bullion prefer to deposit it and to take their certificates rather than to sell it to the government?

Dr. LINDERMAN. It would be the same thing exactly. We would pay the market rate for the day as nearly as we could ascertain and could fix it by the quotations at London and here. We have arrangements to have cablegrams from London sent directly to Washington, in cipher, giving every change in quotations during the day and giving the closing rates.

Mr. BREWER. Then that section of the bill does not provide for issuing certificates at the silver dollar coining rate of the bullion, but only at its market value?

Dr. LINDERMAN. The amount of the certificate is determined by the market value of the bullion. When it comes to be redeemed, the redemption must be made in silver bars at the coining rate of silver dollars; that is, for the 900 ounces of fine silver we have to return that quantity computed and stamped as 1,000 ounces of standard silver. In our accounts everything is entered and computed as standard silver.

Mr BREWER. What are those certificates payable in?

Dr. LINDERMAN. They are payable in bars. One objection to making these certificates receivable for customs duties is this, that they are not convertible into coin at the will of the government, but are redeemable in silver bars; and there might be a state of affairs in which the government might want the coin.

Mr. DWIGHT. Do you propose to keep the same amount of silver on hand?

Dr. LINDERMAN. To keep an amount corresponding with the outstanding certificates.

Mr. MAISH. As to the propriety of building the mints. Two months ago we interrogated you on this very question, and my recollection is that you then thought that our existing mints ought to be enlarged instead of erecting new ones.

Dr. LINDERMAN. That opinion is modified by the new state of affairs with reference to silver coinage. We are going on now with entirely new operations, with silver harnessed up by the side of gold.

Mr. MAISH. Give us your opinion now as to the propriety of erecting new mints, or of enlarging those which we have.

Dr. LINDERMAN. It is my opinion that in view of the new law and its requirements it is better to fit up the New Orleans mint than to attempt to enlarge any of the present mints, because New Orleans is the nearest point to strike the Mexican silver.

Mr. MAISH. Would that give us minting capacity enough?

Dr. LINDERMAN. I should think it would.

Mr. DWIGHT. How much minting capacity would that have?

Dr. LINDERMAN. I expect that it could be readily brought up to the capacity of a million dollars of silver a month. It could be fitted up in four months. We own the building, lot, and the fixtures, and it would take not more than $100,000 to fit it up. It is a large mint.

Mr. DWIGHT. Would that mint, with what facilities you now have, meet the requirements?

Dr. LINDERMAN. I think it would meet the requirements of coining all the silver we can get.

Mr. MAISH. Does not the government title to the New Orleans mint depend upon the government using it as a mint?

Dr. LINDERMAN. Yes; it was ceded by the city authorities to the United States many years ago, with an express provision that whenever the United States ceased to occupy it for mint purposes, it should revert to the city.

Mr. DWIGHT. How long has the government ceased to use it for mint purposes?

Dr. LINDERMAN. Ever since the war broke out.

Mr. DWIGHT. Then the title depends upon negotiations?

Dr. LINDERMAN. The city has not contested the right of the government and the government is still in possession of the mint. There is a man there in charge.

Mr. DWIGHT. How does our gold coinage compare with the coinage of Europe? How is it received in the payment of balances?

Dr. LINDERMAN. Balances are paid on bills of exchange. The monied power of coins is the value of the coin of one country expressed in the coin or money terms of another country. The basis of the comparison is the pure metal in the coin.

Mr. RYAN. Does the free coinage system, so far as gold is concerned, prevail in foreign countries?

Dr. LINDERMAN. Gold coinage is free in Great Britain. In France there is a small charge (which is called brassage) of about one-fifth of one per cent. on gold. In Germany they have got it so mixed up that it is difficult to tell. I think that there is a small coinage charge there. In the Scandinavian states I think the coinage is free. The real point of the case is this: Where gold or silver is a standard money (a single standard alone by itself) it would seem to be perfectly fair that the government should coin it free of charge to the holder of the bullion, because it is to be a measure of value among the people and a circulating medium. Otherwise the man who pays the coinage-charge turns over the coin next day to A, B, and C, and gets no consideration whatever for the coinage-charge. I have always argued that the coinage of the standard money of a country should be free because it is for the benefit of the whole people. But Congress has attempted to establish here a double standard, and the restriction placed upon the free coinage of silver is only placed there because the silver coinage could not be made free without giving to the holders of silver bullion 8 per cent. more in legal-tender value than its present market value. That difference may all disappear in a year. No mortal man can tell whether it will or will not. If you are going to maintain a double standard the question will come up, whether it is worth while to coin either of the metals without charge? because the dearer metal (whichever it may be) is bound to go out of the country; and if it is going out of the country, what is the use of coining it? Its owners might as well take it to the mint and have it stamped without putting the government to the charge of coining it.

Mr. MAISH. In your estimate of the cost of a mint did you include the machinery?

Dr. LINDERMAN. Yes, I included $100,000 for machinery.

Mr. MAISH. Is it comparatively cheaper to operate a large mint than a small one?

Dr. LINDERMAN. It is nearly twice as cheap, comparatively, to operate a large mint than to operate a small one.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 12, 1878.

SIR: As an appendix to the answer made by me to your verbal interrogatories before your committee, I beg leave to send you a copy of a letter from the United States Treasurer, which please attach to and make a part of my answers. You see it is confirmatory of what I stated.

Very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary.

Hon. A. H. STEPHENS,
Chairman Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures,
House of Representatives.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, March 12, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, in which you ask to be advised of the amount of gold bullion now in the Treasury, and also whether or not any certificates have been issued for gold bullion deposited, and in reply beg to state that the amount of gold bullion (bars) now in the Treasury is three million three hundred and sixty-seven thousand seven hundred and thirteen dollars and twenty-six cents ($3,367,713.26), which is exclusive of the amount held by the mints and assay-offices; also, that gold-certificates have never been issued for gold bullion deposited, although authority for such issue is given in section 254 Revised Statutes.

Very respectfully,

JAS. GILFILLAN,
Treasurer United States.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

O

45TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 38.

PETITION

OF

THE DELEGATES OF THE CREEK NATION,

WITH REFERENCE TO

The awards made to those Creeks who enlisted in the Federal Army, loyal refugees and freedmen, asking early action of Congress upon that subject.

[To accompany bill H. R. 3513.]

MARCH 4, 1878.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

MARCH 16, 1878.—Recommitted to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States:

The undersigned delegates of the Creek Nation are charged by those Creeks who enlisted in the Federal Army, loyal refugees and freedmen, with the duty of presenting and urging upon the attention of Congress the claim of those individuals against the United States, by virtue of an award made to them by a commission composed of the agent of the Creeks and the superintendent of Indian affairs for the Southern superintendency, which award was duly approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior. To accomplish that object, House bill No. 3513 was introduced in the House of Representatives at our request, and is now before the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A short history of the Creek Nation becomes necessary to show the reasons for their views, to explain their conduct and to show the security they felt in the treaty of 1856, that the legality of the claim shall be beyond controversy, and its equity be startlingly apparent.

While the Creek Nation was in Alabama it was divided into two bands and known as the Upper and Lower Creeks, but better known among the nation as the McIntosh and Ho-po-thle-ya-ho-la bands. In the war of 1814 the McIntosh band joined the forces of the United States, and fought and conquered the Ho-po-thle-ya-ho-la band. At that time our nation was comparatively uncivilized, with no property save ponies and huts. Yet at the conclusion of that war the Congress of the United States paid the individuals of the McIntosh band $195,000 for the loss of property, which they sustained by reason of their joining the forces of the United States and making war upon the Ho-po-thle-ya-ho-la band; this, too, without any treaty stipulations requiring it. Our nation subsequently removed to their present locality. In the traditionary history of all their councils it is clearly shown that the subject which engaged their attention most was how to obtain guarantees from the United States for protection against domestic violence and aggressions from

other Indians or white men, and to secure indemnity for losses sustained, if any should occur. Their hopes were consummated in the treaty of 1856, by the insertion of article 18 of said treaty, as follows, to wit:

The United States shall protect the Creeks and Seminoles from domestic strife, from hostile invasion, and from aggression from other Indians and white persons not subject to their jurisdiction and laws; and for all injuries resulting from such invasion or aggression, full indemnity is hereby guaranteed to the party or parties injured out of the Treasury of the United States, upon the same principles and according to the same rules which white persons are entitled to indemnity for injuries or aggressions upon them, committed by Indians.

The last clause of this article brings the Indians within the jurisdiction of the act of June 30, 1834, known as the intercourse law. That law provides in substance that where a white person shall have his property stolen or destroyed by an Indian, such white person shall receive ful pay therefor out of the annuities of the nation of Indians to which the Indian or Indians belong who stole or destroyed the property; but if they have no annuity, then out of the Treasury of the United States.

If, then, upon this principle and this rule the United States agrees to pay this indemnity to the Creeks and Seminoles, it must be paid out of the Treasury of the United States. Or, if our people are to come under sections 2154 and 2155 of the Revised Statutes (compiled section of act of 1834), still it must be paid out of the Treasury of the United States. For those sections provide in substance, that where a white person shall be convicted of the commission of any offense against an Indian, he shall be sentenced to pay double the value of any property stolen or destroyed; and if the person cannot be convicted the individual Indian whose property has been stolen or destroyed shall receive pay therefor out of the Treasury of the United States. But such individual Indian shall not receive pay for such losses if he or any member of the tribe to which he belongs has committed any act of revenge of which his misfortune was the result. Those Creeks who enlisted in the Federal Army, loyal refugees and freedmen, are clearly entitled to indemnity within the provisions of these sections, for they lost their property mostly by those white persons whose cause they have espoused, as will more clearly appear hereafter, none of the nation having committed any act of hostility against the whites for revenge.

In 1861, contrary to the treaty stipulations, the United States withdrew all protection from the Creeks, and to obtain that protection which the United States had guaranteed, a part of the Creek Nation treated with the so-called Southern Confederacy; and this, too, was the McIntosh band, which in the war of 1814 joined their fortunes with the United States against the Ho-po-thle-ya-ho-la band, while the Ho-po-thle-ya-ho-la band, relying in good faith upon the guarantees of their treaty with the United States, separated from their brothers, leaving homes, property, and country, sought the lines of the Federal Army for that protection which they had failed to receive at home. All the able-bodied men of those who went North joined the Federal Army, leaving the old men, women, and children to be cared for by the agents of the United States.

During the entire war none of the annuities were paid for any purpose designated by treaty, but all their annuities, with those of other Indian nations, were gathered into one vast sum and used for the purpose of feeding and clothing refugees from the Indian country. The Indians were poorly clothed and poorly fed, but contractors and officers fattened upon their distresses. All that was done with reference to the diverson of annuities from 1861 to 1866, inclusive, was done without authority of law or treaty, and had to be remedied by treaty, which was made in 1866. The Creeks had been in their country for a long time,

and in lieu of being uncivilized they were comparatively civilized. They had good houses, large farms inclosed with good fences; they had immense herds of cattle and horses and all the comforts and many of the luxuries of civilized life. They could have gone with the McIntosh band and saved all their property; but they chose obedience to their treaty obligations and loyalty to that government which had guaranteed protection to them and indemnity for all losses of property which they might sustain by so doing. Remembering that the individuals of the McIntosh band were indemnified for their losses when they joined the United States against the Ho-po-thle-ya-ho-la band, when no law or treaty required it, they felt doubly secure when a positive treaty obligated the United States to do for the Ho-po-thle-ya-ho-la band that which they voluntarily did in 1814 for the McIntosh band.

Our houses were burned, our fences destroyed, and our fields laid waste by those who were hostile to us for going North, and our vast herds of cattle and horses were stolen and taken to Kansas and sold to feed the Army of the United States, and to cattle-brokers to speculate upon our misfortunes. So extensive did this matter become that to read the report of Superintendent Sells, made to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in 1865, you must conclude that in order to be respectable in Kansas in those days men had to steal some Indian cattle. In that report he estimates the value of cattle stolen out of the Indian country and taken to Kansas to be $4,500,000. With this amount of property stolen (although we know he did not approximate to the value of the property which was taken North), and with the vast sum of annuities which were diverted during the six years, it became necessary that some settlement should be made to prevent this subject being fully investigated. The expedient of a treaty was resorted to, and in 1866 our nation was requested to meet a commission of the United States for the purpose of making a new treaty. Those who had been South had returned; they were the most learned and sagacious in all such matters; they were suspicious of wrong-doing and sensitive for the welfare of the whole nation, but their counsels and protests were unheeded by the commissioners of the United States, while those who had been loyal to their treaty stipulations and had been in the Army of the United States, confiding implicitly in the good faith of the United States, selected three delegates to represent them in the council to make a new treaty—three men, neither of whom could speak one word of English, and for an interpreter a freedman who could neither read nor write. Under these circumstances and with these delegates the treaty of 1866 was made and explained and signed. They forced us to sell nearly one-half of our national domain for less than half per acre than was paid the Cherokees and Osages for land not half as good. When it was discovered a wrong had been committed against the Osages, the whole power of the government was brought into requisition to do them full justice; but not so with the loyal Creek Indians. The $100,000 to be paid to those who enlisted in the Federal Army, loyal refugees and freedmen, "proportionate to their losses," was explained to them to mean that it was only a payment in part; and the fourth article was explained to them to mean a manner by which their losses could be ascertained, and that they should be paid in full; that the eleventh article provided only a settlement of any controversy which might arise with reference to the annuities which had been diverted, or any kindred national claim; and that section 14 confirmed all their rights under article 18 of the treaty of 1856; under these circumstances they signed that treaty of 1866. Under article 4 of the treaty

of 1866, the United States agent of the nation and the superintendent of Indian affairs for the Southern superintendency made the investigation of the losses of the loyal Creek Indians. Those who had lost filed a statement of the precise property lost and its value, under oath, with these two officers. The amount of claims thus filed amounted to over $5,000,000, the agent and superintendent acting as a commission on the part of the United States.

After a careful scrutiny of each claim an award was made of the amount due each individual, the aggregate of which was $1,900,000; these awards were approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Secretary of the Interior, and are now on file in the Department of the Interior. About 5 per cent. of this amount has been paid, but out of funds belonging to the Creek Nation, instead of out of the Treasury of the United States, as the treaty of 1856 and the law of 30th June, 1834, require.

That the Ho-po-thle-ya-ho la band of the Creek Nation were loyal to the United States is not denied; that they lost $1,900,000 is the verdict of a commission composed of United States officers, and that verdict is approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior. The United States owe these individuals that sum of money, or the treaty of 1866 was made to protect the respectable thieves (as Superintendent Sells calls them in his report of 1865), and to leave these Indians in poverty and distress because they were Indians. The young men of the Ho-po-thle-ya-ho-la band joined the Federal Army, not as scouts or Indians, but as soldiers, and did valiant service, many of them giving their lives to the cause. They were swindled out of most of their bounty and first payment of their pension by an agent of the United States, but no reparation is made to the soldier, or widow, or orphan.

This award is in no sense a national claim, but an individual claim of the "party or parties" referred to in article 18 of the treaty of 1856, and there is nothing in the treaty of 1866 with which it conflicts. That their claim is legal there can be no question; that all the equity is with them is beyond the shadow of a doubt. Their poverty in consequence of their losses is more than oppressive; civilization has been retarded for years, and they almost look upon their present condition as a penalty for their loyalty. We represent them without counsel, for they are too poor to employ counsel, and we ask in their behalf your early and favorable action upon the subject. If the sum awarded is too large, give them such a sum as in your judgment is right, and make a final settlement of the whole matter. We beg at your hands action upon this matter now, that the suffering of those who have lost may be relieved, and that the claim may not lie dormant for years until the real sufferers are dead, and the claim will fall into the hands of attorneys, and be largely absorbed by them.

Finally, at the close of the late war and before the treaty of 1866 was made, the United States was obligated by treaty to pay to the "party or parties" whatever they had lost by the "aggression of other Indians and white persons." By the "aggressions of other Indians and white persons" the Ho-po-thle-ya-ho-la band of the Creek Nation lost their houses, their fences, and their farming-implements; by the aggression of white men from Kansas they lost their vast herds of cattle and horses; and the United States had agreed to pay them by article 18 of the treaty of 1856, and in which these Indians felt perfect security. Those individuals of the Ho-po-thle-ya-ho-la band of Indians had a vested right in that contract, which could not have been treated away without their consent or the full payment. The treaty of 1866 does not interfer

with those vested rights, but confirms them. Article 4 of the treaty of 1866 provides a means by which the exact amount each individual had lost could be ascertained and guarantees payment therefor. Article 14 of said treaty confirms the existence of article 18 of the treaty of 1856. Under article 4 of the treaty of 1866, a commission was created to examine the claims and make an award. They did so after a most critical examination, and made an award to each individual, the aggregate of which was $1,900,000. One hundred thousand dollars has been paid them out of the funds belonging to the nation; there is still due them $1,800,000, out of the Treasury of the United States.

The United States paid the McIntosh band $195,000 out of the Treasury for property lost, because of their loyalty in 1814. They had but little property to lose, and the United States were not required by law or treaty to pay them. The United States have paid the Ho-po-thle-ya-ho-la band only $100,000, and this out of the fund belonging to the Creek Nation, for their loyalty, notwithstanding the fact of a treaty in which it is stipulated that all such loss should be paid out of the Treasury of the United States; the United States have acknowledged that at the lowest possible estimate their losses were $1,900,000. Is the comparison a fair or just one? We in their behalf ask that it be paid and paid to the individuals who lost, or their legal representatives, a list of whose names is on file in the Department of the Interior, together with the amounts awarded.

That there may be early and favorable action is the prayer of your petitioners.

DAVID M. HODGE,
YAR TEH KA HARJO,
Creek Delegates.

45TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 39.

ARREARS DUE CHICKASAW NATION.

[To accompany report 354.]

LETTERS

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TO THE

HONS. A. M. SCALES AND T. M. GUNTER.

IN RELATION TO

Arrears due Chickasaw Nation.

MARCH 8, 1878.—Recommitted to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 25, 1878.

SIR: In reply to the questions propounded in your letter of December 7, 1877, in relation to the demand made by the representatives of the Chickasaw Nation, asking for the payment of certain accrued interest on the trust-fund held by the United States for the benefit of said nation, and stated by them as due in the sum of $297,890.25, I have the honor to reply as follows:

First. As to whether or not the petition submitted to Congress, by the said representatives, correctly sets forth the treaties under which this fund arose, and the facts pertaining to the same.

In reply to this question I would say, that in the petition all the stipulations of the treaties made between the Chickasaw Nation and the United States, contained in the statute-books, upon which the trust-fund in question is founded, are correctly cited by the petitioners.

The original provisions made for the establishment of this trust-fund are found in the 1st, 2d, 3rd, and 11th sections of the treaty of October 30, 1832, proclaimed by the President March 1, 1833. (7 S., 382 and 385.)

By Article I of said treaty the Chickasaw Nation ceded to the United States all the lands which they owned on the east side of the Mississippi River.

Article II of said treaty provided for the survey and sale of said lands by the United States.

By Article III of said treaty the United States agreed to pay over

to the Chickasaw Nation, all the money arising from the sale of said lands, after deducting therefrom the cost and expenses of the survey and sales.

Article XI of said treaty provides for the creation of a perpetual fund, for the use of the said Chickasaw Nation, out of the proceeds of the country ceded to the United States by the first article of said treaty, and further provides for the investment of the proceeds arising from the sale of the lands in safe and valuable stocks which will bring them in an annual interest, or dividend, leaving the principal untouched, and using the interest alone; and for the furtherance of this purpose, said Chickasaw Nation agreed to and with the United States that the sum to be so laid out in stocks should be left with the government of the United States to be invested by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as a perpetual trust-fund for the use and benefit of the said Chickasaw Nation.

By the treaty of May 24, 1834, proclaimed by the President July 31, 1834 (7 S. 450), the treaty of October 20, 1832, was amended; providing for the reservation of certain lands for the use and benefit of that portion of the Chickasaw Nation which should remain upon the original tract.

By section xi (7 S. 454), after said reservations were taken and located, provision was made that the residue of the Chickasaw country should be sold as public lands to the United States, and that the proceeds resulting from said sales, after deducting the necessary expenses of surveying and selling and other advances which might be made, should be from time to time invested in some secure stocks, redeemable within a period of not more than twenty years; and the United States should cause the interest arising therefrom annually to be paid to the said Chickasaw Nation.

The twenty years of limitation providing for the redemption of said stocks having expired, the said Chickasaw Nation entered into a further treaty with the United States, June 22, 1852 (10 S., sec. 5, p. 975), wherein it was provided that the whole amount of their national fund should remain with the United States in trust for the benefit of their people; and that the same should on no account be diminished. And it was further agreed that the United States should continue annually to pay the interest upon said trust-fund to the said Chickasaw Nation.

The petitioners refer to Articles X and XLV of the treaty of April 28, 1866, proclaimed by the President July 10, 1866.

These two articles are in *pari materia* with Article V of the same treaty (p. 770) and when construed together appear to have afforded a general amnesty to all members of the Chickasaw Nation for all past offenses against the laws of the United States committed by any member of said nation before the signing of said treaty; the United States reaffirming all obligations arising out of treaty stipulations or acts of legislation with regard to the Chickasaw Nation, entered into prior to the late rebellion, not inconsistent with the stipulations of the said treaty of April 28, 1866.

This action on the part of the United States on the 28th day of April 1866, restored the Chickasaw Nation, from and after said date, to the same rights and privileges which they held before the war of the rebellion, in accordance with their treaty stipulations; with this exception, that no provision was then made for the payment of the accrued interest which was due or might have been due on the 30th day of June 1866; for, by Article X of said treaty, it was provided "that the United States agrees to renew the payment of all annuities and other moneys accruing under

treaty stipulations and acts of legislation from and after the close of the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, in the year 1866.

In reply to the additional questions as to the amount of accrued interest, if any, that has not been paid to said nation "when the same accrued, and the reason why said interest has not been paid," I have the honor to reply as follows:

From the records of this department it appears that there is due said Chickasaw Nation, as accrued and unpaid interest on bonds held by the United States in trust for the use of said Chickasaw Nation, the sum of $222,290.25, as follows:

For arrears of interest from January 1, 1861, to July 1, 1866, on $616,000, Tennessee bonds, at 6 per cent. per annum for five and one-half years, $203,280. For arrears of interest from January 25, 1861, to July 1, 1866, on $66,666.66⅔, Tennessee bonds, at 5¼ per cent. per annum, for five years and one hundred and fifty-seven days, $19,010.25.

The petitioners claim that there is due as interest on said trust fund, which accrued prior to July 1, 1866, the sum of $297,890.25.

This is an erroneous statement, and is explained as follows:

The United States purchased, for the use of said Chickasaw Nation, bonds of the State of Arkansas in the sum of $90,000. On these bonds the State of Arkansas failed to pay the interest, and on the 1st day of July, 1866, there was due on said bonds, interest at 6 per cent. per annum from July 1, 1852, fourteen years, at 6 per cent., amounting to $75,600.

In accordance with the provisions of an act approved December 13, 1872 (17 S., 397), these bonds of the State of Arkansas, originally purchased in the sum of $90,000, were funded in new bonds of said State, and the interest then due from said State was also funded by the issue of bonds.

The accrued interest ($75,600) and the amount of the principal of the bonds originally purchased of the State of Arkansas ($90,000), with some additional interest added at the time of payment, making in all the sum of $168,300, was funded in 1873, in accordance with the provisions of the act of December 13, 1872, and now stands to the credit of the Chickasaw Nation on the books of this department, being for amount of interest on $90,000 from July 1, 1852, to July 1, 1866, fourteen years, at 6 per cent. per annum, $75,600. From July 1, 1866, to July 1, 1873, the United States paid the interest on the original bonds. July 1, 1873, the original bonds were funded in accordance with the provisions of the act of December 13, 1872 (17 S., 397), and in order that the interest on such funded bonds should commence with the calendar year the State of Arkansas paid the interest on the amount of the original bonds from July 1 to December 31, 1873, inclusive, six months, at 6 per cent. per annum, $27,000, making in all, accrued interest and principal, reinvested in the sum $168,300.

The reasons for the non-payment of the interest which accrued on the Tennessee bonds between the dates of January 1, 1861, and July 1, 1866, in the sum of $222,290.25, may briefly be stated as follows:

First. That Congress has not as yet made any appropriation for the payment of said interest.

Second. The first section of the act of July 3, 1862 (12 S., 582), provided that all appropriations heretofore or hereafter made to carry into effect treaty stipulations or otherwise in behalf of any tribe or tribes of Indians, all or any portion of whom shall be in a state of actual hostility to the Government of the United States, including the Chicka-

saws, may and shall be suspended and postponed wholly or in part at and during the discretion and pleasure of the President.

By the third section of the act of March 3, 1863 (12 S., 793), the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to expend only such part of the amount thereby appropriated to carry into effect any treaty stipulation with any tribe or tribes all or any portion of whom might be in a state of actual hostility to the Government of the United States, including the Chickasaws, as might be found necessary to support such individual members of said tribe as had been driven from their homes or reduced to want on account of their friendship to the United States.

The same provision is made by the second section of the act of June 25, 1864 (13 S., 180), and the fifth section of the act of March 3, 1865 (13 S., 562). The last three acts were acts making appropriation for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal years ending respectively June 30, 1864, June 30, 1865, and June 30, 1866.

During this period of the fiscal years from July 1, 1861, to July 1, 1872, no estimates appear to have been made to Congress by the Interior Department for the payment of the accrued interest in question.

On the 13th day of April, 1872, the Acting Secretary of the Interior, B. R. Cowen, submitted to Congress an estimate of appropriation for payment to the Chickasaw Nation of Indians of the said balance of accrued interest then due, and requested the favorable action of Congress upon the said estimate.

On the 23d day of April, 1874, the Secretary of the Interior, Hon. C. Delano, resubmitted to Congress the estimate of appropriation required to pay the said accrued interest to the Chickasaw Nation that had been submitted by Mr. Cowen the year before, together with a copy of a report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, inviting the attention of the Secretary to a bill then pending before the House of Representatives for the relief of the Chickasaw Nation of Indians, for the payment of the balance of interest due and unpaid prior to July 1, 1866, on certain bonds held in trust by the Department of the Interior for the benefit of said Indians. There was also inclosed therewith a copy of a communication addressed to the President by delegates of the Chickasaw Nation in relation to this subject, with the indorsement of the President thereon.

In transmitting this correspondence, the Secretary requested of Congress, in view of the indigent condition and circumstances of certain members of the Chickasaw Nation, that the bill in question might receive early and favorable consideration, in order that the relief asked for might be afforded.

It appears that Congress failed to make the appropriation as requested.

I am of opinion that the Chickasaw Nation has both a legal and equitable claim against the United States for the sum of $222,290.25, being for interest which accrued between the dates of January 1, 1861, and July 1, 1866, on certain bonds held in trust by the United States for the use of the Chickasaw Nation.

It remains with the legislative branch of the government to say whether or no the necessary appropriation will be made for the liquidation of this debt.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. SCHURZ, *Secretary.*

Hon. A. M. SCALES,
Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs,
House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 28, 1878.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 26th instant, asking for further information in relation to the claim of the Chickasaw Nation for payment of interest on trust-funds arising on Tennessee bonds, namely, first, "as to whether the United States has collected the interest on the bonds for all or any portion of the time"; second, "whether or not it has been the practice of the United States to pay the interest on said trust-fund, even though it is not collected from the States, and, if so, under what provision of law the same is done," I have the honor to inform you that of the said amount in question the United States purchased, March 3, 1837, bonds of the "Nashville, Murfreesborough and Shelbyville Turnpike Company" in the sum of $66,666.66⅔, bearing interest at the rate of 5¼ per cent. per annum. Interest on said bonds was paid by the State of Tennessee up to January 1, 1866, and the interest accruing from January 1, 1861, to January 1, 1866, has not been paid by said State.

And of the amount in question the United States also purchased, in October, 1851, bonds of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company in the sum of $512,000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and bonds of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Company in the sum of $104,000, also bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

Payment of the interest on all of the above bonds was guaranteed by the State of Tennessee.

Interest on the $512,000 was paid by the State of Tennessee up to January 1, 1861; but the accrued interest due from the State, from January 1, 1861, to January 1, 1866, has not yet been paid by said State. The interest on the $104,000 was paid by the State of Tennessee, up to January 1, 1861; but the accrued interest due on said sum, from January 1, 1861, to January 1, 1866, has not been paid by said State. (R. C. I. A., 1870, p. 375.)

In relation to your second question, I have the honor to state that by the provisions of the eleventh article of the treaty of March 1, 1833 (7 S., 385), and the eleventh article of the treaty of July 31, 1834 (7 S., 454), the United States guaranteed "to invest the proceeds arising from the sales of the lands of the Chickasaw Nation in valuable stocks which will bring them in an annual interest or dividend; said investment to be made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as a perpetual trust-fund for the use and benefit of said Chickasaw Nation."

By the 5th article of the treaty of June 22, 1852 (10 S., 975), it was further provided "that the whole of the fund of said Chickasaw Nation should remain with the United States, in trust for the benefit of their people, and that the same should on no account be diminished; and it was further agreed that the United States should continue annually to pay the interest upon said trust-fund to said Chickasaw Nation."

It has been the ruling of both the legislative and executive departments of the government that where investments of this character, of the proceeds of the sale of Indian lands, had been made by the United States for the use and benefit of the Indian tribes, in accordance with the guarantees of treaty stipulations, the government was bound to pay such annual interest as might be due on investments so made, whether the United States was successful or not in collecting said interest as it accrued and was due from the original parties.

By the act of March 3, 1865 (13 S., 559), the sum of $446,433.50 was appropriated by Congress for payment of interest on $1,690,300 of non-paying State stocks held by the Secretary of the Interior in trust for various Indian tribes.

Similar appropriations were made by acts of July 26, 1866 (14 S., 279); March 2, 1867 (14 S., 514); July 27, 1868 (15 S., 221); April 10, 1869 (16 S., 38); July 15, 1870 (16 S., 358); March 3, 1871 (16 S., 569).

These appropriations appear to have included the accrued interest on all non-paying State stocks held in trust by this department for various Indian tribes, except the interest on those now under consideration' held in trust for the Chickasaw national fund, for which no estimate was made to Congress until April 30, 1872, as per my letter of January 25, 1878, on this subject addressed to Hon. A. M. Scales, chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives.

It is proper to state in this connection that all of the funds herein noted were in the custody of the Secretary of the Treasury from the date of making the investments until, in accordance with provisions of the act of July 27, 1868 (15 S., 228), they were transferred to this department. No estimate of appropriation appears to have been presented for the payment of the accrued interest prior to said transfer.

Very respectfully, &c.,

C. SCHURZ, *Secretary.*

Hon. T. M. GUNTER,
House of Representatives.

O

45TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 40.

TAX ON MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

JOINT RESOLUTION

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND,

CONCERNING

The reduction of the tax on manufactured tobacco.

MARCH 18, 1877.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

Whereas tobacco is one of the staple products of our State, and enters largely into the industries thereof, whereby it affords the means of employment to many of our people; and whereas the present rate of Federal tax operates injuriously upon the production, sale, and manufacture of the same:

Be it resolved by the general assembly of Maryland, That it is the sentiment of this general assembly that the present rate of Federal tax upon manufactured tobacco, twenty-four cents per pound, should be reduced, with a proper rebate to be allowed to those dealers and manufacturers with stock now in hand.

And be it resolved, That the chief clerk of this house shall furnish to each of our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States a copy of these resolutions.

FETTER S. HOBLITZELL,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.
EDWARD LLOYD,
President of the Senate.

O

45TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 41.

JOINT RESOLUTION

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF OHIO,

REQUESTING

Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for a bill granting pensions to surviving soldiers and to widows of deceased soldiers of the Mexican war.

MARCH 18, 1878.—Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION requesting Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for a bill granting pensions to surviving soldiers, and to widows of deceased soldiers, of the Mexican war.

Be it resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the genera assembly of the State of Ohio, That the Senators representing the State in the Senate of the United States be and they are hereby instructed, and that the Representatives in Congress from Ohio in the House of Representatives be and they are hereby requested, to vote in favor of a bill to grant pensions to the surviving soldiers, and the widows of the deceased soldiers, who served in the Army of the United States during the war against Mexico.

Resolved, That the governor be, and hereby is, requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the several Senators and Representatives in Congress from Ohio.

JAMES E. NEAL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JABEZ W. FITCH,
President of the Senate.

Adopted February 27, 1878.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OHIO,
Office of the Secretary of State:

I, Milton Barnes, secretary of state of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a joint resolution adopted by the general assembly of the State of Ohio on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1878, taken from the original rolls filed in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the secretary of state of the State of Ohio, at Columbus, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1878.

MILTON BARNES,
Secretary of State.

C

45TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 42.

REPEAL OF THE RESUMPTION ACT.

JOINT RESOLUTION

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF OHIO,

RELATING TO THE

Repeal of the resumption act.

MARCH 18, 1878.—Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION relating to the repeal of the resumption act.

Whereas Congress, on the 14th day of January, 1875, passed an act commonly known as the "resumption act"; and whereas the provisions of said act are in direct opposition to our industries, commerce, and public improvements generally, tending to centralization of capital, at the expense of labor, and furnishing the means to capitalists to confiscate the property and labor of a majority of the people of this country: therefore,

Be it resolved by the general assembly of the State of Ohio, That our Senators in Congress be, and they are hereby, instructed, and our Representatives requested, to urge upon Congress the necessity of its immediate repeal, and to use all honorable means to bring about, at the earliest practicable time, the repeal of said act.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to forward forthwith a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

JAMES E. NEAL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JABEZ W. FITCH,
President of the Senate.

Adopted March 13, 1878.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OHIO,
Office of the Secretary of State:

I, Milton Barnes, secretary of state of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a joint resolution adopted by the general assembly of the State of Ohio, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1878, taken from the original rolls filed in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the secretary of state of the State of Ohio, at Columbus, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1878.

MILTON BARNES,
Secretary of State.

45TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 43.

FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

LETTER

FROM THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,

TRANSMITTING

Itemized statement of receipts and expenditures made by them from January 1, 1875, *to January* 1, 1878.

MARCH 20, 1878.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE
FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
Washington, D. C., March 19, 1878.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 25th ultimo, we have the honor to submit herewith an itemized statement of our receipts and expenditures from January 1, 1875, to January 1, 1878, giving the names of all persons other than the recipients of sundry petty expenditures, and depositors, to whom payments have been made and the character of such payments; also a statement of balances still due the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, the names of the persons and corporations owing them, their places of residence as far as known, and the character of securities held for their payment, and a schedule of the real estate owned by the company before its failure or bought in by us since our appointment as commissioners and remaining undisposed of with the original cost of the former and the amounts for which the latter were bought in and its present assessed value.

Our cash on hand January 1, 1875, was		$4,067 36
Balance to our credit in United States Treasury		143,526 60
Our receipts from January 1, 1875, to January 1, 1878		968,105 77
		1,115,699 73
Our expenditures:		
By check on United States Treasurer	$179,437 20	
From collections made by agents at different branches and from cash on hand	25,598 49	
Dividends paid by check on United States Treasury	533,370 23	
		738,405 92
Leaving a balance on hand January 1, 1878, of		377,293 81
Of which there was on deposit in United States Treasury		376,893 30
And in vault of bank		400 51
		377 293 81

The total liabilities of the company, as for as ascertained up to January 1, 1878, were $2,968,814.36.

And the amount of the first dividend declared, November 1, 1875, being 20 per cent. of the last-named sum, $593,762.87. Of this dividend there had been paid January 1, 1878, to 24,836 depositors, at 33 branches, the sum of $533,370.23, leaving a balance of $60,392.64 belonging to 36,308 depositors, due and uncalled for. Deducting this sum of $60,392.64 from our cash balance of January 1, 1878 (viz, $377,293.81), leaves but $316,901.17 applicable to the payment of a second dividend.

The seventh section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act amending the charter of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, and for other purposes," approved June 20, 1874, provides that the commissioners shall "make a *pro-rata* dividend whenever they have funds enough to pay 20 per cent. of the claims of depositors."

To pay a 20 per cent. dividend requires, as already said, the sum of $533,370.23, and our cash balance available for a second dividend on the 1st day of March, 1878, was but $326,565.59.

Under the above-cited provision of the statute referred to, we would have to await the accumulation of an amount sufficient to pay 20 per cent. before making a further distribution; but yielding to the desire expressed by many of the creditors of the company to divide the funds on hand rather than await the slow accumulation of the additional sum necessary for a 20 per cent. dividend, and interpreting the language of the law as not necessarily prohibiting the payment of smaller dividends, we concluded, in January last, to declare a dividend of 10 per cent., and, under date of February 1, 1878, we advised the creditors of the company, by circular letter (see copy inclosed), of our purpose so to do. We shall commence the payment of this 10 per cent. dividend to-morrow, the 20th instant.

When it is remembered that there are 61,144 open deposit accounts on the company's books averaging but $48.55 a piece, and that over 15,000 of said accounts call for less than $5 each, it will be seen that to pay a smaller dividend than 10 per cent. (unless it should happen to be the final one), would be of very questionable propriety, while the cost of its payment in extra clerk-hire, checks, postage, and expressage, by no means a small item, would be the same as in case of the payment of a 20 per cent. dividend. For these reasons the payment of a 10 per cent. dividend even is not altogether free from objections.

If we could have used the balance of $60,392.64 uncalled for on the first dividend, we might have declared and paid a 10 per cent. dividend several months sooner, but without express authority, this would have been rather a doubtful expedient.

Congress has already at different times been asked to limit the time within which all claims against the company should be presented, and to provide that all amounts not claimed within the time prescribed should inure to the benefit of the remaining creditors, and various bills have been introduced containing, among other necessary provisions, one of this kind (see Senate Miscellaneous Document No. 33, Forty-fourth Congress, first session; bills H. R. 2828, Forty-fourth Congress, first session, section 7; H. R. 4289, Forty-fourth Congress, second session, and Senate No. 141, Forty-fourth Congress, first session); but so far they have failed of enactment. So also, and with a like result, have special efforts been made by us at every session of Congress since the management of the company's affairs have devolved upon us to induce Congress to provide for the purchase, for the use of the government, at a fair price, of the banking-houses and adjacent properties in this city

and at Jacksonville, Fla., for which purpose they are specially adapted (see Miscellaneous Document No. 16, House of Representatives, Forty-third Congress, second session; Miscellaneous Document, Senate, Forty-fourth Congress, first session; also letters to Hon. Henry L. Dawes, chairman of Committee of Public Buildings and Grounds, United States Senate, of January 19, 1878, and inclosures, and of February 18, 1878, to Hon. Philip Cook, chairman Committee of Public Buildings and Grounds, House of Representatives, of which we inclose copies, and H. R. bills 4323, Forty-third Congress, second ression; 4285, Forty-fourth Congress, second session, and 1747, Forty-fifth Congress, first session, and the Senate bill of the present session, recently referred to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives). These are matters of vital importance to the unfortunate creditors of this company.

Some limitation of time within which claims may be presented ought by all means to be fixed by law, otherwise a large portion of the $60,392.64 uncalled for January 1, 1878, and a proportionate sum of each future dividend will remain in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the thousands of depositors who have not yet called for their dividend, and very many of whom never will. And as for the purchase by the government of the properties above referred to, we are clearly of opinion that it would not only be a very just thing to do, but a very proper and economical transaction. Aside from the moral responsibility assumed by the government by a change of the original charter of the company as to the nature of investments without consultation with, or consent of, its creditors, whereby most of their losses occurred, which ought to be regarded as a very strong argument in favor of this partial relief, the government actually needs these properties. The banking-house in this city is already largely occupied by the Department of Justice, and the remaining rooms are urgently needed by the United States Court of Claims. That at Jacksonville, Fla., would accommodate all the Federal offices in that city, and save the payment annually of considerable sums for rents, &c. They are offered at very low prices, that in this city at $275,000, at which sum the Senate has recently provided for its purchase, and that at Jacksonville for $40,000.

The purchase of these properties would, more than anything else, hasten the final settlement of the company's affairs, and enable us at once to pay another dividend of 10 per cent., or, if we are authorized to use the uncalled-for balance of the first dividend and a proportionate amount of the second dividend, of 15 per cent.

The balances still due the company, exclusive of the overdrafts, foot up $996,073.06, but a very large proportion of them, as will be seen from the column for remarks, are utterly worthless. The overdrafts, amounting to $55,507.67, are almost totally so.

The present assessed value of the real estate owned by the company at the time of its failure and remaining undisposed of is $247,824. That bought in by us at trustees' sale and on hand is $267,631. Fair sales ought to net us these sums.

In addition to the foregoing assets, we hold what is known as District of Columbia sewer scrip, amounting to $2,556.29, and in tax-sale certificates the sum of $3,719.58, both of which sums will probably be realized.

In conclusion, permit us to say that we have no knowledge of any improper use of the funds of the company to which reference is made in the preamble of the resolution of the House of Representatives, except sums required for the payment of petty expenditures and expenses incurred by agents and deducted from their collections. All sums received

by us are deposed in the Treasury of the United States, and are drawn only as needed for disbursement.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
ROBT. PURVIS,
ROBERT H. T. LEIPOLD,
Commissioners.

Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

No. 1.

Itemized statement of receipts and expenditures of the Commissioners of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, from January 1, 1875, to January 1, 1878.

To cash on hand at the close of business, December 31, 1874, and deposited in United States Treasury January 2, 1875	$4,067 36
In the Treasury of the United States	143,526 60
Total	147,593 96

RECEIPTS.

1875.			
Jan.	2.	To Tallahassee, taxes, returned	$16 80
		To loans	1,107 81
		To interest	94 80
	4.	To Macon branch property	310 00
		To Mrs. E. J. Crittenden, rent	83 33
		To J. C. Lewis, overdraft	13 50
		To loans	2,629 74
		To interest	228 56
	5.	To F. F. Lee, account real estate	50 00
		To Department of Justice, rent	1,166 66
		To loans	66 42
		To interest	209 07
	6.	To Beaufort branch, loan, George F. Lincoln	1,000 00
		To loans	42 00
	7.	To S-street houses, rent	25 00
		To loans	16,512 50
		To interest	4 62
	8.	To New Jersey avenue property, rent	42 50
		To loans	269 00
		To interest	8 33
	9.	To W. B., overdraft, Conrad Baker	88
		To interest	1,250 03
		To loans	218 30
	11.	To W. B., overdraft, J. W. Chickering	100 00
		To loans	570 00
		To interest	133 56
	12.	To interest	115 00
	13.	To profit and loss, sale waste-paper	5 86
		To loans	135 50
	14.	To Louisville branch property	5 00
		To profit and loss, protest fees, T. Ewing's note	2 60
		To loans	3,623 18
		To interest	544 79
	15.	To W. B., overdraft, Wm. McGuire	641 65
		To W. B., overdraft, Wm. McGuire, interest on same	23 19
		To loans	3,285 50
		To interest	104 16
	16.	To loans	1,472 75
		To interest	18 17
	18.	To Tallahassee branch property	141 30
		To E. Beecher, Montgomery branch	100 00

1875.			
Jan.	18.	To Atlanta special deposit checks Nos. 358 and 359 returned	$4 00
		To loans	145 00
		To interest	3,305 87
	19.	To Terrell property, rent	5 00
		To loans	2,649 18
		To interest	524 24
	20.	To loans	959 41
		To interest	49 90
	21.	To loans	2,090 00
		To interest	54 58
	22.	To loans	305 00
		To interest	67 07
	23.	To H street property, rent	25 00
		To loans	860 42
	24.	To loans	770 84
		To interest	273 80
	26.	To loans	20 00
		To interest	120 00
	27.	To Raleigh, overdraft, Rev. J. W. Hood	94 59
		To loans	386 02
		To interest	42 00
	28.	To loans	335 00
		To interest	379 69
	29.	To W. B., overdraft, J. C. Lewis	15 33
		To loans	2,663 92
		To interest	201 29
	30.	To Columbia	10 00
		To Raleigh	10 00
		To profit and loss, Timberlake's voucher	5 00
		To profit and loss, amount previously overpaid J. N. Bishop, at Columbus	9 09
		To loans	119 19
		To interest	1 63
Feb.	1.	To loans	2,052 49
		To interest	47 50
	2.	To Department of Justice, rent	1,166 66
		To loans	212 71
		To interest	335 09
	3.	To Baltimore, rent	60 00
		To N. J. Hilmer (Baltimore, due him on collection)	3 23
		To loans	147 90
		To interest	6 17
	4.	To rent, Fitch and Fox	166 66
		To interest on District securities, Bowen bonds	75 00
		To loans	33 85
		To interest	21 21
	5.	To Beaufort branch, loans	628 48
		To loans	246 41
		To interest	87 26
		To profit and loss, pay voucher of L. A. Freeman, charged profit and loss, November 10, 1873	30 00
		To Mrs. E. J. Crittenden, rent	83 33
		To interest on District securities, bonds used to pay taxes on Vandelier property	1 08
	6.	To S-street property, rent	25 00
		To loans	2,188 35
		To interest	277 23
	8.	To loans	9,203 85
		To interest	1,444 65
	9.	To W. B., overdraft, C. M. Thomas	14 42
		To loans	2,473 98
		To interest	617 41
	10.	To loans	2,076 25
		To interest	117 13
	11.	To Mobile special deposit	6 85
		To property account, rent	92 00
		To Jacksonville property	443 34
		To loans	230 82
		To interest	125 00

1875.			
Feb.	12.	To W. B., overdraft, Lucy Roy	
		To loans	
		To interest	
	13.	To Norfolk branch property	
		To W. B., overdraft, J. C. Lewis	
		To Sewall property, rent	
		To Ross Home Colony	
		To loans	15,
		To interest	
		To tax-lien certificates	
	15.	To Columbia branch property	
		To Columbia branch property	
		To loans	1,
		To interest	
	16.	To loans	
	17.	To Columbus	
		To loans	2,
		To interest	
	18.	To W. B., overdraft, J. W. Alvord, jr	
		To loans	2,
		To interest	
	19.	To Raleigh	
		To loans	
		To interest	
	20.	To profit and loss, sale of waste-paper at Baltimore	
		To W. B., overdraft, C. Hogan	
		To loans	1,
	22.	To loans	
		To interest	
	23.	To loans	
		To interest	
	24.	To loans	3,
		To interest	
	25.	To rent, H street property	
		To loans	
	26.	To loans	
		To interest	
		To W. B., overdraft, C. C. Casey	
	27.	To Baltimore, rent	
		To rent, Fitch & Fox	
		To interest on United States bonds, coin	
		To loans	
		To interest	
March	1.	To Beaufort branch, loans, amount temporarily retained by W. H. Lockwood. (See entry, February 5, 1875)	
		To Beaufort branch, loans, D. C. Wilson & Co	1,
		To Beaufort branch, loans, D. C. Wilson & Co., interest on same	
		To Beaufort branch, rent	
		To loans	
		To interest	
	2.	To Department of Justice, rent	1,
		To loans	
		To interest	
	3.	To loans	
		To interest	
	4.	To loans	
		To interest	
	5.	To loans	
	6.	To Mrs. E. J. Crittenden, rent	
		To W. B., overdraft, J. C. Lewis	
		To loans	
		To interest	
	8.	To W. B., sale of books (blanks)	
		To loans	
		To interest	
		To W. B., overdraft, G. W. Stickney, treasurer	
		To loans	
		To interest	

1875.		
March 11.	To Charleston, rent	$60 00
	To property account, rent	209 75
	To loans	60 70
	To interest	10 00
12.	To W. B., overdraft, L. L. Butler	03
	To loans	856 00
	To interest	40 78
13.	To W. B., overdraft, J. F. Wormley, $3.42; Wormley & Johnson, $7.22	10 64
	To profit and loss, amount paid by W. W. Metcalf on Hurlburt note in excess of amount called for by that note	5 26
	To loans	1,821 68
	To interest	206 98
16.	To loans	828 00
	To interest	37 05
17.	To interest	12 50
18.	To Charleston, rent	30 00
	To loans	5,059 40
	To interest	369 63
19.	To Mackell property, amount previously overpaid J. J. Steward, trustee	54 27
	To loans	30 59
	To interest	7 05
22.	To loans	1,638 26
	To interest	200 02
	To interest on Metropolitan Railroad bonds	3 00
23.	To expense account, check No. 771 returned	5 00
	To loans	55 68
	To interest	7 42
24.	To loans	7,125 38
	To interest	425 99
25.	To Memphis branch, loans, E. R. Knight	55 00
	To W. B., overdraft, J. C. Lewis	22 75
26.	To nickel account	6 50
	To loans	1,550 00
	To interest	250 00
29.	To internal-revenue stamps canceled	423 38
	To W. B., overdraft, Noah Robinson	13 00
	To loans	60 00
	To interest	77 87
30.	To Charleston branch, property	15 00
	To W. B., overdraft, W. E. Augusta, treasurer	20 00
	To loans	2,557 53
	To interest	802 93
31.	To rent, Fitch & Fox	166 66
	To loans	107 65
	To interest	7 35
April 1.	To error in gas-bill	05
	To F. C. Harris, W. B., overdraft	5 00
	To loans	742 50
	To interest	117 19
2.	To interest	7 37
	To loans	309 32
	To W. B., overdraft, Dr. Augusta	3 80
3.	To Department of Justice, rent	1,166 68
	To loans	146 50
	To interest	151 72
5.	To loans	2,101 22
	To interest	54 42
6.	To interest	13 76
	To loans	240 74
7.	To loans	195 25
	To interest	1,593 03
8.	To interest	34 59
	To loans	833 43
	To rents, Mrs. E. J. Crittenden	83 33
9.	To expense account, water-tax returned	6 25
	To loans	19 55
	To interest	45

1875.			
April	10.	To loans	$42
		To interest	1
	12.	To interest	3
		To loans	4,80
	13.	To property account, rents	21
		To loans	32
		To interest	10
	14.	To loans	45
		To interest	70
	15.	To Beaufort branch, loans, T. Hamilton	3
		To profit and loss, additional interest paid at Beaufort by T. Hamilton	1
		To loans	3
		To interest	4
	16.	To Beaufort branch, loans	50
		To Sea Island Hotel	1
		To Beaufort branch, property	6
		To Jacksonville branch, loans	15
		To W. B., overdraft	12
		To loans	9
		To interest	7
	17.	To W. B., overdraft, M. A. Sherwood	2
		To loans	1,77
		To interest	13
	19.	To loans	5,45
		To interest	2
	20.	To profit and loss, amount missing in loan-clerk's cash May 12, 1874, found	
		To loans	14
		To interest	
	21.	To loans	6,33
		To interest	3,47
	22.	To interest	16
		To loans	2,16
	23.	To interest	11
		To profit and loss, surplus realized in settlement of F. F. Lee loan	
	24.	To loans	1,86
		To interest	6
	26.	To interest	32
		To loans	12
	27.	To Saint Louis branch, property	
	28.	To loans	30
	29.	To W. B., overdraft, E. A. Wheeler, $4.75; S. I. Fleetwood, $4.50; W. E. Augusta, $20.25	2
		To profit and loss, pay-voucher of J. D. Hatten	1
		To loans	81
		To interest	3
	30.	To Baltimore burglar-chest	45
		To rent, Fitch & Fox	16
		To loans	1,54
		To interest	57
May	1.	To interest	1
		To loans	1,24
		To rent, Department of Justice	1,16
	3.	To loans	63
		To interest	12
	4.	To Ballard property, rent	2
		To loans	4,13
		To interest	28
	5.	To Marshall Brown property	2
		To R. V. Harrison property	16
		To E. J. Crittenden, rent	8
		To loans	32
		To interest	2
	6.	To loans	1,84
		To interest	14
	7.	To interest	60
		To loans	1,44

1875.			
May	8.	To Baltimore rent	$60 00
		To loans	35 00
	10.	To lounge	25 00
		To interest	36 92
		To attorney's fees and costs, amount returned by J. H. Cooke, case Scott and Johnson	22 00
		To expense account, sale of ink	75
	11.	To income Jacksonville property	894 32
		To Vandenburgh & Co., on account of loans of Vandenburgh & Co., Smolinski and Lyle	6,374 25
		To loans	175 00
		To interest	39 10
	12.	To loans	8,346 27
		To interest	1,886 68
	13.	To profit and loss, coupon to a District 5-year bond	1 82
		To expense account, letter-clip	75
		To bond account, 3.65's	6 97
		To profit and loss, amount realized on 3.65 bonds in excess of amount for which they were received in payment of loans, May 12, 1875	58 06
		To District securities	2,188 79
		To loans	6,501 76
		To interest	7,467 55
	14.	To property account, rents	231 00
		To loans	7,038 00
		To interest	517 38
	15.	To loans	130 00
		To interest	7 60
	17.	To interest	200 11
		To loans	305 89
		To rent, Crane property	30 00
	18.	To Watson, Malore & Co., account indebtedness of Mather, receiver	912 18
		To loans	26 00
		To interest	39 00
	19.	To loans	276 00
		To interest	34 11
	20.	To interest	600 98
		To loans	5,970 60
	21.	To Ballard property, damages	19 50
		To No. 456 New Jersey avenue, damages	16 34
		To W. B., overdraft, W. J. Cooke	3 98
		To loans	7,208 54
		To interest	2,231 71
	22.	To interest	4 44
	24.	Rents, Beaufort	36 66
		To Sea Island Hotel, rents	15 00
		To Charleston, rent	50 00
		To Beaufort branch property	3 50
		To Beaufort branch, loans, Peltitzer, $900; F. Talbird, $100	1,000 00
		To interest	1,605 00
	25.	To loans	631 65
		To interest	9 50
	26.	To loans	5,001 00
		To interest	8 95
	27.	To interest, Vandenburgh	14 33
		To loans	22,088 43
	28.	To loans	740 16
		To interest	177 70
		To Memphis, overdrafts	9 45
	31.	To Edwin Beecher, Montgomery	500 00
		To expense account, amount returned by Congressional Printer	75
		To Fitch & Fox, rent	166 66
		To Lyons property, rent	125 00
		To loans	2,485 75
		To interest	103 71
June	1.	To loans	237 15
		To interest	1,324 02

1875.			
June	2.	To interest	
		To loans	
	3.	To loans	3,
		To interest	
	4.	To interest	
		To loans	3,
		To rent, Department of Justice	1,
	5.	To income, Jacksonville property	
		To Sewall property, part proceeds of sale	
		To Mrs. E. J. Crittenden	
		To loans	1,
		To interest	
	7.	To loans	
		To interest	
	8.	To nickel account	
		To W. B., overdraft, J. M. Brown	
		To District securities	
		To loans	
		To interest	
	9.	To loans	
		To interest	
	10.	To frame buildings, Pennsylvania avenue, rent	
		To Atlanta, overdraft	
		To loans	
		To interest	
	11.	To interest	
		To loans	
	12.	To Edwin Beecher, Montgomery	
		To property account, rents	
		To interest	
	14.	To District securities interest, coin	
		To 908 H property, rent	
		To interest	
	15.	To E. J. Crittenden, rent	
		To W. B., overdraft, J. N. Brown	
		To loans	1,
		To interest	
	16.	To W. B., overdraft, Dr. J. T. Johnson	
		To loans	
		To interest	
	17.	To interest	
	18.	To loans	4,
	18.	To loans	
		To interest	
		To M. Brown property	
	19.	To interest United States bonds, coin	
		To interest National Theater bonds	
		To No. 452 New Jersey avenue, rent	
		To W. C. Tilden, paid collection	
		To No. 908 H street, rent	
		To loans	
		To interest	
	21.	To rent, Crane property	
		To loans	
		To interest	
	22.	To interest	
		To loans	
	23.	To Memphis, overdraft	
		To Memphis branch, loans	
		To loans	
		To interest	
	24.	To loans	
		To interest	
	25.	To interest	
		To loans	
		To Sewall property, taxes returned	
	26.	To L. M. Pumphrey property, taxes returned	
		To loans	1,
		To interest	

1875.			
June	28.	To salary of D. Blake, returned	$600
		To loans	5,190 60
		To interest	213 31
	29.	To Meade property, tax-lien certificate	93 10
		To loans	86 34
		To profit and loss, Hutton's pay-voucher	10 00
	30.	To rent, Department of Justice	1,166 68
		To interest	745 86
July	1.	To expense account, part of check for gas-bill returned	02
		To rent, Fitch & Fox	166 66
		To Lyon property, rent	125 00
		To W. B., overdraft, W. B. Gonsalves	19 56
		To loans	1,000 00
	2.	To New Berne branch property	75
		To loans	996 19
		To interest	113 78
	3.	To loans	158 38
		To interest	16 68
	6.	To loans	1,012 85
		To interest	47 40
	7.	To Jacksonville branch, loans, E. H. Reed	700 00
		To Jacksonville branch, loans, W. H. Kendrick, rent	25 00
		To Jacksonville income, rents	118 00
		To Beaufort branch, loans, county certificate	165 97
		To Charleston, rent	28 35
		To Beaufort branch, rents	136 66
		To Beaufort branch, loans, J. W. Collins	18 00
		To Beaufort branch, loans, F. Talbird	150 00
		To Harrison property	683 00
		To profit and loss, interest on Harrison debt, since transferred to property account	11 36
		To loans	3,303 83
		To interest	360 82
		To W. B., overdraft, James A. Cole	45 54
	8.	To Marshall Brown property	20 00
		To loans	43 75
		To interest	4 68
		To E. J. Crittenden, rent	191 66
	10.	To Columbus branch	183 37
		To loans	75 00
	12.	To canceled internal-revenue stamps	134 16
		To Beaufort branch, loans, school-certificates	2,221 29
		To Beaufort branch, loans, county certificates	139 25
		To interest	564 20
		To property account, rents	263 00
		To loans	645 32
		To interest	68 13
	14.	To loans	30 01
		To interest	99
	15.	To Johnson property, part proceeds of sale	760 00
		To loans	100 00
		To interest	18 00
	16.	To W. F. Mattingly, assignee	731 50
		To profit and loss, excessive cash balance	2 49
	17.	To interest	13 96
		To loans	640 00
	19.	To loans	199 48
		To loans	78 03
	20.	To loans	10 00
	21.	To loans	1,990 58
		To interest	520 41
		To Ballard property, rent	25 00
	26.	To Crane property, rent	30 00
		To interest	485 00
	27.	To loans, advertising bill against Francis Wright, returned by Mr. Warner	79 35
		To Liberty Hall, rent	10 00
		To loans	587 51
		To interest	2 94

1875.			
July	28.	To loans	$1
		To interest	
	29.	To W. B., overdraft, J. W. Starr	
	30.	To profit and loss, final dividend of Eighth National Bank, New York	
		To loans	
		To interest	
		To profit and loss, Hutton voucher	
	31.	To W. B., overdraft, J. C. Lewis, $17.50; K. D. Jennings, $4.52; E. L. Schmidt, $8.09	
		To loans	
		To interest	
Aug.	2.	To rent, Department of Justice	1
		To Lyons property, rent	
		To rent, F. and F	
		To loans	
		To interest	
	3.	To profit and loss, sale of old books	
		To interest	
	4.	To loans	
		To interest	
	5.	To W. B., overdraft, Roswell Waldo	
		To loans	
		To interest	
	6.	To interest	
		To Ross Home Colony	
		To loans	
	7.	To loans	
		To interest	
	9.	To loans	(
		To interest	
	10.	To loans	
		To interest	
	11.	To income, Jacksonville property	
		To property account, rents	
		To loans	
		To interest	
	13.	To income, Baltimore rents	
		To Baltimore branch property	
		To Mrs. E. J. Crittenden, rent	
		To canceled internal-revenue stamps	
		To loans	
	14.	To profit and loss, Baltimore branch, loans, note of Lieut. E. C. Noell	
		To sundry accounts, note of Holtman and Forte	9
		To loans	1
		To interest	
	16.	To Beaufort branch, rents	
		To loans	
		To interest	
	17.	To loans	
	18.	To loans	
		To interest	
	19.	To interest	
	21.	To W. B., overdraft	
		To loans	5
		To interest	
	23.	To loans	
		To interest	
	24.	To Jacksonville branch, loans, cash received in settlement of Warrick loan	1
	25.	To loans	
		To interest	
	26.	To interest	9
		To loans	1
		To Solomon Fague, amount reserved for him from Waters loans for measuring damages	
	27.	To W. B., overdraft, A. M. Skinner	
		To loans	

1875.			
Aug.	28.	To loans	456 19
		To interest	66
	30.	To Marshall Brown property	20 00
		To profit and loss, Hutton voucher	10 00
		To Crane property, rent	30 00
		To loans	14 00
		To interest	7 10
	31.	To loans	93 90
		To interest	5 68
Sept.	1.	To loans	4,186 60
		To rent, Department of Justice	1,179 30
		To interest	1,119 14
	2.	To rent, F. and F.	166 66
		To loans	1,444 83
		To interest	142 67
	3.	To interest	313 20
		To loans	10,011 80
		To expense account, error in gas-bill	03
	4.	To loans	644 64
		To interest	3 74
	6.	To interest	7 95
		To loans	1,672 50
	7.	To loans	140 36
	8.	To loans	798 84
		To interest	20 45
		To Lyon property, rent	125 00
	9.	To loans	20 00
	10.	To Liberty Hall, taxes paid in excess and returned	63
		To Zugg property, taxes paid in excess and returned	01
		To Liberty Hall, rent	25 00
		To loans	125 00
		To interest	19 00
	11.	To property account, rents	226 00
		To loans	28 50
		To income Beaufort property, rents	33 32
		To income Charleston property, rents	56 65
		To Sea Island Hotel, rent	75 00
		To Beaufort branch, loans, county checks	84 02
		To income Jacksonville property, rents	149 75
		To Jacksonville branch, loans, error in Kendrick taxes	9 54
		To loans	11 00
		To interest	8 65
	14.	To interest	23 28
		To Mrs. E. J. Crittenden, rent	166 70
		To loans	329 23
	15.	To loans	1,176 75
		To interest	44 95
	16.	To No. 462 New Jersey avenue, rents	50 00
		To loans	815 00
		To interest	39 40
	17.	To nickels	8 00
		To loans	4,976 67
		To interest	23 33
	18.	To nickels	24 30
		To interest	440 77
		To New Orleans branch property	4 00
	20.	To loans	351 00
		To interest	55 77
	21.	To W. B., overdraft, J. C. Lewis	9 00
	22.	To Dent property, damages	208 50
		To Isaac Boxley property, damages	173 75
		To Sewell property	70 21
		To loans	55 00
		To interest	1 70
	23.	To Charleston branch property	1,423 73
	24.	To loans	5,095 00
		To interest	5 35
	25.	To interest	37 78
		To loans	6,091 40

1875.			
Sept.	27.	To W. B., overdrafts, J. C. Lewis	$5 40
		To interest	119 30
	28.	To loans	84 24
		To interest	129 55
	29.	To Baltimore property, proceeds of sale	15,500 00
		To loans	269 61
	30.	To W. B., overdraft, Carter A. Stewart	2 55
		To District securities, interest on Bowen bonds	75 00
		To District securities, interest on Emory bonds	1 82
		To Marshall Brown property	20 00
		To rent, Department of Justice	1,141 40
		To interest	160 68
		To profit and loss, Hutton voucher	10 00
Oct.	1.	To rent, Crane property	30 00
		To rent, F. & F	166 66
		To loans	10,175 00
		To interest	150 00
	2.	To interest on National Theater bonds	3 50
		To loans	818 45
		To interest	251 63
	4.	To loans	78 81
		To interest	117 62
	5.	To loans	629 00
		To interest	72 42
	6.	To rent, Lyons property	125 00
		To loans	145 36
		To interest	4 96
	7.	To expense account, sale of ink-stands	3 00
		To W. B., overdraft, J. C. Lewis	17 00
		To loans	250 40
		To interest	31 36
	8.	To District bills	146 41
		To tax-lien certificates	10 30
		To loans	1,000 00
	9.	To loans	141 58
		To interest	70 42
	11.	To Tallahassee branch property, rent to November 6, 1875	15 00
		To income Jacksonville property, rent	149 00
		To Jacksonville branch, loan, taxes on F. E. Little property returned	152 81
		To rent, Liberty Hall	14 00
		To loans	4,285 19
		To interest	34 96
	12.	To property account, rent	320 00
		To loans	19 00
	13.	To loans	400 00
	14.	To E. Beecher, Montgomery	1,000 00
		To loans	958 94
		To interest	51 06
	15.	To loans	1,000 00
	16.	To loans	5,021 99
		To interest	350 18
	18.	To loans	178 45
		To interest	28 73
	19.	To loans	1,272 24
		To interest	342 88
	20.	To profit and loss, 5 per cent. dividend on bills of exchange of J. Cooke & Co	36 70
		To rent, Mrs. E. J. Crittenden	166 66
		To loans	128 85
		To interest	3 15
	21.	To Van Hook loan, amount saved in carriage-hire	1 00
		To income Nashville property, insurance premium refunded by receiver	130 00
		To loans	180 00
		To interest	75 60
	22.	To interest	1,052 03
	23.	To rent, Liberty Hall, balance	11 00
		To District securities, Emory bonds	51 82

1875.		
Oct. 23.	To canceled internal-revenue stamps	$2 58
	To loans	2,552 12
	To interest	429 62
25.	To loans	13 75
	To interest	6 75
26.	To loans	16 00
28.	To interest	245 66
	To profit and loss, Hutton voucher	10 00
29.	To Trook property, earnest money to bind sale	15 00
	To loans	30 00
30.	To loans	1,117 09
	To interest	74 25
Nov. 1.	To Charleston property, part proceeds of sale	2,750 00
	To Sea Island Hotel	150 00
	To Beaufort branch, loans, rents	81 66
	To Charleston property	57 00
	To Charleston branch property	3 75
	To No. 452 New Jersey avenue, rents	50 00
	To rent, F. and F	166 66
	To rent, Department of Justice	1,179 30
	To rent, Crane property	30 00
	To W. B., overdraft, W. H. Gunnison, $25; John H. Bond, $161.17	186 17
	To loans	292 58
	To interest	70 00
2.	To loans	28 50
	To interest	12 78
3.	To loans	729 09
	To interest	44 00
4.	To interest	86 59
	To loans	437 63
	To Dent property, rent	5 00
	To Marshall Brown property	20 00
5.	To loans	188 21
	To interest	361 44
6.	To Evan Lyons property, rent	125 00
	To Trook loan, taxes returned	01
	To expense account, expressage on Jacksonville books refunded	2 35
	To loans	2,751 22
	To interest	107 38
9.	To Trook property, part of proceeds of sale	2,919 67
10.	To loans	30 00
11.	To income, Jacksonville rents	206 00
	To W. B., overdrafts	7 92
	To Haremeer property	164 91
	To loans	218 00
	To interest	371 06
12.	To property account, rent	331 00
13.	To Nashville branch, loans	153 88
	To income, Nashville property	162 05
	To Liberty Hall-rent	12 00
	To loans	535 69
15.	To loans	1,020 00
	To interest	93
16.	To loans	30 00
17.	To loans	100 00
	To interest	20 03
	To Little Rock, overdrafts	23 41
18.	To income Tallahassee property, rents	14 00
	To loans	900 00
	To interest	88 92
19.	To profit and loss, error in transferring M. C. Young property from ledger A to B	45 00
	To Beaufort branch, loans	1,839 98
	To Nashville branch, loans	69 63
	To loans	1,227 19
	To interest	1,287 78

1875.			
Nov.	20.	To profit and loss, rebate on unexpired term of M. C. Young policy	
		To interest	
	22.	To loans	
		To interest	
	23.	To loans	
		To interest	
	24.	To loans	5,
		To interest	
	26.	To loans	
	27.	To loans	
		To interest	
	29.	To Crane property, rent	
		To interest on District securities, coin	
		To loans	
		To interest	
	30.	To loans	
		To interest	1,
Dec.	1.	To interest on United States bonds, coin	
		To Mrs. E. J. Crittenden, rent	
		To expressage on pass-books returned	
		To rent, F. and F	
		To Marshall Brown property	
		To expressage on pass-books returned	
		To loans	3,
		To interest	
	2.	To interest	
		To loans	
	3.	To C. R. Douglass property	
		To Atlanta, overdraft	
		To loans	
		To interest	
	4.	To rent, Department of Justice	1,
		To loans	
		To interest	
	6.	To expressage on pass-books returned	
		To income, Nashville	
		To interest	
	7.	To Lyons property, rent	
		To loans	
	8.	To Lukens plantation, part payment for 10 acres	
		To Lukens plantation, part payment for 11 acres	
		To Collins property, Beaufort, rent	
		To Sharp property, Beaufort, rent	
		To Sea Island Hotel	
		To income Beaufort property, ground-rent	
		To attorney's fees and costs, amount returned by John H. Cook, McChesney overdraft case	
		To W. B., overdraft, J. H. McChesney account	
		To loans	
		To interest	
		To loans	
		To interest	
	10.	To interest	
		To loans	3,
	11.	To property account, rents	
		To Tallahassee property, rent	
		To loans	
		To interest	
	13.	To loans	
		To interest	
	14.	To loans	
	17.	To expense account, part check No. 2471 returned	
	18.	To loans	
	20.	To loans	8,
		To interest	1,
	22.	To Liberty Hall, rent	
		To loans	
		To interest	

1875.			
Dec.	23.	To interest	$25 04
	24.	To interest	206 40
		To loans	224 68
		To W. B., overdraft, J. W. Cromwell	10 81
		To W. B., overdraft, J. C. Lewis	6 74
	27.	To Liberty Hall, rent	23 00
		To loans	1,017 10
	28.	To loans	15 00
		To Atlanta branch property	275 00
	29.	To loans	1,050 00
	31.	To rent, Department of Justice	1,179 30
1876.			
Jan.	3.	To Mary C. Young property, rent	10 00
		To Crane property	30 00
		To rent, F. & F.	166 66
		To loans	1,100 00
		To Tracker and Sherman property, rents	50 00
		To interest	15 00
	4.	To interest	203 52
		To loans	1,029 91
		To E. J. Crittenden, rents	166 67
	5.	To Liberty Hall, rents	2 00
		To R. C. Douglass property	25 00
		To loans	696 33
		To interest	59 31
	6.	To W. B., overdraft, J. C. Lewis	7 50
		To loans	1,500 00
		To interest	59 17
	7.	To Hamilton and Jackson, defalcation	1,000 00
		To loans	55 00
	8.	To Evan Lyons property, rent	125 00
		To Liberty Hall, rent	15 00
		To loans	87 67
		To interest	19 68
	10.	To interest	62 40
		To loans	301 99
		To income Nashville property	88 00
	11.	To loans	170 00
		To interest	9 94
	12.	To property account, rents	403 30
		To M. Brown property, rents	20 00
		To loans	2 13
		To interest	51 82
	13.	To Tallahassee property, rent	15 00
	17.	To interest	196 31
	18.	To loans	90 60
		To interest	14 75
	19.	To loans	493 92
		To interest	15 07
	20.	To Memphis overdraft	28 23
		To loans	25 00
	21.	To loans	25 00
	22.	To loans	206 00
		To interest	453 03
	24.	To loans	1,400 00
		To interest	69 56
		To Duvall property, rent	16 00
		To Pike property, rent	150 00
		To Liberty Hall, rent	10 00
	25.	To interest	11 13
	28.	To loans	3 25
		To interest	4 75
	29.	To interest	12 50
		To loans	272 33
		To expressage on pass-books returned	1 00
	31.	To loans	44 86
		To interest	15 14
Feb.	1.	To rent, Department of Justice	1,192 30
		To rent, F. & F.	166 66

1876.			
Feb.	1.	To rent, Crane property	$30 00
		To E. J. Crittenden, rents	166 66
		To loans	57 20
	2.	To Mary C. Young property, rents	10 00
		To interest	25 00
	3.	To interest	75 25
		To loans	553 81
	4.	To loans	950 00
		To interest	122 45
		To District securities, interest on Bowen bonds	75 00
	5.	To interest on National Theater bonds	3 50
		To interest	64 25
	7.	To Evan Lyons property, rents	125 00
		To income, Nashville	65 00
		To loans	131 65
		To interest	30 84
	8.	To interest	24 67
	9.	To income, Jacksonville property	570 75
		To rents, Jacksonville property	179 25
		To loans	126 00
		To interest	50 00
	10.	To W. B., overdraft, J. C. Lewis	25 00
		To property account, rents	305 00
	11.	To R. C. Douglass property	25 00
		To loans	5 00
		To interest	11 56
	12.	To loan account, amount collected by loan-clerk at various times, and expended by him, not previously reported to bookkeeper. (See journal entries, pages 486, &c.)	3,813 10
	14.	To M. Brown property	20 00
		To profit and loss, Beaufort branch	1 10
		To Beaufort branch, loans	133 50
		To Beaufort, Luken's plantation	100 00
		To income Beaufort property	442 99
	15.	To interest	12 00
	16.	To profit and loss, drawback allowed by District government, 15½ street	116 94
		To District securities	1,502 80
		To loans	662 20
		To interest	258 56
	17.	To Tallahassee income	15 00
	21.	To loan account, amount collected by loan-clerk at various times, and expended by him, not previously reported to bookkeeper. (See journal entries, pages 486, &c., insurance, loans)	6 00
		To interest	68 37
		To Liberty Hall, rent	13 95
		To Memphis branch, loans, part of proceeds of Colwell mortgage	500 00
		To loans	1,210 00
		To interest	42 18
	24.	To loans	1,641 61
		To interest	467 39
	25.	To Ballard property, rent	25 00
		To loans	25 00
	26.	To loans	1,503 75
		To interest	85 00
	29.	To interest	6 87
		To loans	30 00
March	1.	To Alexandria branch, overdraft	24 74
		To H street Fleming property, rent	17 00
		To Lawrence street property, rent	13 50
		To interest, Metropolitan Railroad bonds	6 00
		To rent, F. & F	166 66
		To rent, Department of Justice	1,115 40
		To loans	113 13
	2.	To M. C. Young property, rent	10 00
		To Crane property, rent	30 00
		To loans	26 83

1876.			
March	3.	To loans	$1,025 40
		To interest	40 00
	4.	To interest	4 00
		To loans	70 00
		To E. J. Crittenden, rent	166 66
		To loans	495 00
		To interest	7 50
	7.	To Liberty Hall, rent	35 00
		To Pike property, rent	50 00
		To Duvall property, rent	8 00
		To Ross Home Colony	15,275 00
	8.	To loans	100 00
		To interest	4 80
	9.	To Jordan House, rent	25 00
		To Lyons property, rent	125 00
		To loans	50 00
	10.	To property account, rent	331 50
		To loans	74 20
		To interest	5 90
	11.	To Douglass property	25 00
		To income, Nashville	40 00
	13.	To income, Jacksonville	205 00
		To loans	2,057 92
		To interest	424 44
	14.	To Marshall Brown property	20 00
		To loans	65 70
		To interest	14 30
	15.	To rent, Tallahassee property	15 00
		To loans	15 00
	16.	To loans	25 00
	18.	To loans	5 00
		To loans	30 87
	20.	To loans	1,200 00
		To interest	61 33
	21.	To interest	22 30
		To loans	250 00
	22.	To loans	57 00
		To interest	9 95
	23.	To W. B. overdraft, J. C. Lewis	19 38
		To loans	1,667 44
		To interest	55 15
	24.	To loans	1,000 00
		To interest	76 47
	25.	To loans	346 11
		To interest	129 89
	27.	To loans	11 25
	28.	To interest	39 67
		To tax-lien certificates	16 09
	29.	To amount returned by Corbin & Stone, of Charleston, S. C. (See papers and slip of November 19, 1875, on file)	70 00
	30.	To loans	30 00
		To interest	7 08
		To rent Department of Justice for March, 1876	1,192 30
	31.	To loans	1,915 82
		To interest	6 50
April	1.	To loans	57 50
		To rent F. & F. for March	166 66
	3.	To loans	50 49
		To interest	123 25
	4.	To loans	1,052 40
		To interest	131 64
		To Mrs. Crittenden's rent	166 66
		To rent Liberty Hall from April 7 to May 7, 1876	35 00
	3.	To loans (W. J. Murtagh Loan Company)	29 25
	5.	To loans	22 67
		To interest	295 00
	6.	To loans	274 40
		To interest	22 96
		To Keith property, rent	2 00

1876.

April 6. To Fleming property, rent (Eighth street extended).....
7. To loans.....
To Hamilton and Jackson defalcation, Lexington branch....
8. To loans.....
To interest.....
To E. Lyon's property, rent.....
10. To loans.....
To interest.....
To rent M. Brown property.....
To amonnt heretofore charged to Florida Savings Bank.....
To income Nashville property, rents.....
To Beaufort branch loans county checks.....
To Beaufort Sea-Island Hotel, rent.....
To Beaufort Collins property.....
To Pike property, rent.....
To Duvall property, rent.....
To amount of deposit on account of sale of S. B. Little property, Jacksonville, forfeited by a Mr. Darrow, profit and loss.....
To income Jacksonville Bank, rents.....
To M. C. Young property, Uniontown, rent for April.....
To Columbia branch property, sale of tin cash-box.....
To Columbia branch, overdrafts, D. A. Davidson, $49.50; Albert Smith, 25 cents; Cæsar Hardison, 25 cents.....
11. To loans.....
To W. J. Murtagh, loan.....
To interest.....
To C. R. Douglass, property pt., purchase money.....
To surplus in remittance from Beaufort.....
To property account, rents.....
13. To interest.....
To canceled internal-revenue stamps.....
15. To loans.....
To interest.....
17. To rent, Ballard property, 452 New Jersey avenue, from February to March.....
To rent, Jordan House, to April 8, 1876.....
To rent, income Tallahassee property.....
19. To interest.....
To Raleigh branch, amount paid by C. N. Hunter on his account.....
21. To loans.....
To interest.....
22. To loans.....
To interest.....
To expense account, expressage previously paid on book, Raleigh branch, account 3106, and deducted from first dividend.....
24. To interest..... 1,
27. To loans..... 1,
To interest.....
28. To loans.....
To interest.....
29. To loans..... 2,
To interest.....

May 1. To loans.....
To interest.....
To rent, Crane property.....
2. To loans..... 3,
To interest.....
To rent, F. and F.....
3. To rent, Mrs. Crittenden, 15½ street property.....
To loans.....
To interest.....
4. To loans..... 1,
5. To loans.....
To interest.....
6. To loans.....
To interest.....

1876.			
May	6.	To rent, Department of Justice	$1,153 80
		To Beaufort branch, loans, Cochks, $210.52; Pollitzer loan, interest to February 15, 1876, $446.88	657 40
		To Beaufort property, Sharp property	33 33
		To Beaufort Sea-Island Hotel	100 00
		To Beaufort McCrae property	20 00
		To Beaufort Collins property	25 00
		To rent, Fleming property, Eighth street extended	15 00
		To rent, Havenner property, Lawrence street	13 50
		To rent, N. Hall property	2 50
		To rent, R. M. Hall property, Hall Place	20 00
		To rent, Ballard property, No. 452 New Jersey Avenue	25 00
		To rent, M. J. Wheeler property	106 46
		To rent, Keith property	6 00
	8.	To loans	626 00
		To interest	140 80
		To rent, Liberty Hall to June 8, 1876	22 00
		To rent, M. Brown property	20 00
		To Memphis branch, loans, dividend checks 9037, 9247, 9614, and 25166, applied to the indebtedness of W. L. Marsh	27 89
	9.	To loans	17 58
		To interest	34 90
		To rent, Pike property, No. 114 C street, northeast	40 00
		To rent, M. C. Young property, Potomac City	10 00
		To rent, Evan Lyon's property	125 00
		To income, Nashville property	50 00
	10.	To loans	410 28
		To interest	53 00
		To C. R. Douglass property	25 00
		To 5 per cent. on claims against Jay Cooke & Co., for $1,095.66	56 28
	11.	To loans	12 50
		To interest	22
	12.	To loans	25 00
		To income, Jacksonville, rent	200 50
		To Kendrick property	50 00
		To B. H. Warner, auctioneer, balance due from overcharging in Mackall matter, profit and loss	95 25
		To Havenner property, amount of entire deferred payment, with interest to May 10, 1876, paid by Mr. Metcalf	346 30
		To property account, rents (see Waggaman report)	301 50
	17.	To loans	40 00
	18.	To loans	31 90
		To interest	103 00
	19.	To interest	85 22
		To loans	875 00
	22.	To loans	50 00
		To interest	4 37
	23.	To loans	80 58
		To interest	53 68
	24.	To interest	30 41
		To loans	386 95
	25.	To loans (W. J. Murtagh, advertising)	64 00
		To loans	3 00
	27.	To loans	30 00
		To interest	8 13
		To loans	37 50
		To interest	420 00
		To loans	460 00
		To District securities (tax-sale certificate) held by bank, assessed to Aaron Dawson	18 06
	31.	To loans	29 00
		To interest	64 58
		To income bank-building, rent, F. & F	166 66
June	1.	To loans	349 65
		To interest	724 81
	2.	To interest	80 06
		To loans	3,174 60
		To rent, Crane property	30 00

1876.			
June	2.	To overdraft, W. B. account 9633, Wm. H. Gunnison	$75 00
		To rent, Department of Justice	1,192 40
	3.	To loans	5,253 67
		To interest	260 90
		To rent, Mrs. Crittenden, to May 8, 1876	166 66
		To income Brown property, one-third purchase-money	1,087 45
	5.	To loans	150 20
		To interest	90 06
		To rent Pike property, $40; Duvall property, $16	56 00
		To rent, income Nashville property	88 00
	6.	To loans	24 14
		To interest	27 86
	7.	To interest	110 00
		To income Jacksonville property, rents	240 00
		To Kendrick property, rent	16 65
	8.	To loans	24 04
		To interest	200 00
		To rent sundry property (Mr. Sherman's report)	211 50
	12.	To loans	5 25
	10.	To rent Liberty Hall to July 8, 1876	22 00
	13.	To loans	1,000 00
		To interest	465 84
	14.	To interest	1 25
		To loans	60 15
		To rents sundry property (Waggaman's report)	272 50
		To C. R. Douglass property	25 00
	15.	To loans	145 00
	16.	To loans	13 00
	17.	To rent Lyons property	125 00
		To loans	38 00
		To interest	27 34
	19.	To loans	28 72
		To interest	105 54
		To Sea Island Hotel, rent for May	100 00
		To rent Collins property	25 00
		To Beaufort Branch loans, judgment *vs.* Aldin and Waters loan	2,753 85
		To Beaufort loans, county checks	320 23
		To Beaufort loans, interest on loan of John Rich	125 00
		To income Tallahassee property, rent to July 6, 1876	28 00
		To rent Jordan House, two months, to June 8, 1876	50 00
		To rent M. C. Young property, Uniontown	10 00
		To loans	294 04
		To interest	16 79
	21.	To loans	289 45
		To interest	129 78
	22.	To interest	56 30
		To loans	2 00
	23.	To loans	1,174 00
		To interest	30 53
	27.	To loans	30 01
		To interest	1 03
	28.	To interest	34 19
		To loans	400 00
	29.	To loans	70 00
		To interest	25 00
	30.	To loans	4,102 87
		To interest	368 79
		To rent, Department of Justice	1,153 80
July	1.	To rent, F. and F	166 66
		To rent, Crane property	25 00
		To loans	83 25
	3.	To loans	5 00
		To interest	40 00
	5.	To interest	1 57
		To loans	15 00
	8.	To interest	20 00
	10.	To interest	272 63
		To loans	988 30

1876.			
July	10.	To rent, Lyons property	$125 00
		To rent, income, Nashville	49 50
		To rent, costs, &c., Meade property	218 50
	11.	To rent sundry property (Waggaman's report)	267 50
		To loans	492 13
		To interest	9 74
		To rent, Mrs. Crittenden, to June 8, 1876	166 66
	12.	To loans	359 30
		To interest	17 24
		To rents property account (Sherman's report)	92 50
	13.	To loans	174 31
		To interest	40 63
		To C. R. Douglass property	25 00
		To District securities, interest on 6 per cent, coin bond (gold)	3 00
		To District securities, interest on 10 years' Bowen bond, currency	75 00
		To rent Liberty Hall, to August 8, 1876	22 00
	14.	To loans	20 00
	15.	To amount realized from sale of $100 called bonds in excess of amount carried on books of company	1 18
		To United States bonds, part proceeds of a $100 called bond	112 00
		To Marshall Brown property	40 00
		To District bills paving-stock	180 87
		To excessive Beaufort remittance	01
		To rent Sea-Island Hotel	100 00
		To rent Collins property, Beaufort	25 00
		To rent, income Beaufort branch property	25 00
		To Beaufort branch loans, interest on John Rich loan	125 00
		To Beaufort branch loans, proceeds of county checks	512 99
	17.	To loans	69 68
		To interest	3 89
	18.	To interest	197 56
		To loans	1,426 87
	19.	To loans	5 94
	20.	To loans	450 00
	21.	To proceeds of sale of Kopp property	800 00
	22.	To loans	255 00
		To interest	8 12
		To interest	24 90
		To loans	60 00
		To Kopp property insurance policy, canceled premium returned	8 30
		To miscellaneous securities, interest on National Theater bond	3 50
	26.	To loans	500 00
		To interest	86 75
	28.	To interest	11 00
		To loans	100 00
	29.	To income Beaufort property, rent for banking house deducted from salary of Lockwood	25 00
		To loans	30 00
		To interest	7 86
	31.	To loans	25 00
		To income bank building, Fitch, Fox & Co., rent	166 66
August	1.	To loans	171 67
		To interest	55 93
	2.	To interest	16 40
		To loans	537 80
	3.	To loans	24 28
	4.	To loans	5 00
		To interest	33 22
		To rent, Mrs. Crittenden, to July, 1876	166 66
		To rent, Crane property	25 00
	5.	To loans	10 00
		To interest	14 15
	7.	To loans	100 00
		To interest	28 88
	8.	To interest	1 45
		To rent, Jordan House, two months to August 8, 1876	50 00

1876.		
August 8.	To rent, property account (Sherman's report)	$259 16
9.	To interest account	11 02
10.	To income, Jacksonville rents	473 50
	To Kendrick property, rents	25 00
	To loans	25 00
11.	To income, Nashville rents	101 00
	To loans	78 50
12.	To loans	20 00
14.	To loans	25 00
	To interest	5 66
	To Lyons property rent, for July, 1876, paid August 11, 1876.	100 00
	To rents, property account, (Waggaman's report)	232 50
	To Beaufort branch loans (balance of F. Tolbird loan)	213 59
	To Beaufort branch loan, interest on F. Tolbird loan	134 04
	To Collins property, rent	25 00
	To Sharp property, rent three months	49 98
	To Sea-Island Hotel, rent	100 00
15.	To loans	2,067 35
	To interest	6 37
	To costs recovered in case of Charles H. Peters	8 30
16.	To loans	151 38
	To interest	23 62
18.	To loans	9,125 00
	To interest	67 50
22.	To miscellaneous securities, proceeds of Metropolitan Railroad bonds, $100; interest on same, $2.80	102 80
	To loans	17,196 76
	To interest	612 27
23.	To loans	203 18
	To interest	14 41
24.	To rent M. C. Young property (Uniontown) for July	10 00
25.	To return premium on J. Waters property	40
28.	To loans	6 52
	To expense, postage on pass-books, accounts 396, 364, and 400, Tallahassee branch	45
29.	To C. R. Douglass property	25 00
31.	To loans	65 83
	To interest	14 79
	To income Beaufort property, rent, W. H. L	25 00
	To Duvall property, payment for lot No. 740	10 00
Sept. 1.	To loans	77 08
	To income bank building, rent, Department of Justice, for July and August	2,358 60
	To income bank-building, rent, F. and F	166 66
	To Duvall property, rent	49 00
	To Pike property, rent	80 00
	To Duvall property, account sale south house	50 00
2.	To loans	20 00
4.	To Crane property, rent	25 00
	To loans	32 11
	To interest	2 67
5.	To Fifteenth-and-a-half street property, rent	117 00
	To loans	152 90
	To interest	31 50
8.	To Nashville property, rent	51 00
	To loans	5 63
	To interest	4 37
9.	To loans	24 41
11.	To loans	40 66
	To interest	7 84
12.	To loans	1,375 00
	To interest	96 25
	To Duvall property, balance purchase-money lot 740	40 00
	To sundry rents (Waggaman's report to September 11, 1876).	225 50
14.	To property account, rents (see Sherman's report, September 11, 1876)	231 75
15.	To loans	1,010 00
	To interest	1 75
16.	To loans	2 50

1876.			
Sept.	16.	To interest	$7 50
	18.	To loans	18 50
		To Evan Lyon's property, rent	100 00
	19.	To loans	30 00
		To interest	51 75
	20.	To loans	85 25
		To interest	10 60
	22.	To overdraft W. B., John C. Lewis	5 00
		To loans	50 00
		To interest	5 70
	23.	To loans	89 82
		To interest	21 18
	25.	To loans	20 39
		To interest	50 88
		To Jacksonville loans, amount paid in settlement by S. B. Little	3,000 00
	26.	To Cornish property, rent, $50, less repairs, $10, for October	40 00
		To S. C. Pomeroy property, rent	61 25
		To property account, rents (Waggaman's report), to September 26, 1876	58 50
	27.	To loans (see September 28, journal)	32 29
		To loans	41 53
		To interest	39 65
	28.	To interest	24 00
		To Pumphrey property, rent	12 00
	29.	To loans	30 00
		To interest	8 27
		To income Beaufort, rent, W. H. L.	25 00
		To loans	65 00
		To interest	20
		To income bank-building, rent, F. & F	166 66
Oct.	2.	To loans	107 88
		To interest	370 79
		To C. R. Douglass property, purchase-money	25 00
		To Crane property, rent	25 00
		To income bank-building rent, Department of Justice	1,141 40
	3.	To loans	575 00
		To interest	56 00
		To expense returned from Public Printer	1 17
	4.	To loans	69 00
		To interest	106 87
	5.	To loans	11 00
		To interest	50 00
	6.	To loans	207 85
		To interest	92 15
	7.	To loans	500 00
		To Duvall property, purchase of note, and interest	25 48
		To Pike property, rent to October 1, 1876	40 00
		To Duvall property, rent September 1, 1876, and September 15, 1876, $6 and $8	14 00
		To Collins property, Beaufort, rent for August and September, 1876	50 00
		To Sharp property, Beaufort, rent for July, August, and September, 1876	49 98
		To Sea Island Hotel property, rent for August and September, 1876	200 00
		To Beaufort loans, interest on loan of John Rich	36 00
		To income Nashville, rent for September, 1876	71 25
	9.	To loans	40 00
		To Liberty Hall property, rent to September 8, 1876	22 00
	10.	To loans	1,139 64
		To interest	137 97
	11.	To loans	35 21
		To sundry rents (see Warner's report)	105 75
	12.	To overdrafts, W. B., J. C. Lewis	16 05
		To sundry rents (see Sherman's report)	290 75
	13.	To loans	29 00
		To interest	57 45
	14.	To loans	1,119 13

1876.			
Oct.	14.	To interest	$326 87
	16.	To loans	5 00
	17.	To loans	6 00
	18.	To income 15½ street and Pennsylvania avenue, rent to September 8, 1876	216 33
		To Evan Lyon's property, rent	100 00
	19.	To Hamilton & Jackson, defaulters	400 00
	20.	To loans	8,941 08
		To interest	3 45
	21.	To loans	49 35
		To interest	19 66
	23.	To loans	3 75
		To Marshall Brown property, purchase money	20 00
	24.	To loans	32 45
		To Duvall property, balance, purchase-money for south house	550 00
		To Pumphrey property, to bind sale	50 00
	25.	To loans	10 00
		To interest	1,642 75
	26.	To loans	2 00
		To interest	4 20
		To Meade property, part of purchase money	100 00
	28.	To loans	500 00
	30.	To loans	30 00
		To interest	8 48
	31.	To loans	35 00
		To interest	43
Nov.	1.	To loans	122 90
		To interest	297 50
	2.	To loans	662 50
		To interest	13 87
	3.	To loans	105 00
		To interest	16 33
		To Crane property, rent	25 00
	4.	To loans	180 75
		To interest	31 98
	6.	To loans	1,511 00
	7.	To loans	219 50
		To interest	17 30
		To E. Lyon's property, rent	100 00
		To income Nashville, rent	79 00
		To income bank-building, rent	166 66
		To income bank-building, rent	1,179 30
		To C. R. Douglass property, rent	25 00
	8.	To loans	25 00
		To interest	6 16
	9.	To loans	2 00
		To interest	3 00
	10.	To loans	33 47
		To income 15½ street and Pennsylvania avenue, rent	111 50
	13.	To loans	31,048 25
		To interest	2,783 49
		To income 15½ street and Pennsylvania avenue, rent	55 16
		To Collins property, Beaufort	650 00
		To Sea-Island Hotel	100 00
		To property at branches	2 50
	14.	To loans	2,234 47
		To interest	292 84
		To profit and loss	6 94
		To sundry property, rents, B. H. W	204 00
	15.	To loans	13 95
		To interest	50 55
		To interest	41 17
	16.	To loans	891 85
		To interest	103 44
		To sundry property, rents, S	292 50
		To income Jacksonville, rents	369 00
		To Kendrick property, Jacksonville, rent	22 00
		To S. B. Little property, Jacksonville, rent	1 50

1876			
Nov.	17.	To loans	$433 22
		To interest	29 20
		To Schureman property, insurance returned erroneously paid twice	4 50
	18.	To loans	218 77
	20.	To loans	2,013 00
		To interest	26 79
		To Scott and Johnson, lumber account	201 66
	21.	To loans	5 00
		To interest	87 00
	22.	To loans	50 00
		To interest	6 36
	24.	To loans	500 00
	25.	To loans	11 50
	28.	To loans	3 30
		To interest	2 70
		To income Beaufort, rent	25 00
	29.	To loans	127 70
		To interest	11 27
Dec.	1.	To loans	25 00
		To interest	50 34
		To income bank-building, rent, F. & F	166 66
	2.	To income bank-building, rent, Department of Justice	1,141 40
		To loans	1,499 89
		To interest	107 33
	4.	To loans	55 00
		To interest	25 00
		To Liberty Hall property, rent	25 00
		To Crane property, rent	25 00
		To profit and loss	50
	5.	To loans	299 46
		To interest	30 58
	6.	To loans	103 10
	8.	To loans	434 72
		To interest	53 38
		To income Jacksonville, rents	311 00
		To Evan Lyon's property, rents	100 00
		To income Nashville, rents	68 00
		To C. R. Douglass property, payment on account	10 00
	9.	To loans	25 08
		To interest	10 00
	11.	To loans	10 00
		To income 15½ street and Pennsylvania avenue, rent	156 66
	12.	To interest	17 80
		To Pike property, C street, rent	100 00
		To Duvall property, rent	34 00
	13.	To interest	9 00
		To income 15½ street and Pennsylvania avenue, balance rent to November 8, 1876	10 00
	14.	To Beaufort branch loans, county checks, 1 per cent. discount	990 00
		To Beaufort branch loans, county checks, Jas. G. Thompson, proceeds of first warrant issued by State of South Carolina under the bonanza bill	1,021 00
		To Sea Island hotel, rent	100 00
		To Sharp property, rent	33 33
		To sundry account, ⅓ share F., S. & T. Co., in a county check of Beaufort, allowed by the claims commission, under the bonanza bill	153 33
	15.	To sundry property rent, S	277 00
		To sundry property rent	199 50
		To loans	61 00
	18.	To loans	20 00
		To interest	14
	20.	To interest	420 00
	21.	To loans	23 20
		To interest	18 80
		To Lammon property, proceeds sale lots G and W, square 638	600 00
	22.	To interest	200 00
	23.	To loans	122 19

1876.			
Dec.	23.	To interest	$47 73
	26.	To loans	50 00
		To interest	6 70
		To income Beaufort, rent	25 00
		To overdraft W. B., William H. Gunnison	25 00
	27.	To loans	57 88
		To interest	85
	28.	To loans	26 83
	19.	To loans	20 00
	30.	To income bank-building rent	166 66
		To C. R. Douglass property	25 00
		To loans S. C. Pomeroy, return taxes	4 26
1877.			
Jan.	2.	To loans	20 84
		To interest	4 16
		To income bank-building rent	1,179 30
		To District securities, interest on bonds	75 00
	3.	To loans	37 80
		To interest	85
		To Crane property, rent	25 00
	4.	To loans	10 00
		To interest	2 06
	5.	To loans	1,487 97
		To interest	61 40
	8.	To income bank-building property, rent, Mrs. Crittenden	81 50
	10.	To loans	73 75
		To interest	6 47
		To income Nashville, rents, &c	56 25
		To income Nashville, part check 3078 returned	2 68
	11.	To loans	120 00
		To interest	24 97
		To income bank-building property, rent, Mrs. C	85 16
		To interest on miscellaneous securities (coin)	3 00
	12.	To loans	66 85
		To interest	43 15
	13.	To E. Lyon's property, rent	100 00
		To income, Jacksonville, rent	359 00
		To Pike property, rent	40 00
		To Duvall property, rent	8 00
	15.	To loans	166 22
		To interest	353 78
		To sundry property, rents	205 00
	16.	To loans	500 00
		To interest	60 25
	17.	To miscellaneous securities, interest on National Theater mortgage-bonds	3 50
	18.	To loans	46 70
		To interest	18 58
	19.	To loans	4 00
	20.	To W. H. Lockwood, agent	20 00
		To Sea-Island Hotel, rent	100 00
		To Sharp property, rent	16 33
		To income, Beaufort, rent	36 00
		To McCrea property, rent	7 00
		To Beaufort branch, loans	2,233 46
		To loans	650 00
		To sundry property, as per Schedule S. and C	268 00
	22.	To loans	50 00
		To interest	7 03
	24.	To loans	2 83
		To interest	2 17
	27.	To loans	157 30
		To interest	7 05
	29.	To loans	58 10
		To interest	1 00
	30.	To loans	60 00
		To interest	9 00
	31.	To loans	31 00
		To interest	10 00

1877.			
Feb.	1.	To oans	$118 40
		To interest	27 92
		To income bank propeity, rents	1,538 92
	3.	To loans	556 74
		To Meade property, purchase-money	919 40
		To Crane property, rent	20 50
	5.	To loans	535 00
		To income Nashville, rents	57 50
	6.	To loans	1,149 60
		To interest	49 82
	7.	To loans	50 00
		To interest	17 38
	8.	To loans	414 75
		To interest	70 46
	9.	To loans	25 05
		To interest	50 00
	10.	To loans	125 00
		To interest	15 38
	12.	To income Tallahassee rents	45 00
	13.	To loans, $3,409.01; interest, $85.40	3,494 41
	14.	To Pike property, rent	40 00
		To W. B., overdraft 9633	20 00
	15.	To sundry property, rents	161 50
	16.	To loans	500 00
		To interest	7 75
	17.	To loans	25 00
		To interest	6 35
	19.	To loans	39 45
		To interest	8 96
		To Lyons property, rent, January, 1877	100 00
		To Sharp property, rent	16 33
		To Sea-Island Hotel property	100 00
		To McCrea plantation, part proceeds	1,000 00
		To Beaufort loans, part proceeds R. G. Holmes's lands	500 00
		To Lukin's plantation, part proceeds, part land	15 00
	21.	To loans	9,700 00
		To income bank property, Mrs. Crittenden, rent	166 66
		To Burlingame property, improvement taxes	12 00
		To loans, Thomas Payne	147 00
	22.	To loans	50 00
		To interest	7 36
		To sundry property, rents	256 50
	26.	To loans	20 00
		To income Beaufort, rent	25 00
	27.	To loans	63 30
		To interest	5 00
	28.	To loans	30 00
		To interest	109 20
		To income bank property, rent Department of Justice	1,088 80
		To Douglass property, payment, J. A. Moss	25 00
March	1.	To income bank property, rent F. & F	166 66
		To tax-lien certificates	545 85
	2.	To loans	177 00
		To interest	5 23
	3.	To loans	64 75
		To Crane property, rent, February	25 00
		To loans, William Meinhead	27
	6.	To R. W. Arnold property, part purchase	16 66
		To income, Nashville, rent	66 00
	7.	To loans	25 00
		To interest	3 85
	8.	To loans	13,568 27
		To interest	832 82
	9.	To Crane property, balance rent for January, 1877	4 50
	10.	To loans	1,847 11
		To interest	120 23
	12.	To loans	12 00
	13.	To loans	4 70
		To income, Jacksonville, rents	517 00

1877.			
March	13.	To income, bank property, E. J. C., rent to March 8, 1877	$166 66
		To sundry property, rents	161 75
	14.	To loans	325 88
		To interest	130 21
	15.	To N. W. Evans, property, part payment	50 00
	16.	To loans	510 65
		To interest	62 75
	17.	To loans	38 55
		To interest	55
		To Beaufort loans	1,833 33
		To Sea-Island Hotel property, rent, February, 1877	100 00
		To Sharp property, rent	16 33
		To McCrea property, rent	2 00
	19.	To R. W. Arnold, property, part purchase	25 00
	20.	To loans	26 25
		To interest	6 85
		To sundry property, rent (S. & H.)	350 40
		To W. B., overdrafts, J. C. Lewis	10 50
	22.	To loans	50 00
		To interest	7 70
	29.	To interest	27 00
	30.	To loans	30 00
		To interest	9 50
	31.	To loans	129 03
April	2.	To loans	338 50
		To interest	13 75
		To Douglass property, C. A. Moss	25 00
		To income bank property, Department of Justice, $1,205.60, F. & F., $166.66	1,372 26
	3.	To loans	133 00
		To interest	64 06
	4.	To loans	997 97
		To interest	78 66
	5.	To loans	70 00
		To interest	2 30
	6.	To Crane property, rent, March	25 00
	7.	To loans	35 20
		To interest	10 00
		To income, Nashville, rents	43 50
	9.	To loans	2 00
		To interest	102 42
		To income, Jacksonville, rents	248 00
	10.	To loans	10 00
		To Stephenson property, rent	60 00
	11.	To sundry property, rent	184 75
	12.	To loans	5,008 00
		To interest	6 70
		To Jacob Tome, surety, return amount advanced, suit case	500 00
	13.	To loans	195 70
		To William Nelson property	1 25
	14.	To loans	193 49
		To interest	6 51
	16.	To loans	526 00
		To interest	15 10
		To income bank property, Fifteenth-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue, rent, Mrs. C	166 66
	17.	To loans	11 50
		To interest	9 00
	18.	To loans	20 00
		To interest	68
	19.	To loans	2 00
	20.	To loans	1,151 90
		To interest	41 65
		To sundry accounts collected, R. J. Fleming loan, surplus	68 08
	21.	To loans	50 00
		To interest	8 03
		To Sea Island Hotel, rent	100 00
		To Calvert property, rent	16 66
	23.	To interest	120 00

1877.			
April	23.	To sundry property, rents (Sherman)	$325 50
	24.	To interest	4 50
	26.	To Liberty Hall property, rent to March 31, 1877	43 75
	28.	To loans	50 00
		To interest	9 65
		To Lyons property, rent for February, 1877	100 00
		To income, Beaufort, rent	25 00
	30.	To M. J. Wheeler property, gas-light	13 25
May	1.	To income, bank property, rent, Department of Justice, $1,153.80; F. & F., $166.66	1,320 46
		To loans	40 00
		To C. R. Douglass property, part payment	25 00
		To profit and loss, reimbursed by C. Arrick estate, costs, &c.	16 20
	2.	To loans	75 00
		To interest	1 52
	4.	To loans	45 40
		To interest	6 85
		To Crane property, rent, April, 1877	25 00
	5.	To real estate, Beaufort, one-half purchase-money of banking property	1,500 00
		To Sea Island Hotel, rent	100 00
		To Sharp property, rent	16 66
		To E. Lyons, rent	100 00
		To loans	60 00
		To income, Nashville, rents	68 50
		To District securities, interest on 6 per cent. coin bonds	3 00
	7.	To loans	305 85
		To interest	73 75
	8.	To loans	227 25
		To interest	37 30
	9.	To loans	7 50
		To profit and loss, sale of paper	32
	10.	To income, Jacksonville, rent	210 00
		To Pike property, rent	120 00
		To Duvall property, rent	22 00
		To interest	6 03
	12.	To loans	30 00
	14.	To loans	10 00
	15.	To loans	300 00
		To interest	70 50
		To income, bank property	166 65
		To sundry property, rents (B. H. W. & Co)	197 00
	16.	To loans	696 87
		To interest	33 05
	17.	To loans	853 77
		To interest	39 59
	18.	To loans	80 82
		To interest	39 99
		To Kendrick property, proceeds of sale	1,992 50
		To Hamilton and Jackson defalcation	500 00
	19.	To Peter Lowrey property, rent	19 00
	21.	To loans	25 00
		To interest	109 28
		To Wilkes property; error in tax-bill, cash returned	30
	22.	To loans	50 00
		To interest	8 37
	23.	To loans	10 00
		To interest	2 45
	25.	To loans	18 35
	26.	To E. Lyons property, rent, April, 1877	100 00
		To N. W. Evans property account, purchase-money	25 38
	28.	To loans	150 00
		To interest	23 93
	29.	To loans	30 00
		To interest	9 87
		To Gassaway property, proceeds of sale	266 50
		To S. T. Suit property, proceeds of sale	10,000 00
		To S. T. Suit property, expenses of sale assumed by purchaser	362 53

1877.			
May	31.	To loans	$253 55
		To interest	18 08
		To income, bank property, rent, F. & F	166 66
		To Middleton property, proceeds of sale	250 00
		To sundry property, rents, (J. S.)	367 63
June	1.	To loans	389 71
		To income, bank property, Department of Justice, rent	1,192 40
		To J. B. Stephenson property, part proceeds of sale	209 09
	2.	To C. R. Douglass property, part payment	25 00
	4.	To loans	4,625 00
		To interest	622 62
	5.	To loans	3,843 91
		To interest	399 27
		To overdrafts, Gunnison, 9633, Washington	20 00
		To Crane property, rent	25 00
		To income, Nashville, rent	75 75
	7.	To Raleigh branch, from C. N. Hunter	10 00
	8.	To loans	25 00
		To interest	1 45
	9.	To loans	52 25
		To sundry property, rents, &c	147 05
	11.	To loans	111 50
		To interest	3 60
	12.	To loans	1 87
	13.	To income, Jacksonville, rents	368 75
	14.	To loans	125 23
		To interest	74 77
		To income, bank property, rent, Mrs. C	166 66
	16.	To loans	500 00
		To interest	17 75
		To Sea Island Hotel, rent, Beaufort	100 00
		To Sharp property, rent, Beaufort	16 66
		To Beaufort branch, loans, M. Pollitzer	2,500 00
		To Beaufort branch, loans, reimbursed amount paid for executing release	1 00
		To Beaufort, real estate, reimbursed amount paid for executing deed	1 00
	18.	To loans	45 00
		To interest	8 37
	19.	To loans	2,019 25
		To interest	14 93
	21.	To loans	25 00
		To R. W. Arnold property	8 34
	22.	To loans	50 00
		To interest	8 70
	23.	To loans	1 37
		To interest	17 83
		To Lowery property, rent	16 00
	26.	To Branch property, New Berne, safe	350 00
	27.	To E. Lyons property, rent	100 00
		To M. Tolson property, proceeds of sale	451 10
	28.	To loans	2 00
	30.	To loans	30 00
		To interest	10 05
July	2.	To loans	52 98
		To interest	95 03
		To income, bank building property, rent, Department of Justice, $1,153.80; F. & F., $166.66	1,320 46
		To property at branch, Wilmington, safe	550 00
	3.	To loans	487 97
		To C. R. Douglass property	25 00
		To Crane property, rent	24 00
		To District bonds, interest on 10 years Bowen bonds	75 00
	5.	To loans	50 00
		To interest	258 35
	6.	To loans	23 41
		To interest	3 69
		To loans	2,640 26
		To loans, Loomis	12

1877.			
July	6.	To interest	$235 24
	9.	To loans	25 00
		To income, Nashville, rents	74 50
	10.	To loans	60 00
		To interest	10 00
		To sundry property (John Sherman)	354 00
	11.	To loans	525 00
		To interest	26 53
		To sundry property, rents (B. H. W.)	222 25
	12.	To loans	318 74
		To interest	51 61
	13.	To Liberty Hall property, rent	75 00
	14.	To loans	6 30
		To interest	18 70
	16.	To loans	22 00
		To income, bank property, rent, Mrs. C	156 66
		To Sea Island Hotel, rent	100 00
		To Sharp property, rent	16 66
	17.	To loans	54 27
		To interest	5 20
		To E. Lyons property, rent	100 00
		To income, bank property, rent	20 00
	18.	To loans	24 50
		To interest	1 08
		To real estate, Beaufort	1,480 40
		To Beaufort loans	500 00
	19.	To loans	1 12
		To Lowery property, Nashville, rent	19 00
	20.	To loans	102 31
		To interest	47 69
		To Noah Robinson property, sale of frame shanty	15 00
	21.	To loans	65 75
		To interest	109 03
		To Duvall property, rent	36 00
		To Pike property, rent	100 00
	24.	To loans	27 25
		To interest	2 90
	26.	To loans	259 30
		To interest	25 00
		To real estate, Beaufort, balance purchase-money	19 60
	30.	To loans	30 00
		To interest	10 28
	31.	To loans	25 00
		To interest	2 00
		To C. R. Douglass property, payment by Moss	50 00
Aug.	1.	To loans	100 00
		To interest	10 00
		To income, bank building, rent, F. & F	166 66
	3.	To District securities, Talty case	7,575 65
		To Raleigh branch account, C. N. Hunter	7 45
	4.	To loans	3 75
		To Crane property, rent, July, 1877	25 00
	6.	To loans	258 00
		To interest	121 44
	8.	To interest	15 40
	9.	To loans	1 75
		To income Nashville rents	55 00
	11.	To income Jacksonville rents	352 75
		To Kendrick property, insurance premium refunded	13 00
	13.	To loans	4 00
		To income bank building, rent, Department of Justice	1,179 30
		To sundry properties, schedule rents, B. H. W	132 50
	14.	To income bank building, rent account, Mrs. Crittenden	112 66
	16.	To loans	30
	17.	To loans	10 00
		To interest	2 68
	18.	To loans	20 00
		To interest	1 21
	20.	To loans	11 76

1877.			
Aug.	20.	To interest	$3 15
		To Lowery property, Nashville, rent	16 65
		To Jacksonville loans, C. L. Mather & Co	757 90
		To Sea Island Hotel, rent	100 00
		To Sharp property, rent	16 66
	21.	To loans	25 00
		To interest	50 00
	22.	To loans	75 00
		To interest	17 17
	23.	To loans	27 42
		To interest	25 43
	24.	To interest	87 00
	27.	To loans	90
		To income bank property, rent	54 00
		To loans	25 00
	30.	To loans	30 00
		To interest	10 48
	31.	To loans	89 50
		To interest	36 88
Sept.	1.	To loans	20 00
		To interest	2 60
		To income bank building, rent	1,179 30
		To income bank building, rent	166 66
	3.	To loans	500 00
		To E. R. Douglass, property proceeds	25 00
	5.	To loans	26 25
		To Crane property, account rent	15 00
		To income Nashville rent	76 50
	7.	To Yan Hook property, proceeds of sale	6,700 00
	8.	To sundry property, rents per schedule, B. H. W	223 25
	10.	To loans	6 70
		To interest	13 30
		To Crane property, account rents	10 00
	11.	To W. B., overdraft	39 29
	12.	To loans	10 00
	13.	To loans	20 00
	14.	To loans	521 00
		To interest	26 57
		To C. R. Douglass property	15 00
		To sundry properties, per schedule, Sherman	512 85
	15.	To loans	19 87
		To interest	5 13
	17.	To loans	52 35
		To interest	222 00
		To sundry properties, rents, Gatchell	35 50
	18.	To loans	1,395 00
		To interest	49 47
	19.	To loans	206 92
		To Douglass property	50 00
		To miscellaneous securities, interest	3 50
	20.	To loans	7 55
		To Lowery property, rent	20 60
	24.	To loans	51 60
		To interest	9 70
		To loans	24 50
		To interest	2 00
		To income bank building, rent, Mrs. C., on account	140 00
	27.	To Sharp property, proceeds	600 00
		To Sea Island Hotel, rent	100 00
	28.	To loans	37 50
		To interest	10 65
		To Evan Lyons property, rent	200 00
	29.	To loans	19 69
		To interest	10 25
		To property at branches	14 00
		To income bank building, rent	16 66
Oct.	1.	To loans	5 00
		To interest	6 58
		To Douglass property	25 00

1877.			
Oct.	1.	To income bank building, Department of Justice $1,141.40; F. & F. $166.66, rent	$1,308 06
	2.	To loans	78 74
		To interest	2 34
	3.	To loans	989 33
		To paving and curb-stone tax	113 62
	4.	To loans	1,000 00
		To interest	392 78
	5.	To loans	59 82
		To interest	7 95
	6.	To E. Lyons property, rent	100 00
	8.	To loans	85 00
		To interest	25 00
		To Crane property, rent, September, 1877	25 00
	9.	To loans	18 90
		To interest	18 10
	11.	To interest	40 00
		To income, Nashville rents	49 75
		To sundry properties, rents, B. H. W	254 50
	15.	To loans	11 42
		To interest	4 48
	16.	To loans	46 13
		To loans	1 25
		To interest	16 45
	18.	To loans	20 00
		To interest	1 48
		To John Jackson property, sale lumber in shanty on lot	5 00
	19.	To Sea Island Hotel rent, September	100 00
		To W. H. Lockwood, agent	7 00
		To loans	15 00
		To interest	2 35
		To Lowery property, rents	21 75
	20.	To loans	1 20
	22.	To loans	77 50
		To interest	22 28
		To miscellaneous securities	103 00
	23.	To loans	1,505 00
		To interest	121 00
		To Liberty Hall rent	90 00
	24.	To loans	29 34
		To interest	70 66
	25.	To loans	4 50
	26.	To loans	10 00
		To interest	20 00
	27.	To income bank building, rent, Mrs. C	166 66
	29.	To loans	10 00
		To interest	6 00
	30.	To loans	30 00
		To interest	10 88
	31.	To loans	19 30
Nov.	1.	To loans	50 00
		To income bank building, rent, Department of Justice	1,179 30
		To income bank building, rent, Fitch & Fox	166 66
	2.	To loans	525 00
		To interest	89 52
	3.	To loans	1 72
		To interest	23 28
	4.	To loans	25 00
		To interest	105 16
		To Crane property, rent	25 00
	6.	To income, Nashville rent	65 00
	7.	To loans	47 50
		To interest	25
	9.	To loans	354 00
	10.	To interest	50 00
		To income, Jacksonville rents	513 00
		To sundry properties, rents, Warner	166 50
	12.	To interest	12 00
	13.	To loans	226 32

1877.			
Nov.	13.	To interest	$0 25
	14.	To interest	7 25
	15.	To loans	7,025 00
		To interest	566 70
	16.	To loans	205 00
	17.	To loans	45 00
		To interest	1 61
	19.	To Douglass property	346 00
	20.	To loans	1 00
		To Lowery property, rents	25 75
	21.	To loans	381 42
		To interest	43 55
	22.	To loans	50 00
		To interest	10 37
	23.	To loans	25
	26.	To loans	33 50
		To interest	43 92
	28.	To loans	40 00
		To interest	12 91
		To sundry property rents, per schedule, Sherman	587 50
	30.	To loans	2,916 67
		To interest	203 52
		To 10-year certificates, Bowen bonds	500 00
		To income bank-building, rent	166 66
Dec.	1.	To loans	6 05
		To interest	262 50
		To income bank-building, rent	1,141 40
	3.	To loans	35 00
		To interest	2 68
	4.	To loans	318 27
		To interest	20 45
		To Lyons property, rent, October, 1877	100 00
	5.	To income Nashville, rent	71 00
	6.	To loans	25 00
		To interest	14 17
	7.	To loans	142 54
		To R. Williams property	101 01
		To Geo. R. Price property	60
	8.	To sundry property, rent	194 55
		To Crane property, rent	25 00
		To loans	3 88
		To interest	21 12
	10.	To loans	84 15
		To interest	8 67
	11.	To loans	45 75
	12.	To loans	30 50
		To Sea Island Hotel, rent	100 00
		To W. H. Lockwood, agent, account Thompson's debt	32 13
		To Sharp property	6 14
		To Lukins plantation	16 00
	14.	To loans	10 00
	15.	To loans	19 45
		To sundry property rents	259 25
	17.	To loans	25 48
		To interest	5 27
	18.	To loans	17 60
		To interest	34 16
	19.	To loans	20 00
		To interest	8 20
		To ten-year certificates, 2,000, at par	2,000 00
	20.	To loans	100 00
		To interest	53 44
		To Lowery property rents	27 40
	21.	To income bank-building, 15½ street, account rents	110 00
		To Arnold property	25 00
	22.	To loans	50 00
		To interest	10 69
	24.	To loans	33 75
		To interest	11 24

1877.			
Dec.	27.	To income Tallahassee, returned from taxes	$20 25
	28.	To loans	22 00
	31.	To loans	42 42
		To interest	25 08
		To income bank-building, rent	166 66
			1,115,175 05
		To which add:	
1875.			
March	24.	Special-deposit check No. 93 canceled and recharged to United States Treasurer	25 00
April	17.	Special-deposit check No. 768 canceled and recharged to United States Treasurer	1 25
		Special-deposit check No. 1369 canceled and recharged to United States Treasurer	10 00
May	21.	Special-deposit check No. 253 canceled and recharged to United States Treasurer	2 00
	31.	Special-deposit check No. 1183 canceled and recharged to United States Treasurer	50
		Special-deposit check No. 1188 canceled and recharged to United States Treasurer	3 00
		To special-deposit check No. 1199 canceled and recharged to United States Treasurer	50
		Special-deposit check No. 1205 canceled and recharged to United States Treasurer	10
June	16.	Special-deposit check No. 69 canceled and recharged to United States Treasurer	64 66
Nov.	1.	Amount of various dividends applied in payment of loan of Margaret Randall *et al*	172 58
Dec.	4.	Amount of dividend of F. A. Rhoderick applied in payment of loan of A. Langdon	80 00
	22.	Amount withheld from first-dividend account of W. P. Brooks, late cashier at Saint Louis, to make good a counterfeit note remitted by him	20 00
1876.			
Jan.	7.	Amount of first dividend on account No. 1757, Lexington branch, belonging to J. G. Hamilton, late cashier, and applied on account of his indebtedness	145 09
			1,115,699 73

No. II.

Expenditures by draft on the Treasurer of the United States.

Date.		No. of draft.	Name of payee.	Amount.	Character of services rendered.
1875.					
Jan.	2	1776	F. A. Fill & Co	$0 25	Stationery.
	2	1777	J. Wesley Boteler	2 88	Insurance.
	2	1778	A. J. Hunt	1 75	Postage, &c.
	2	1779	D. Home, of Adams Express	2 00	Expressage.
	2	1780	William Mann	33 00	Stationery.
	2	1781	George W. Stickney	22 00	Summons to vacate.
	2	1782	E. Morrison	3 85	Paper and twine.
	2	1783	D. Hamlink & Co	87 50	Insurance.
	2	1784	Gartrell & Stephens	100 00	Attorneys' retainer.
	4	1785	Frank Quarles, agent	4 75	Petty expenses.
	4	1786	T. N. M. Sellers, agent	28 69	Closing branch.
	4	1787	Hamilton & Pearson	5 00	Grate for bank building.
	5	1788	Postmaster, Washington, D. C	4 00	Box-rent.
	5	1789	C. H. Jones	2 47	Petty expenses.
	6	1790	do	1 50	Do.
	7	1791	J. H. Cook	2 00	Protest-fees.
	7	1792	G. W. Stickney, trustee	47 50	Commission on sale of property.
	8	1793	Independent Ice Company	2 60	Ice.
	9	1794	George H. Bruce	3 00	Washing towels.
	10	1795	C. H. Jones	3 75	Expressage.
	10	1796	John H. Cook	57 00	Costs in certain suits.
	10	1797	C. H. Jones	2 00	Postage and car-fare.
	13	1798	William Whipper	12 61	Closing Philadelphia branch.
	13	1799	J. T. Wormley	142 49	Commissions and advertising.
	13	1800	John H. Cook	1 98	Protest-fee.
	13	1801	F. A. Fill & Co	2 00	Stationery.
	14	1802	G. Spratt	41 67	Rent, Louisville, Ky.
	14	1803	George Stearns	14 00	Coal, Baltimore, Md.
	14	1804	Wm. L. Sharretts, water-register	13 00	Water-rents, Baltimore, Md.
	14	1805	W. H. Pope	6 00	Advertising for trustees.
	15	1806	Vicksburg Gas-light Company	2 25	Gas.
	15	1807	B. R. Tracey	91 22	Taxes.
	15	1808	Reuben Daw	64 90	Tax-certificate.
	15	1809	Gibson Brothers	119 50	Printing and binding.
	16	1810	James Talty	2 95	Plumbing.
	18	1811	C. H. Jones	25	Expressage.
	18	1812	A. M. Sperry	37 45	Traveling-expenses.
	18	1813	do	4 00	Special deposits, Atlanta, Ga.
	18	1814	F. A. Fill & Co	3 50	Stationery.
	19	1815	A. M. Sperry	16 40	Stamped and printed envelopes.
	19	1816	J. T. Wormley	57 62	Auctioneer's fees.
	20	1817	Timothy Lubey, registrar	21 25	Water-rent.
	21	1818	Solomon J. Fague	20 00	Measuring, &c., damages.
	21	1819	W. E. Weygant, cashier	2 36	Protest fees.
	21	1820	Enoch Totten	22 00	Costs of suit, &c.
	21	1821	J. T. Wormley	45 00	Advertising.
	22	1822	Gartrell & Stephens	250 00	Attorneys' fees.
	23	1823	Silas N. Martin	500 00	Rent at Wilmington.
	23	1824	E. F. M. Faehtz	10 11	Services as notary.
	23	1825	Burns & Tyler	15 00	Insurance.
	23	1826	E. B. Tyler	98 70	Expense on safes.
	25	1827	Alex. P. Ketchum	50 00	Attorney's fees.
	25	1828	Petty cash	10 00	Stationery, expressage, car-fare, telegrams, &c.
	26	1829	Charles E. Mayer, attorney	100 00	Security for costs.
	26	1830	William J. Wilson	6 20	Services as justice of the peace.
	27	1831	B. H. Dunston	25 00	Special deposit.
	27	1832	Gas-Light Company of Baltimore	1 65	Gas.
	28	1833	Thomas L. Tullock, collector	292 75	Taxes.
	29	1834	Sundry persons by N. Y. drafts	391 00	Salary.
	29	1835	J. A. J. Creswell	250 00	Do.
	29	1836	Robert Purvis	250 00	Do.
	29	1837	R. H. T. Leipold	250 00	Do.
	29	1838	George W. Stickney	250 00	Do.
	29	1839	A. M. Sperry	208 33	Do.
	29	1840	G. W. Clapp	116 66	Do.
	29	1841	H. S. Nyman	100 00	Do.
	29	1842	C. A. Fleetwood	116 66	Do.
	29	1843	G. H. Bruce	55 00	Do.
	29	1844	C. H. Jones	70 00	Do.
	29	1845	Henry Mason	60 00	Do.
	29	1846	John T. Green	45 00	Do.
	29	1847	E. A. Wheeler	125 00	Do.
	29	1848	W. E. Augusta	100 00	Do.
	29	1849	A. F. Hill	100 00	Do.
	29	1850	D. A. Ritter	100 00	Do.
	30	1851	Frank T. Rawlings, secretary	10 00	Insurance.

Expenditures by draft on the Treasurer of the United States—Continued.

Date.		No. of draft.	Name of payee.	Amount.	Character of services rendered.
1875.					
Jan.	30	1852	A. P. Ketchum	$100 00	Security for costs.
	30	1853	T. M. Hanson, agent	10 00	Insurance.
Feb.	1	1854	Nicholas Happ	122 00	Trustee's fees.
	1	1855	James Talty	12 07	Plumbing.
	1	1856	Independent Ice Company	2 60	Ice.
	1	1857	A. M. Sperry	1 25	Petty expenses.
	2	1858	Washington Gas-light Company	49 25	Gas.
	2	1859	G. L. Sheriff	7 00	Wood.
	2	1860	Gibson Bros	3 25	Scratch-book.
	2	1861	A. J. Hunt	1 05	Postage and expenses.
	2	1862	George H. Bruce, for Catherine	3 00	Washing towels.
	4	1863	Petty cash	10 00	Stationery, expressage, car-fare, telegrams, &c.
	4	1864	John F. Cook, collector	404 41	Taxes.
	4	1865	.....do	178 13	Do.
	5	1866	George W. Stickney	127 50	Do.
	5	1867	George W. Beall, collector	76 88	Do.
	5	1868	.....do	13 32	Do.
	6	1869	George W. Beall, deputy compt'r	178 90	Do.
	6	1870	George W. Stickney	15 08	Trustee's fees.
	6	1871	A. S. Pratt & Son	8 00	Insurance.
	6	1872	E. F. M. Faehtz	2 00	Protest-fees.
	8	1873	Vicksburg Gas-light Company	90	Gas.
	9	1874	W. M. Chamberlin	100 00	Insurance.
	9	1875	A. M. Sperry, agent	2 47	Traveling expenses.
	9	1876	Charles N. Thomas	70 32	Commissions as trustee.
	10	1877	George W. Beall, deputy compt'r	156 67	Taxes.
	10	1878	B. H. Warner	669 91	Auctioneer's fees and advertising.
	10	1879	D. A. Ritter	30 00	Salary.
	10	1880	National Life Ins. Co., U. S. A.	250 38	Interest on certain notes.
	10	1881	John H. Cook	45 00	Attorney's costs.
	10	1882	John H. Cook, attorney	110 00	Fees.
	11	1883	Silvia Anderson	6 85	Special deposit.
	11	1884	John F. Cook, collector	180 30	Taxes.
	11	1885	T. Lubey, water-registrar	32 04	Do.
	11	1886	A. M. Sperry	6 70	Expressage.
	11	1887	George Stearns	7 00	Coal.
	11	1888	H. H. Webb, agent	2 50	Cleaning furnace, &c.
	12	1889	Warren Choate & Co	20 00	Ledger and cover.
	13	1890	J. C. Lewis, agent	5 95	Insurance.
	13	1891	Frank Quarles	1 50	Expressage.
	15	1892	Petty cash	10 00	Stationery, expressage, car fare, telegrams, &c.
	17	1893	Burns & Tyler	45 00	Insurance.
	18	1894	Saint Louis Globe	10 30	Advertisement.
	18	1895	W. H. Hunter, business manager	20 00	Do.
	19	1896	E. Morrison	1 75	Stationery.
	20	1897	Petty cash	10 00	Stationery, expressage, car-fare, telegrams, &c.
	23	1898	Gas-light Company of Baltimore	1 38	Gas.
	24	1899	E. B. Tyler	24 00	Repairs to safes.
	25	1900	Treasurer United States	18 40	Printing checks.
	25	1901	J. W. Alvord	16 25	Costs in suits.
	27	1902	Sundry New York drafts	301 00	Salary.
	27	1903	John F. Cook, collector	870 83	Taxes.
	27	1904	George Stearns	7 25	Coal.
	27	1905	John A. J. Creswell	250 00	Salary.
	27	1906	Robert Purvis	250 00	Do.
	27	1907	R. H. T. Leipold	250 00	Do.
	27	1908	George W. Stickney	250 00	Do.
	27	1909	A. M. Sperry	208 33	Do.
	27	1910	G. W. Clapp	116 66	Do.
	27	1911	H. S. Nyman	100 00	Do.
	27	1912	C. A. Fleetwood	116 66	Do.
	27	1913	C. H. Jones	70 00	Do.
	27	1914	G. H. Bruce	55 00	Do.
	27	1915	Henry Mason	60 00	Do.
	27	1916	John T. Green	45 00	Do.
	27	1917	E. A. Wheeler	125 00	Do.
	27	1918	W. E. Augusta	100 00	Do.
	27	1919	A. F. Hill	100 00	Do.
	27	1920	J. M. Edmunds, postmaster	20 50	Postage-stamps.
Mar.	1	1921	Washington Gas-light Company	40 00	Gas.
	1	1922	E. Totten, attorney	34 00	Costs in suits.
	1	1923	Burns & Tyler, agents	65 00	Insurance.
	1	1924	.....do	15 00	Do.
	2	1925	A. M. Sperry	3 00	Washing towels.
	2	1926	A. S. Pratt & Son	5 00	Insurance.
	2	1927	Independent Ice Company	2 40	Ice.
	3	1928	E. G. Nichols, surveyor	125 00	Surveying Luken's plantation.
	5	1929	J. M. Edmunds, postmaster	27 70	Stamped envelopes.

Expenditures by draft on the Treasurer of the United States—Continued.

Date.	No. of draft.	Name of payee.	Amount.	Character of services rendered.
1875.				
Mar. 6	1930	J. W. Alvord	$2 00	Repairs on property.
6	1931	A. E. Buck, clerk U. S. C. court	25 00	Costs of suit.
6	1932	J. C. Lewis	1 80	Insurance.
8	1933	A. S. Pratt & Son	11 25	Do.
8	1934	C. H. Jones	2 00	Postage and car-fare.
8	1935	Vicksburg Gas-light Company	1 80	Gas.
8	1936	W. J. Wilson	3 00	Costs in suit.
8	1937	W. M. Chamberlain, agent	100 00	Insurance.
9	1938	Stephen Talty case	11 00	Order of E. Totten, attorney.
10	1940	James Talty	36 65	Plumbing.
10	1941	Petty cash	10 00	Stationery, expressage, car-fare, telegrams, &c.
10	1942	T. S. Lyon	3 10	Paving alley tax.
11	1943	N. J. Hillman	3 23	Collecting.
12	1944	J. W. Alvord	6 00	Watchman, fuel, and repairs.
13	1945	Burns & Tyler, agents	26 50	Insurance.
13	1946	J. T. Wormley	76 11	Advertising.
15	1947	John F. Cook, collector	1,679 97	Taxes.
15	1948	J. D. McGill	10 69	Advertising.
16	1949	John F. Cook, collector	276 40	Taxes.
16	1950	W. B. Henot & Co., agents	7 50	Insurance.
16	1951	Gibson Bros	14 68	Printing and tablets.
19	1952	T. J. Wormley	96 12	Advertising.
20	1953	Enoch Totten	13 00	Costs in suit.
20	1954	B. H. Warner	722 81	Advertising and auctioneer's fees.
22	1955	John F. Cook, collector	8 00	Tax advertisement.
22	1956	R. F. Lehman, attorney	10 00	Fees.
23	1957	W. H. Pearce	62 50	Storage.
23	1958	Fanny Cloe	25 00	Special deposit.
24	1959	Robert Purvis	250 00	Salary.
24	1960	A. M. Sperry	208 33	Do.
24	1961	E. F. M. Faehtz	1 99	Protest-fees.
25	1962	J. C. Lewis	5 00	Insurance.
29	1963	John A. J. Creswell	250 00	Salary.
29	1964	R. H. T. Leipold	250 00	Do.
29	1965	George W. Stickney	250 00	Do.
29	1966	G. W. Clapp	116 66	Do.
29	1961	H. S. Nyman	100 00	Do.
29	1968	C. A. Fleetwood	116 66	Do.
29	1969	C. H. Jones	70 00	Do.
29	1970	G. H. Bruce	55 00	Do.
29	1971	Henry Mason	60 00	Do.
29	1972	John T. Green	45 00	Do.
29	1973	E. A. Wheeler	125 00	Do.
29	1974	W. E. Augusta	100 00	Do.
29	1975	A. F. Hill	100 00	Do.
29	1976	Horace Morris	100 00	Do.
29	1977	New York drafts for agents	256 00	Do.
Apr. 1	1979	George H. for Katherine Bruce	3 00	Washing towels.
1	1980	Washington Gas-light Company	43 30	Gas.
1	1981	John L. Gieck	1 25	Law Reporter.
1	1982	J. T. Wormley	106 50	Advertising.
1	1983	Petty cash	10 00	Stationery, expressage, car-fare, telegrams, &c.
2	1984	J. M. Edmunds, postmaster	4 05	Box-rent.
2	1985	A. S. Pratt & Son	14 25	Insurance.
3	1986	.....do	45 00	Do.
7	1988	Vicksburg Gas-light Company	1 80	Gas.
6	1989	John F. Cook, collector	321 87	Taxes.
6	1990	T. Lubey, water-registrar	9 25	Do.
6	1991	Independent Ice Company	2 70	Ice.
6	1992	Petty cash	10 00	Stationery, expressage, car-fare, telegrams, &c.
6	1993	George W. Stickney	10 00	Abstract.
7	1994	Enoch Totten	12 00	Costs in suit.
7	1995	J. T. Wormley	71 87	Advertising.
8	1996	Petty cash	10 00	Stationery, expressage, car-fare, telegrams, &c.
9	1997	John F. Cook, collector	918 11	Taxes.
9	1998	T. Lubey, water-registrar	30 67	Do.
9	1999	John F. Cook, collector	91 56	Do.
9	2000	James Johnson	20 00	Repairs to property.
9	2001	C. A. Fleetwood	2 49	Taxes.
12	2002	Nathan Ritter	4 35	Repairs to property.
12	2003	Burns & Tyler, agents	17 50	Insurance.
12	2004	A. S. Pratt & Son, agents	2 00	Do.
12	2005	Samuel Cross, secretary	2 50	Do.
13	2006	Enoch Totten	11 00	Costs in suit.
14	2007	Corbin & Stone	569 85	Do.
14	2008	John H. Cook, attorney	15 00	Court fees.
15	2009	George H. Bruce	27 50	Salary.

Expenditures by draft on the Treasurer of the United States—Continued.

Date.	No. of draft.	Name of payee.	Amount.	Character of services rendered.
1873.				
April 16	2010	Petty cash	$10 00	Stationery, expressage, car-fare, telegrams, &c.
19	2011	William Elliott, attorney	750 00	Legal services.
20	2012	David M. Callahan	25 00	Appeal costs.
22	2013	Citizen's Real Estate Joint Stock Company.	583 33	Compromise account.
22	2014	James N. McIntosh	25 00	Repairs to property.
22	2015	George W. Stickney	5 00	Lost abstract.
23	2016	Adams Express	7 50	Expressage.
23	2017	R. W. Tyler, agent	9 00	Insurance.
23	2018	George W. Riggs & Co	91 00	Taxes.
23	2019	C. A. Fleetwood	17 20	Do.
24	2020	R. I. Fleming	11 00	Repairs to property.
26	2021	John D. Cobb	5 00	Attorney's fees.
27	2022	A. M. Sperry	120 55	Traveling expenses.
28	2023	New York drafts for agents	241 00	Salary.
28	2024	John A. J. Creswell	250 00	Do.
28	2025	Robert Purvis	250 00	Do.
28	2026	R. H. T. Leipold	250 00	Do.
28	2027	George W. Stickney	250 00	Do.
28	2028	A. M. Sperry	208 33	Do.
28	2029	G. W. Clapp	116 66	Do.
28	2030	H. S. Nyman	100 00	Do.
28	2031	C. A. Fleetwood	116 66	Do.
28	2032	C. H. Jones	70 00	Do.
28	2033	Joseph A. Simms	25 00	Do.
28	2034	Henry Mason	60 00	Do.
28	2035	John T. Green	45 00	Do.
28	2036	E. A. Wheeler	125 00	Do.
28	2037	W. E. Augusta	100 00	Do.
28	2038	A. F. Hill	100 00	Do.
28	2039	Horace Morris	100 00	Do.
29	2040	E. F. M. Fachts	2 00	Protest-fees.
29	2041	R. W. Tyler	225 00	Insurance.
30	2042	W. E. Spalding & Son	35 00	Repairs to property.
May 1	2043	Washington Gas-light Company	42 25	Gas.
1	2044	R. A. Waters	5 00	Printing briefs.
3	2045	Katherine Bruce	3 00	Washing towels.
4	2046	Gibson Bros	16 25	Books and tablets.
4	2047	Independent Ice Company	2 60	Ice.
5	2048	John F. Cook, collector	34 31	Taxes.
7	2049	Grant & Sherman	506 00	Do.
7	2050	John H. Cook	325 00	Court fees and retainers.
8	2051	Petty cash	10 00	Stationery, expressage, car-fare, telegrams, &c.
8	2052	Vicksburg Gas-light Company	90	Gas.
8	2053	E. B. Tyler	12 62	Coal and collecting rents.
8	2054	do	193 00	Moving safes.
8	2055	William J. Wilson	7 00	Acknowledgments in sundry cases.
10	2056	Enoch Totten, attorney	23 00	Attorney's fees.
13	2057	Moses Kelly	28 56	Exchange for 3.65 bonds.
13	2058	German-American Savings Bank	10 00	Abstract of title for property.
14	2059	J. M. Edmunds, postmaster	27 70	Envelopes.
15	2060	John T. Green	18 00	Salary.
15	2061	R. S. Parks	4 17	Interest on note.
17	2062	William Mann	11 00	Stationery.
17	2063	J. T. Wormley	37 00	Advertising.
19	2064	Samuel L. Harris	2 28	Proving copy of bond.
19	2065	Herring & Co	30 00	Moving New York safe.
19	2066	Petty cash	10 00	Stationery, expressage, car-fare, telegrams, &c.
19	2067	A. S. Pratt & Son, agents	9 50	Insurance.
20	2069	Riggs & Co	136 88	Taxes.
20	2070	John F. Cook, collector	228 13	Do.
20	2071	T. Lubey, water-registrar	8 94	Do.
20	2072	C. A. Fleetwood	18 64	Do.
20	2073	John F. Cook, collector	208 71	Do.
21	2074	B. Milburn	82 37	Judgment, cost, and interest.
22	2075	William J. Wilson	8 35	Attorney's fees and costs.
25	2076	J. J. Johnson	10 00	Auditor's fees.
25	2077	Andrew B. Duvall	50 00	Fees on E. K. Allen's property.
26	2078	William Mann	8 25	Stationery.
26	2079	Robert Boyd	3 05	Repairs to property.
26	2080	John H. Cook	44 00	Court fees and retainers.
27	2081	R. M. Drinkard	14 33	Interest in excess, returned.
27	2082	Petty cash	10 00	Stationery, expressage, car-fare, telegrams, &c.
28	2083	John A. J. Creswell	250 00	Salary.
28	2085	Robert Purvis	250 00	Do.
28	2086	R. H. T. Leipold	250 00	Do.
28	2087	G. W. Clapp	116 66	Do.

Expenditures by draft on the Treasurer of the United States—Continued.

Date.	No. of draft	Name of payee.	Amount.	Character of services rendered.
1875.				
May 28	2088	H. S. Nyman	$100 00	Salary.
28	2089	C. A. Fleetwood	116 66	Do.
28	2090	C. H. Jones	70 00	Do.
28	2091	Joseph A. Simms	50 00	Do.
28	2092	Henry Mason	60 00	Do.
28	2093	E. A. Wheeler	125 00	Do.
28	2094	W. E. Augusta	100 00	Do.
28	2095	A. F. Hill	100 00	Do.
28	2096	Horace Morris	100 00	Do.
28	2097	New York drafts for agents	404 88	Do.
28	2098	Enoch Totten, attorney	500 00	Fees.
31	2099	.....do	40 00	Costs and Fees.
31	2100	Washington Gas-light Company	26 00	Gas.
31	2101	R. W. Tyler	25 00	Insurance.
June 2	2102	George W. Green	19 50	Fireman.
2	2103	Petty cash	10 00	Stationery, expressage, car-fare, telegrams, &c.
3	2104	National Metropolitan Bank	50 00	Salary A. M. Sperry.
4	2105	Brown & Smith	25 00	Attorneys' fees and costs.
4	2106	John H. Cook	3 25	Recording-fees.
4	2107	James T. Wormley	18 37	Advertising.
4	2108	E. Morrison	3 50	Stationery.
7	2109	B. H. Warner	143 71	Advertising, &c.
7	2110	F. A. Fill & Co	4 25	Stationery.
8	2111	E. B. Tyler	120 00	Moving safe from Natchez.
8	2112	B. H. Warner	57 00	Advertising.
9	2113	Gibson Bros	5 00	Cash-book.
9	2114	Petty cash	10 00	Stationery, expressage, car fare, telegrams, &c.
10	2115	H. Bisbee, jr	150 00	Attorney's fees and costs.
10	2116	William Mann	17 75	Stationery.
10	2117	Samuel L. Harris	4 00	Advertising.
11	2118	John H. Cook	1 97	Protest-fees.
11	2119	G. W. Stickney	6 00	Acknowledgments in sundry property.
12	2120	Thomas Carter	74 50	Repairs.
12	2121	C. W. Howard	12 00	Insurance.
14	2122	A. M. Sperry	57 75	Traveling-expenses.
14	2123	E. F. M. Faehtz	2 23	Protest-fees.
16	2124	A. Chester	7 82	Special deposits.
16	2125	Lewis Pattert	35 00	Do.
18	2126	E. F. M. Faehtz	2 21	Protest-fees.
18	2127	David Hall	3 00	Repairs to property.
19	2128	Petty cash	10 00	Stationery, expressage, car-fare, telegrams, &c.
19	2129	Sinclair & Robertson	2 75	Repairs to engine.
19	2130	Frank T. Rawlings, secretary	24 50	Insurance.
19	2131	Thomas Carter	22 00	Repairs to property.
19	2132	George Simms	112 00	Do.
21	2133	.....do	107 75	Do.
21	2134	John H. Cook	12 75	Costs in suits.
22	2135	R. W. Tyler	250 00	Insurance.
23	2136	James Talty	312 15	Plumbing, &c.
23	2137	David Hall	4 50	Labor.
25	2138	Enoch Totten	58 00	Attorney's costs and fees.
25	2139	John F. Cook, collector	131 70	Taxes.
25	2140	T. Lubey, water-registrar	47 41	Do.
25	2141	C. A. Fleetwood	15 90	Do.
26	2142	Sherman & Grant	91 00	Do.
26	2143	T. Lubey, water-registrar	5 84	Do.
26	2144	Dixon & James	200 00	Repairs to property.
26	2145	Butler & Co	15 00	Do.
26	2146	A. S. Pratt & Son	7 50	Insurance.
26	2147	C. A. Fleetwood	49 10	Taxes.
26	2148	James Johnson	7 00	Repairs to property.
28	2149	John Stewart	14 00	Watchman.
28	2150	Dixon & James	92 00	Repairs to property.
29	2151	John A. J. Creswell	250 00	Salary.
29	2152	Robert Purvis	250 00	Do.
29	2153	R. H. T. Leipold	250 00	Do.
29	2154	A. M. Sperry	208 33	Do.
29	2155	G. W. Clapp	116 66	Do.
29	2156	H. S. Nyman	100 00	Do.
29	2157	C. A. Fleetwood	116 66	Do.
29	2158	C. H. Jones	75 00	Do.
29	2160	Jos. A. Simms	50 00	Do.
29	2161	Henry Mason	60 00	Do.
29	2162	E. A. Wheeler	125 00	Do.
29	2163	W. E. Augusta	100 00	Do.
29	2164	A. F. Hill	100 00	Do.
29	2165	Horace Morris	100 00	Do.
29	2166	W. H. Lockwood and J. J. Cary	150 00	Do.

Expenditures by draft on the Treasurer of the United States—Continued.

Date.	No. of draft	Name of payee.	Amount.	Character of services rendered.
1875.				
June 29	2167	John H. Cook	$131 62	Attorney's fees and costs.
30	2168	Jos. A. Simms	3 00	Washing towels.
July 1	2169	Washington Gas-light Company	13 52	Gas.
1	2170	Gibson Bros	2 55	Printing.
2	2171	Ralph Wormley	20 00	Repairs to property.
2	2172	Independent Ice Company	2 60	Ice.
2	2173	George E. Wentworth	2 00	Legal services.
3	2174	Frank T. Rawlings, secretary	20 00	Insurance.
6	2175	M. Cole	1 00	Repairs to property.
6	2176	Wingate Hays	100 00	Legal services and costs.
7	2177	C. H. Jones	5 00	Postage-stamps.
8	2180	William F. Mattingly, receiver	475 00	Purchase-price lot 35, square 131.
8	2181	National Life-Insurance Company, United States America.	250 38	Interest on notes, S street property.
9	2182	William E. Wood & Co	32 00	Repairs to property.
9	2183	John F. McClain	9 00	Do.
10	2184	John D. Cobb	7 00	Attorney's fees.
10	2185	Horace Morris	33 33	Salary.
12	2186	William F. Mattingly	100 00	Attorney's fees.
12	2187	E. P. Pierce	100 00	Transferring assets.
14	2188	E. Morrison	2 25	Stationery.
15	2189	B. H. Warner	117 85	Advertising.
16	2190	William E. Augusta	100 00	Salary.
21	2191	A. S. Pratt & Son	22 50	Insurance.
21	2192	R. W. Tyler	30 90	Do.
26	2193	J. M. Edmunds, postmaster	4 22	Box-rent.
27	2194	John Stewart	15 00	Watchman.
27	2195	John F. Cook, collector	33 34	Taxes.
27	2196	T. Lubey, water registrar	7 08	Do.
27	2197	William J. Wilson	5 75	Justice's fees.
29	2198	John A. J. Creswell	250 00	Salary.
30	2199	Robert Purvis	250 00	Do.
30	2200	R. H. T. Leipold	250 00	Do.
30	2201	A. M. Sperry	166 66	Do.
30	2202	G. W. Clapp	116 66	Do.
30	2203	H. S. Nyman	100 00	Do.
30	2204	C. A. Fleetwood	116 66	Do.
30	2205	C. H. Jones	75 00	Do.
30	2206	Jos. A. Simms	50 00	Do.
30	2207	Henry Mason	60 00	Do.
30	2208	E. A. Wheeler	125 00	Do.
30	2209	A. F. Hill	100 00	Do.
30	2210	W. H. Lockwood and J. J. Cary	150 00	Do.
30	2211	H. Bisbee, jr	144 05	Attorney's costs and fees.
30	2212	Washington Gas-light Company	10 75	Gas.
30	2213	Petty cash	100 00	Stationery, expressage, car-fare, telegrams, &c.
31	2214	A. M. Sperry	4 25	Expense for watchman.
31	2215	R. W. Tyler	33 75	Insurance.
31	2216	Frank J. Rawlings, secretary	6 00	Do.
31	2217	J. C. Lewis	10 00	Do.
Aug. 2	2218	A. S. Pratt & Son	28 50	Do.
2	2219	Washington Gas-light Company	75	Gas.
5	2220	J. T. Wormley	131 05	Auctioneering, advertising, &c.
6	2221	R. W. Tyler	20 00	Insurance.
9	2222	J. M. Edmunds, postmaster	21 50	Postage-stamps.
9	2223	Vicksburg Gas-light Company	45	Gas.
9	2224	H. T. Taggart, attorney	100 00	Fees.
10	2225	A. M. Sperry	6 00	Complaints and ejectments.
11	2226	Independent Ice Company	2 60	Ice.
11	2227	John H. Cook	111 00	Retainers and costs.
13	2228	William J. Wilson	4 80	Attorney's fees and costs.
13	2229	A. B. Duval	10 00	Do.
16	2230	A. E. Maxwell	5 00	Do.
17	2231	E. F. M. Faehts	1 99	Insurance.
17	2232	R. W. Tyler	90 00	Do.
21	2233	do	14 00	Do.
21	2234	Howard S. Nyman	100 00	Salary.
21	2235	L. H. Hopkins	3 00	Shovels.
23	2236	B. H. Warner	239 74	Advertising.
26	2237	Petty cash	10 00	Stationery, expressage, car-fare, telegrams, &c.
27	2238	James E. Griffith	10 60	Cost of deposition.
30	2239	John A. J. Creswell	250 00	Salary.
30	2240	Robert Purvis	250 00	Do.
30	2241	R. H. T. Leipold	250 00	Do.
30	2242	A. M. Sperry	166 66	Do.
30	2243	G. W. Clapp	116 66	Do.
30	2244	C. A. Fleetwood	116 66	Do.
30	2245	C. H. Jones	75 00	Do.
30	2246	John A. Simms	50 00	Do.

Expenditures by draft on the Treasurer of the United States—Continued.

Date.	No. of draft.	Name of payee.	Amount.	Character of services rendered.
1875.				
Aug. 30	2247	Henry Mason	$60 00	Salary.
30	2248	E. A. Wheeler	125 00	Do.
30	2249	A. F. Hill	100 00	Do.
30	2250	W. H. Lockwood & J. J. Cary	150 00	Do.
Sept. 1	2252	John Stewart	10 00	Watchman.
1	2253	J. T. Wormley	384 21	Advertising and auctioneer's fees.
3	2254	Washington Gas-light Company	12 03	Gas.
4	2255	Alfred Pope	318 50	Coal.
4	2256	C. H. Jones	3 05	Inspecting and weighing coal.
4	2257	A. M. Sperry	27 00	Putting in coal.
4	2258	do	12 38	Traveling expenses.
4	2259	Elza Barns	10 00	Repairs to property.
6	2260	A. B. Duvall	15 00	Attorney's fees and cost.
8	2261	F. A. Fill & Co	2 45	Stationery.
8	2262	George W. Stickney	2 00	Acknowledgments.
9	2263	Elza Barns	20 00	Repairs to property.
10	2264	T. Lubey, water-registrar	63 06	Taxes.
10	2265	John F. Cook, collector	703 93	Do.
11	2266	C. H. Burgess & Co	450 86	Coal.
11	2267	C. H. Jones	3 10	Inspecting coal.
13	2268	A. M. Sperry	29 00	Putting in coal.
13	2269	Petty cash	10 00	Stationery, expressage, car-fare, telegrams, &c.
14	2270	F. P. B. Sands	30 00	Examiner's fees.
15	2271	William Mann	60	Stationery.
15	2272	J. M. Edmunds, postmaster	15 00	Postage-stamps.
16	2273	A. M. Sperry	5 10	Inspecting property.
16	2274	R. W. Tyler	15 75	Insurance.
16	2275	A. S. Pratt & Son	15 00	Do.
16	2276	Samuel C. Mills	12 50	Costs in suits.
18	2277	A. S. Pratt & Son	18 75	Insurance.
18	2278	C. E. Rittenhouse	100 00	Compromise, rent, Augusta, Ga.
21	2279	Henry Brooke	2 00	Cost of copy deed.
21	2280	Petty cash	10 00	Stationery, expressage, car-fare, telegrams, &c.
21	2281	J. C. & E. C. Lewis, agents	8 00	Insurance.
22	2282	Solomon J. Fague	16 68	Measuring damages.
22	2283	G. W. Stickney	1 00	Protest-fees.
23	2284	John F. Cook, collector	262 12	Taxes.
23	2285	C. H. Jones	3 00	Recording of deeds.
24	2286	W. H. Slater	59 02	Taxes.
25	2287	Independent Ice Company	2 60	Ice.
25	2288	William J. Wilson	4 40	Legal costs.
25	2289	B. H. Warner	220 00	Advertising.
27	2291	Enoch Totten	29 00	Filing bills in equity.
27	2292	R. W. Tyler, agent	100 00	Insurance.
28	2293	John A. J. Creswell	250 00	Salary.
29	2294	John F. Cook, collector	1,123 18	Taxes.
29	2295	E. B. Tyler	387 50	Commission on sale.
29	2296	Robert Purvis	250 00	Salary.
29	2297	R. H. T. Leipold	250 00	Do.
29	2298	A. M. Sperry	166 66	Do.
29	2299	G. W. Clapp	116 66	Do.
29	2300	H. S. Nyman	116 66	Do.
29	2301	C. A. Fleetwood	125 00	Do.
29	2302	C. H. Jones	75 00	Do.
29	2303	Joseph A. Simms	50 00	Do.
29	2304	Henry Mason	60 00	Do.
29	2305	E. A. Wheeler	133 33	Do.
29	2306	A. F. Hill	100 00	Do.
29	2307	New York drafts for agents	150 00	Do.
30	2308	Jos. A. Simms	3 00	Washing towels.
30	2309	Washington Gas-light Company	15 00	Gas.
30	2310	H. T. Taggart	25 00	Attorney's fees.
Oct. 1	2311	William L. Bramhall, agent	22 50	Insurance.
2	2315	John Stewart	10 00	Watchman.
2	2316	Patrick Henry	3 00	Repairs to property.
2	2317	Thomas Carter	20 00	Do.
4	2318	William Mann	36 00	Stationery.
4	2319	J. M. Edmunds, postmaster	27 70	Stamped envelopes.
5	2320	John H. Cook	63 00	Attorney's fees and costs.
6	2322	Enoch Totten	17 00	Court-costs.
6	2323	E. F. M. Faehtz	1 99	Protest-fees.
6	2324	Vicksburg Gas-light Company	1 35	Gas.
6	2325	Treasurer United States	690 00	Printing checks, &c.
6	2326	William J. Wilson	2 50	Justice's fees.
7	2327	R. A. Waters	19 00	Printing briefs.
7	2328	Independent Ice Company	3 10	Ice.
7	2329	A. S. Pratt & Son	120 00	Insurance.
7	2330	J. C. Lewis, agent	10 00	Do.
7	2331	D. F. Hamlink & Co	9 00	Do.

Expenditures by draft on the Treasurer of the United States—Continued.

Date.		No. of draft.	Name of payee.	Amount.	Character of services rendered.
1875.					
Oct.	8	2332	Gibson Brothers	$30 00	Printing.
	12	2334	Solomon J. Fague	10 00	Measuring.
	12	2335	Enoch Totten	34 00	Costs in suits.
	13	2336	James Talty	335 37	Plumbing.
	13	2337	Petty cash	10 00	Stationery, expressage, car-fare, telegrams, &c.
	16	2338	John L. Ginck	8 50	Advertising in Law Reporter.
	16	2339	John F. Cook, collector	2,387 24	Taxes.
	18	2340	Thomas & Albinson	2 00	Plumbing.
	18	2341	A. S. Pratt & Son	15 00	Insurance.
	19	2342	William Mann	10 00	Stationery.
	20	2343	J. M. Edmunds	4 39	Post-office box-rent.
	20	2344	R. H. T. Leipold	24 00	Taxes.
	20	2345	.....do	5 00	Expenses attending sale.
	20	2346	George W. Stickney	63 50	Advertising and auctioneering.
	22	2348	John F. Cook, collector	294 84	Taxes.
	25	2350	Enoch Totten	4 10	Transcript in legal cases.
	26	2351	Webb & Beveridge	3 00	Duster.
	26	2352	Petty cash	10 00	Stationery, expressage, car-fare, telegrams, &c.
	27	2353	William Stewart	50 00	Expenses to attend trial at Raleigh, N. C.
	27	2354	John H. Cook	115 00	Attorney's fees, &c.
	29	2355	William J. Wilson	7 75	Attorney's fees and costs.
	29	2356	William Mann	1 00	Stationery.
	29	2357	A. M. Sperry	5 50	Expressage.
	30	2359	John A. J. Creswell	250 00	Salary.
	30	2360	Robert Purvis	250 00	Do.
	30	2361	R. H. T. Leipold	250 00	Do.
	30	2362	A. M. Sperry	166 66	Do.
	30	2363	G. W. Clapp	116 66	Do.
	30	2364	H. S. Nyman	116 66	Do.
	30	2365	C. A. Fleetwood	125 00	Do.
	30	2366	C. H. Jones	75 00	Do.
	30	2367	Joseph A. Simms	50 00	Do.
	30	2368	Henry Mason	60 00	Do.
	30	2369	A. C. Patterson	100 00	Do.
	30	2370	George Green	45 00	Do.
	30	2371	E. A. Wheeler	133 33	Do.
	30	2372	A. F. Hill	100 00	Do.
	30	2373	New York drafts for agents	150 00	Do.
	30	2374	R. W. Tyler	56 30	Insurance.
	30	2375	J. D. Free, jr	7 50	Rubber bands.
	30	2376	Jos. A. Simms	3 00	Washing towels.
Nov.	1	2377	J. M. Edmunds, postmaster	49 00	Postage-stamps.
	1	2378	Washington Gas-light Company	38 00	Gas.
	1	2379	James Talty	30 25	Plumbing.
	1	2380	J. M. Edmunds	9 00	Postage-stamps.
	2	2381	Horace Tibbs	5 00	Watchman.
	3	2382	Riggs & Co	16 25	Purchase of gold.
	3	2383	Robert Purvis	6 00	Traveling expenses.
	3	2384	Enoch Totten, attorney	22 00	Costs in suits.
	5	2385	.....do	500 00	Fees.
	5	2386	Petty cash	10 00	Stationery, expressage, car-fare, telegrams, &c.
	6	2388	Timothy Lubey	38 99	Water-tax.
	6	2389	Independent Ice Company	2 60	Ice.
	8	2390	Vicksburg Gas-light Company	5 40	Gas.
	9	2391	R. W. Tyler, agent	13 00	Insurance.
	9	2392	.....do	55 00	Do.
	9	2393	Citizens' National Bank	3 09	Protest-fees.
	12	2394	E. Morrison	19 88	Envelopes.
	12	2395	J. M. Edmunds	10 00	Postal cards.
	15	2396	A. M. Sperry	7 35	Expressage.
	13	2397	A. S. Pratt & Son, agents	54 00	Insurance.
	13	2398	.....do	20 00	Do.
	16	2399	A. P. Ketchum, attorney	50 00	Fees.
	16	2400	Treasurer of United States	508 00	Purchase of coin.
	17	2401	A. S. Pratt & Son, agents	137 50	Insurance.
	18	2402	J. M. Edmunds, postmaster	25 00	Postage.
	18	2403	Adams Express Company	25 60	Expressage.
	20	2404	Petty cash	10 00	Stationery, expressage, car-fare, telegrams.
	20	2405	R. W. Tyler, agent	15 00	Insurance.
	22	2406	William Mann	60	Stationery.
	23	2407	William Steward	53 33	Salary.
	24	2409	R. W. Tyler, agent	100 00	Insurance.
	24	2410	E. Morrison	1 50	Stationery.
	24	2411	Robert S. Boswell	10 00	Stenographer's services.
	26	2412	N. F. Cleary	17 50	Services commissioner in chancery.
	26	2413	H. Bisbee, jr	315 25	Attorney's fees and costs.
	27	2414	William J. Wilson	5 05	Do.

Expenditures by draft on the Treasurer of the United States—Continued.

Date.	No. of draft.	Name of payee.	Amount.	Character of services rendered.
1875.				
Nov. 29	2415	A. P. Ketchum	$75 00	Attorney's fees and costs.
29	2416	John A. J. Creswell	250 00	Salary.
29	2417	Robert Purvis	250 00	Do.
29	2418	R. H. T. Leipold	250 00	Do.
29	2419	A. M. Sperry	166 66	Do.
29	2420	E. A. Wheeler	133 33	Do.
29	2421	C. A. Fleetwood	125 00	Do.
29	2422	H. S. Nyman	116 66	Do.
29	2423	G. W. Clapp	116 66	Do.
29	2424	A. F. Hill	116 66	Do.
29	2425	B. E. Cattin	73 33	Do.
29	2426	W. H. Bishop	96 67	Do.
29	2427	G. A. Griffin	70 00	Do.
29	2428	A C. Patterson	75 00	Do.
29	2429	C. W. Handy	75 00	Do.
29	2430	Charles S. Chesney	48 33	Do.
29	2431	C. H. Jones	75 00	Do.
29	2432	Jos. A. Simms	65 00	Do.
29	2433	Henry Mason	60 00	Engineer.
29	2434	George Green	45 00	Fireman.
29	2435	Nathan Ritter	100 00	Salary.
29	2436	New York drafts for agents	150 00	Do.
30	2437	Jos. A. Simms	3 00	Washing towels.
30	2438	Petty cash	10 00	Stationery, expressage, car-fare, telegrams, &c.
30	2439	Robert S. Boswell	5 00	Stenographer.
Dec. 1	2440	Washington Gas-light Company	50 00	Gas-bills.
1	2441	Horace Tibbs	5 00	Watchman.
1	2442	J M. Edmunds, postmaster	16 40	Postage.
2	2443	William Mann	15 85	Stationery.
3	2444	J. M. Edmunds, postmaster	27 00	Postage.
3	2445	A. S. Pratt & Son, agents	66 00	Insurance.
3	2446	.....do	9 75	Do.
3	2447	G. L. Sheriff	6 00	Wood.
3	3449	Gibson Bros	48 00	Printing.
4	2450	William Steward	63 97	Traveling expenses.
4	2451	Charles S. Chesney	10 00	Salary.
4	2452	John L. Gluck	4 25	Advertising in Law Reporter.
4	2453	Adams Express Company	37 05	Expressage.
6	2454	National Metropolitan Bank	360 85	Repairs to property.
6	2456	Robert S. Boswell	28 42	Stenographer.
7	2457	Petty-cash expense	10 00	Stationery, expressage, car-fare, telegrams, &c.
7	2458	A. M. Clapp	10 00	Record for 44th Congress.
7	2459	Riggs & Co	14 75	Purchase of gold.
8	2460	William Mann	1 00	Stationery.
9	2461	Treasurer United States	590 08	Purchase of gold.
10	2462	James Talty	24 25	Plumbing, &c.
11	2463	Frank T Browning	15 00	Taking testimony.
11	2464	A. S. Pratt & Son, agents	30 00	Insurance.
11	2465	R. W. Tyler, agent	51 25	Do.
13	2466	Vicksburg Gas-light Company	90	Gas.
13	2467	Petty cash	10 00	Stationery, expressage, car-fare, telegrams, &c.
13	2468	J. M. Edmunds, postmaster	40 00	Postage.
14	2469	A. S Pratt & Son, agents	22 50	Insurance.
15	2470	Bradley & Duvall	200 00	Attorney's fees.
17	2471	Adams Express Company	52 35	Expressage.
18	2472	A. S. Pratt & Son	18 75	Insurance.
20	2473	Independent Ice Company	2 50	Ice.
20	2474	E. A. Jacobs	60 00	Salary.
20	2475	Petty cash	10 00	Stationery, expressage, car-fare, telegrams, &c.
20	2476	J. M. Edmunds, postmaster	30 00	Postage-stamps.
22	2478	John F. Cook, collector	30 79	Taxes.
22	2479	C. A. Fleetwood	13	Do.
23	2480	Enoch Totten, attorney	1,000 00	Fees and costs.
23	2481	E. A. Perry, attorney	125 00	Retainer and costs.
23	2482	R. W. Tyler, agent	22 50	Insurance.
24	2483	John A. J. Creswell	250 00	Salary.
24	2484	Robert Purvis	250 00	Do.
24	2485	R. H. T. Leipold	250 00	Do.
24	2486	A. M. Sperry	166 66	Do.
24	2487	E. A. Wheeler	133 33	Do.
24	2488	C. A. Fleetwood	125 00	Do.
24	2489	H. S. Nyman	116 66	Do.
24	2490	G. W. Clapp	116 66	Do.
24	24 1	A. F. Hill	116 66	Do.
24	2492	B. E. Cattin	100 00	Do.
24	2493	W. H. Bishop	100 00	Do.

Expenditures by draft on the Treasurer of the United States—Continued.

Date.	No of draft.	Name of payee.	Amount.	Character of services rendered.
1875.				
Dec. 24	2494	G. A. Griffin	$100 00	Salary.
24	2495	A. C. Patterson	100 00	Do.
24	2496	Nathan Ritter	100 00	Do.
24	2497	C. H. Jones	75 00	Do.
24	2498	Joseph A. Simms	50 00	Do.
24	2499	Henry Mason	60 00	Do.
24	2500	George Green	45 00	Do.
24	2501	New York drafts for agents	150 00	Do.
24	2502	William Stewart	90 00	Do.
24	2503	A. S. Pratt & Son, agents	37 50	Insurance.
24	2504	James O. Clephane	17 50	Examiner's expenses.
30	2505	George E. Wentworth	26 30	Taxes.
30	2506	Theodore F. Gatchell, agent	37 50	Insurance.
1876.				
Jan. 3	2507	Horace Tibbs	5 00	Watchman.
3	2508	Washington Gas-light Company	50 25	Gas.
3	2509	William H. Boyd	5 00	Directory.
3	2510	Independent Ice Company	2 60	Ice.
4	2511	Benjamin Thornton	3 48	Premium on coin.
4	2512	Theodore F. Gatchell	120 00	Insurance.
4	2513	Gatchell & Wilson, agents	105 00	Do.
5	2514	J. M. Edmunds, postmaster	98 00	Post-office money-order for State and county tax, Florida.
5	2515	James T. Wormley	243 42	Auctioneer's fees and advertising.
6	2516	Hamilton & Pearson	3 50	Coal-grate.
6	2517	William E. Wood & Co	1 00	Repairs to property.
6	2518	J. C. Lewis, agent	6 00	Insurance.
8	2519	Adams Express Company	36 80	Expressage.
8	2520	Petty cash	10 00	Stationery, expressage, car-fare, telegrams, &c.
12	2521	George W. Stickney, trustee	25 97	Advertising.
12	2522	John M. Butler, assistant sec'y	250 38	Interest on notes, S street houses.
13	2523	Herring & Co	16 00	Storage of safe.
14	2524	William Mann	8 50	Stationery.
17	2525	R. H. T. Leipold	1 50	Expenses attending special committee investigation.
17	2526	J. M. Edmunds, postmaster	26 00	Postage-stamps.
19	2527	Adams Express Company	10 15	Expressage.
20	2528	William R. Woodward	202 50	Trustee's and auctioneer's fees.
22	2529	B. H. Warner	501 59	Advertising and auctioneer's fees.
22	2530	.....do	156 00	Do.
22	2531	James Talty	518 75	Steam-pump.
22	2532	William H. Lockwood	270 76	Taxes.
22	2533	Jos. D. Free, jr	2 00	Stationery.
24	2534	William F. Mattingly	56 75	Trustees commissions, &c.
24	2535	Petty cash	10 00	Stationery, expressage, car-fare, telegrams, &c.
24	3536	John F. Cook, collector	54 19	Taxes.
24	2537	J. T. Wormley	103 67	Auctioneering and advertising.
24	2538	R. W. Tyler, agent	15 00	Insurance.
24	2539	C. A. Fleetwood	1 50	Recording deed.
26	2540	Theodore F. Gatchell	58 25	Repairs to property.
28	2541	Henry Brooke	2 50	Recording deed.
28	2542	John A. J. Creswell	250 00	Salary.
28	2543	Robert Purvis	250 00	Do.
28	2544	R. H. T. Leipold	250 00	Do.
28	2545	A. M. Sperry	133 33	Do.
28	2546	E. A. Wheeler	125 00	Do.
28	2547	C. A. Fleetwood	116 66	Do.
28	2548	H. S. Nyman	100 00	Do.
28	2549	G. W. Clapp	100 00	Do.
28	2550	B. E. Caitin	100 00	Do.
28	2551	A. F. Hill	100 00	Do.
28	2552	C. H. Jones	75 00	Do.
28	2553	Joseph A. Simms	50 00	Do.
28	2554	Henry Mason	60 00	Do.
28	2555	George Green	45 00	Do.
28	2556	New York drafts for agents	150 00	Do.
29	2557	C. A. James, cashier	144 90	Repairs to property.
31	2558	Robert Purvis	72 50	Traveling expenses.
31	2559	Lawrence & Peabody	400 00	Attorneys' fees and costs.
31	2560	John H. Cook	42 00	Do.
31	2561	.....do	107 00	Costs and retainers.
Feb. 1	2562	Washington Gas-light Company	49 00	Gas.
1	2563	Independent Ice Company	2 60	Ice.
2	2564	W. M. Chamberlin	100 00	Insurance.
2	2565	G. L. Sheriff	18 00	Stove-coal.
3	2566	Horace Tibbs	4 00	Watchman.
3	2567	Robert Purvis	3 00	Expenses attending examination of property.

Expenditures by draft on the Treasurer of the United States—Continued.

Date.	No. of draft.	Name of payee.	Amount.	Character of services rendered.
1876.				
Feb. 4	2568	George W. Stickney	$2 50	Acknowledgments to deeds.
5	2569	William J. Wilson	5 55	Attorney's fees and costs.
5	2570	R. H. T. Leipold	6 00	Recording deed.
7	2572	Adams Express Company	9 75	Expressage.
7	2573	Theodore F. Gatchell, agent	12 00	Insurance.
7	2574	William H. Gibson	7 43	Redemption from tax-sale.
9	2575	Petty cash	10 00	Stationery, expressage, car-fare, tel grams, &c.
9	2576	James H. Paine, president	89 53	Commissions on rents, repairs, &c.
10	2577	J. C. Lewis, agent	30 33	Insurance.
14	2578	John F. Cook, collector	1,232 66	Taxes.
14	2579	C. A. Fleetwood	1 81	Taxes.
15	2580	William Mann	10 50	Stationery.
15	2581	John F. Cook, collector	59 32	Taxes.
15	2582	T. Lubey, water-registrar	2 59	Do.
15	2583	J. T. Wormley	31 50	Advertising.
15	2584	.....do	12 00	Auctioneer's fees.
16	2585	Treasurer United States	70 00	Premium on coin.
19	2586	James Talty	11 53	Plumbing.
19	2587	J. M. Edmunds, postmaster	31 00	Postage-stamps.
19	2588	B. H. Warner	95 25	Auctioneer's fees and advertising.
19	2589	R. A. Waters & Son	62 18	Printing and binding records.
21	2590	Adams Express Company	12 90	Expressage.
24	2591	David M. Callihan	15 75	Attorney's fees and costs.
24	2592	A. D. Duvall	25 00	Abstract of property.
25	2593	R. W. Tyler, agent	22 50	Insurance.
25	2594	A. S. Pratt & Son	11 25	Do.
26	2595	A. Webster, register of wills	5 00	Fees.
28	2596	R. W. Tyler, agent	15 00	Insurance.
28	2597	John A. J. Creswell	250 00	Salary.
28	2598	Robert Purvis	250 00	Do.
28	2599	R. H. T. Leipold	250 00	Do.
28	2600	A. M. Sperry	133 33	Do.
28	2601	E. A. Wheeler	125 00	Do.
28	2602	C. A. Fleetwood	116 66	Do.
28	2603	H. S. Nyman	100 00	Do.
28	2604	G. W. Clapp	100 00	Do.
28	2605	B. E. Cattin	100 00	Do.
28	2606	A. F. Hill	100 00	Do.
28	2607	C. H. Jones	75 00	Do.
28	2608	Jos. A. Simms	50 00	Do.
28	2609	Henry Mason	60 00	Do.
28	2610	George Green	45 00	Do.
28	2611	New York drafts for agents	150 00	Do.
Mar. 1	2612	Washington Gas-light Company	37 25	Gas.
1	2613	.....do	15 00	Do.
1	2614	Independent Ice Company	2 50	Ice.
2	2615	M. M. Magruder	13 00	Repairs.
2	2616	Gibson Bros	23 50	Job printing.
4	2617	C. A. Hamann	4 00	Repairs to property.
4	2618	J. C. & R. C. Lewis, agents	16 00	Insurance.
6	2619	Adams Express Company	9 55	Expressage.
7	2620	Vicksburg Gas-light Company	90	Gas.
8	2621	J. M. Edmunds, postmaster	27 70	Stamped envelopes.
9	2622	J. Sayles Brown, registrar in bankruptcy.	3 50	Fees for proving claim against R. Fleming.
11	2623	E. Totten	13 00	Costs filing bill in equity.
11	2624	Charles N. Thomas	11 25	Attorney's fees and costs.
14	2625	Joseph K. Roberts, attorney	300 00	Professional services.
14	2626	Petty cash	10 00	Stationery, expressage, car-fare, tel grams, &c.
14	2627	John H. Cook	246 94	Attorney's fees and costs.
14	2628	.....do	21 00	Do.
16	2629	J. M. Edmunds, postmaster	8 36	Box-rent and postage.
16	2630	James T. Wormley	42 25	Advertising.
21	2631	A. S. Pratt & Son, agents	13 25	Insurance.
23	2632	William H. Ward	108 91	Auctioneer's fees and advertising.
24	2633	William A. Jarboe	40 86	Taxes.
24	2634	John Aman	27 99	Dividend on ac. 4410, Baltimore branc
25	2635	William J. Wilson	3 45	Attorney's fees and costs.
28	2636	Enoch Totten	1,500 00	Do.
28	2637	Robert J. Murray	5 00	Services as examiner.
28	2638	John F. Cook, collector	2,782 56	Taxes.
28	2639	W. H. Slater	146 10	Do.
28	2640	John F. Cook, collecter	4 10	Penatly on tax.
29	2641	New York drafts for agents	150 00	Salary.
30	2642	John A. J. Creswell	250 00	Do.
30	2643	Robert Purvis	250 00	Do.
30	2644	R. H. T. Leipold	250 00	Do.
30	2645	A. M. Sperry	133 33	Do.

Expenditures by draft on the Treasurer of the United States—Continued.

Date.	No. of draft.	Name of payee.	Amount.	Character of services rendered.
1876.				
Mar. 30	2646	E. A. Wheeler	$125 00	Salary.
30	2647	C. A. Fleetwood	116 66	Do.
30	2648	H. S. Nyman	100 00	Do.
30	2649	B. E. Cattin	100 00	Do.
30	2650	A. F. Hill	100 00	Do.
30	2651	C. H. Jones	75 00	Do.
30	2652	Joseph A. Simms	50 00	Do.
30	2653	Henry Mason	60 00	Do.
30	2654	George Green	45 00	Do.
30	2655	G. W. Clapp	100 00	Do.
29	2656	C. S. Cheaney	6 00	Stenographic report.
29	2657	Robert S. Boswell	15 00	Do.
29	2658	Frank T. Browning	20 00	Taking testimony.
Apr. 1	2660	Washington Gas-light Company	31 75	Gas.
3	2661	G. L. Sheriff	11 75	Wood and coal.
3	2662	R. W. Tyler, agent	27 50	Insurance.
3	2663	Independent Ice Company	2 70	Ice.
5	2664	John Sherman	15 00	Insurance.
5	2665	J. M. Edmunds, postmaster	29 00	Postage-stamps.
5	2666	William Forsyth	2 50	Surveying.
6	2667	W. J. Miller, trustee	1,200 00	Taxes.
6	2668	E. F. M. Faehtz	2 11	Protest-fees.
6	2669	A. S. Pratt & Son, agents	16 25	Insurance.
6	2670	Harvey Spalding	30 00	Title-deeds.
6	2671	Adams Express Company	9 00	Expressage.
7	2672	James T. Wormley	38 17	&dvertising.
8	2673	Albert J. Meyer	790 00	Account 1st trust Mary J. Wheeler property.
8	2674	John H. Cook, attorney	45 00	Retainers and costs.
10	2675	J. W. Alvord	5 00	Watching property, and door-key.
11	2677	G. W. Stickney	24 37	Advertising.
11	2678	.....do	2 00	Notary's fees.
11	2679	James H. Paine, president	144 68	Taxes.
11	2680	John F. Cook, collector	1,133 40	Do.
11	2681	S. Wolf, recorder	3 25	Recording deeds.
11	2682	John H. Cook, attorney	66 00	Retainer and costs.
11	2683	C. A. Fleetwood	2 36	Taxes.
12	2684	Frank T. Browning	5 00	Taking testimony.
13	2685	William John Miller, trustee	1,279 68	Equity 3004, expenses, &c., Van Hook loan.
13	2686	W. L. Vanderlip	36 53	Redemption from tax-sale.
13	2687	.....do	12 08	Do.
13	2688	National Republican	63 26	Advertising.
15	2689	E. F. M. Faehtz	2 01	Protest-fees.
15	2690	A. F. Hill	100 00	Salary.
15	2691	William L. Bramhall	111 52	Redemption Wilkes property.
17	2692	T. Lubey, water-registrar	50 83	Taxes.
17	2693	John F. Cook, collector	3,600 06	Do.
17	2694	Peter Campbell	148 76	Special improvement taxes
18	2695	Petty cash	10 00	Stationery, expressage, car-fare, telegrams, &c.
18	2696	John F. Cook, collector	10 29	Taxes.
19	2697	William Mann	1 25	Stationery.
21	2698	Enoch Totten, attorney	85 00	Costs in suits.
21	2699	Theodore F. Gatchell, agent	7 00	Insurance.
26	2700	C. A. Fleetwood	116 66	Salary.
26	2701	W. L. Bramhall, agent	9 66	Insurance.
26	2702	Michael Shea	10 00	Filling in dirt.
27	2703	R. W. Tyler, agent	225 00	Insurance.
28	2704	A. M. Sperry	133 33	Salary.
28	2705	E. A. Wheeler	125 00	Do.
28	2707	Howard S. Nyman	100 00	Do.
28	2708	G. W. Clapp	100 00	Do.
28	2709	B. E. Cattin	100 00	Do.
28	2710	C. H. Jones	60 00	Do.
28	2711	John A. J. Creswell	250 00	Do.
28	2712	Robert Purvis	250 00	Do.
28	2713	R. H. T. Leipold	250 00	Do.
28	2714	Joseph A. Simms	50 00	Do.
28	2715	Henry Mason	60 00	Do.
28	2716	George Green	45 00	Do.
May 1	2717	New York drafts for agents	150 00	Do.
2	2718	Washington Gas-light Company	31 00	Gas.
2	2719	R. Beresford	4 65	Printing brief.
2	2720	A. M. Sperry	8 65	Traveling expenses.
3	2721	James T. Wormley	7 12	Advertising.
4	2722	J. J. Cary, agent	323 90	Taxes.
4	2723	John F. Cook, collector	42 53	Do
4	2724	William J. Wilson, justice of the peace.	21 25	Attorney's fees and costs.
4	2725	Adams Express Company	12 75	Expressage.

Expenditures by draft on the Treasurer of the United States—Continued.

Date.	No. of draft.	Name of payee.	Amount.	Character of services rendered.
1876.				
May 4	2726	R. A. Waters & Son	$15 00	Printing briefs.
5	2727	Enoch Totten, attorney	69 00	Costs in suits.
5	2728	Independent Ice Company	2 50	Ice.
5	2729	John A. Butler	23 50	Repairs to property.
6	2730	George W. Beall, deputy collector	151 10	Taxes.
6	2731	R. W. Tyler, agent	30 00	Insurance.
6	2733	Chronicle Publishing Company	4 50	Advertising.
8	2734	W. H. Slater	123 57	Taxes.
8	2735	H. S. Nyman	50	Acknowledging deed.
10	2736	James Talty	15 67	Plumbing.
10	2737	Petty cash	10 00	Stationery, expressage, car-fare, telegrams, &c.
11	2738	J. T. Coldwell	2 00	Notary's fees.
12	2739	John F. Cook, collector	196 46	Taxes
12	2740	B. H. Warner	41 22	Advertising and auctioneer's fees.
16	2741	Enoch Totten, attorney	2 50	Attorney's fees.
17	2742	John H. Cook, attorney	85 00	Attorney's fees and costs.
17	2743	do	85 00	Fees.
19	2744	William Mann	18 90	Stationery.
19	2745	James T. Wormley	34 12	Advertising and auctioneer's fees.
22	2746	Adams Express Company	4 12	Expressage.
22	2747	William J. Wilson	3 05	Attorney's fees and costs.
23	2748	Enoch Totten, attorney	85 00	Auditor's fees.
25	2749	George W. Stickney, trustee	40 00	Advertising.
25	2750	J. T. Wormley	57 50	Do.
25	2751	John F. Cook, collector	304 22	Taxes.
27	2752	Henry Brooke	2 50	Preparing bond.
26	2753	John J. Cary	176 29	Taxes.
27	2754	John F. Cook, collector	206 73	Do.
29	2755	New York drafts for agents	150 00	Salary.
29	2756	John A. J. Creswell	250 00	Do.
29	2757	Robert Purvis	250 00	Do.
29	2758	R. H. T. Leipold	250 00	Do.
29	2759	A. M. Sperry	125 00	Do.
29	2760	E. A. Wheeler	125 00	Do
29	2761	C. A. Fleetwood	116 66	Do.
29	2762	H. S. Nyman	100 00	Do.
29	2763	G. W. Clapp	100 00	Do.
29	2764	B. E. Cattin	100 00	Do.
29	2765	C. H. Jones	60 00	Do.
29	2766	Jos. A. Simms	50 00	Do.
29	2767	Henry Mason	60 00	Do.
29	2768	George Green	45 00	Do.
29	2769	John H. Cook	33 00	Attorney's fees and costs.
29	2770	do	73 00	Do.
29	2771	A. M. Sperry	62 50	Salary.
31	2772	A. S. Pratt & Son, agents	4 75	Insurance.
31	2773	Washington Gas-light Company	19 80	Gas.
31	2774	John F. Cook, collector	362 30	Taxes.
June 1	2775	G. W. Stickney	82 50	Advertising.
1	2776	Petty cash	10 00	Stationery, expressage, car-fare, telegrams, &c.
1	2777	J. T. Wormley	33 75	Advertising.
3	2778	John Sherman	50 00	Commission on sale of property.
3	2779	E. Morrison	3 45	Stationery.
5	2780	Adams Express Company	5 35	Expressage.
6	2781	do	19 35	Do.
6	2782	Independent Ice Company	2 70	Ice.
8	2783	Adams Express Company	16 25	Expressage.
10	2784	M. M. McGruder	30 00	Repairs to property.
10	2785	Enoch Totten	1,886 90	Attorney's fees and costs.
12	2786	Arlington Insurance Company	18 00	Insurance.
13	2787	J. M. Edmunds, postmaster	28 00	Postage-stamps.
13	2788	W. J. Wilson	3 05	Attorney's fees and costs.
14	2789	J. T. Wormley	7 60	Auctioneer's fees.
14	2790	Petty cash	10 00	Stationery, expressage, car-fare, telegrams, &c.
14	2791	S. Bouis	8 00	Repairs to property.
16	2792	John F. Cook, collector	135 20	Taxes.
16	2793	R. A. Waters & Son	37 00	Printing court-records.
17	2795	Evan Lyons, jr	15 00	Repairs to property.
17	2796	C. W. Howard, secretary	12 00	Insurance.
17	2797	R. W. Tyler, agent	290 00	Do.
22	2799	A. W. Wyman, Assistant Treasurer United States.	62 50	Premium on gold.
24	2801	John H. Cook	864 00	Attorney's fees.
24	2802	Jos. D Free, jr	3 00	Stationery.
30	2803	Robert Purvis	250 00	Salary.
30	2804	John A. J. Creswell	250 00	Do.
30	2805	R. H. T. Leipold	250 00	Do.
30	2806	E. A. Wheeler	125 00	Do.

Expenditures by draft on the Treasurer of the United States—Continued.

Date.	No. of draft.	Name of payee.	Amount.	Character of services rendered.
1876.				
June 30	2807	C. A. Fleetwood	$116 66	Salary.
30	2808	H. S. Nyman	100 00	Do.
30	2809	G. W. Clapp	100 00	Do.
30	2810	B. E. Cattin	100 00	Do.
30	2811	C. H. Jones	60 00	Do.
30	2812	Jos. A. Simms	50 00	Do.
30	2813	Henry Mason	60 00	Do.
30	2814	George Green	45 00	Do.
30	2815	New York drafts for agents	125 00	Do.
30	2816	John H. Cook	342 00	Retainers and costs.
30	2817	Arlington Insurance Company	26 25	Insurance.
30	2818	A. S. Pratt & Son, agents	18 75	Do.
30	2819	George B Coburn, agent	10 50	Do.
30	2820	Enoch Totten	22 00	Costs in suits.
July 1	2821	Washington Gas-light Company	10 80	Gas.
1	2822	James O. Clephane	5 00	Taking testimony.
3	2823	W. S O'Neal, United States marshal, Ohio.	11 00	Delivering possession of property.
5	2824	C. Macnichol	100 00	Repairs to property.
5	2825	Petty cash	10 00	Stationery, expressage, car-fare, telegrams, &c.
6	2826	Adams Express Company	1 30	Expressage.
7	2827	R. W. Tyler	25 01	Insurance.
7	2828	W. J. Wilson	6 25	Attorney's fees and costs.
7	2829	Independent Ice Company	2 60	Ice.
8	2830	James E. Hagood	15 90	Attorney's fees and costs.
10	2831	John F. Cook, collector	81 14	Taxes.
13	2832	Gibson Brothers	7 25	Printing and tablets.
14	2832	E. B. Prettyman	1 50	Copy of deed of trust.
15	2834	James Talty	13 77	Repairs to property.
15	2835	William H. Ward	27 47	Trustee's commissions.
15	2836	B. G. Lovejoy	3 25	Advertising.
17	2837	George Green	20 00	Salary.
19	2838	E. F. M. Faehtz	1 99	Protest-fees.
19	2839	T. W. Tyler, agent	22 50	Insurance.
19	2840	A. S. Pratt & Son, agents	22 50	Do.
19	2842	G. W. Stickney	77 05	Advertising.
19	2843	J. C. & E. C. Lewis, agents	12 00	Insurance.
19	2844	J. T. Caldwell	2 00	Notary-fees.
20	2845	S. Wolf, recorder	6 00	Fees.
20	2846	Enoch Totten	49 00	Attorney's fees and costs.
21	2847	C. A. Fleetwood	50	Acknowledgment record.
21	2848	J. K. Roberts	19 17	Taxes.
22	2849	James T. Wormley	117 86	Advertising.
24	2850	R. W. Tyler, agent	26 25	Insurance.
25	2851	C. Macnichol	71 50	Repairs to property.
27	2852	J. M. Edmunds, postmaster	27 70	Stamped envelopes.
29	2853	John A. J. Creswell	250 00	Salary.
29	2854	Robert Purvis	250 00	Do.
29	2855	R. H. T. Leipold	250 00	Do.
29	2856	E. A. Wheeler	125 00	Do.
29	2857	C. A. Fleetwood	116 66	Do.
29	2858	H. S. Nyman	100 00	Do.
29	2859	G. W. Clapp	100 00	Do.
29	2860	B. E Cattin	100 00	Do.
29	2861	C. H. Jones	60 00	Do.
29	2862	Jos. A. Simms	50 00	Do.
29	2863	Henry Mason	60 00	Do.
29	2864	George Green	25 00	Do.
29	2865	New York drafts for agents	100 00	Do.
29	2866	John F. Cook, collector	81 04	Taxes.
29	2867	John J. Cary	141 05	Expense of sale.
31	2868	Washington Gas-light Company	11 25	Gas.
Aug. 1	2869	Independent Ice Company	2 60	Ice.
1	2870	G. F. Preinkert	5 00	Repairing wheelbarrow.
1	2871	A. S. Pratt & Son, agents	10 00	Insurance.
2	2872	J. T. Wormley	11 00	Auctioneer's fees.
2	2873	W. J. Wilson	2 50	Attorney's fees.
2	2874	B. H. Warner, trustee	15 12	Trustee's commissions.
4	2875	.....do	21 00	Auctioneer's fees.
5	2876	H. C. Groff	174 85	Advertising.
7	2877	Lawrence & Peabody	350 00	Attorneys' fees and costs.
7	2878	John Ruhm	20 00	Do.
7	2879	G. L. Sheriff	2 00	Kindling wood.
9	2880	Adams Express Company	3 30	Expressage.
9	2881	James S. Edwards, trustee	10 50	Making deed, &c.
15	2882	G. W. Clapp	150 00	Salary.
14	2883	R. W. Tyler, agent	31 25	Insurance.
15	2884	Enoch Totten	14 00	Filing bill in equity.
16	2885	Samuel W. Cox	145 75	Repairs to property.
16	2886	James S. Edwards, trustee	89 00	Auditing report.

Expenditures by draft on the Treasurer of the United States—Continued.

Date.	No. of draft.	Name of payee.	Amount.	Character of services rendered.
1876.				
Aug. 17	2887	John H. Cook	$160 00	Trustee's fees.
18	2888	Lawrence & Peabody	155 00	Lien on Lowery property.
18	2889	R. W. Tyler, agent	52 50	Insurance.
18	2890	A. S. Pratt & Son, agents	20 00	Do.
18	2891	Enoch Totten	500 00	Attorney's fees and costs.
24	2892	J. M. Edmunds, postmaster	22 00	Postage-stamps.
24	2893	John F. Cook, collector	196 01	Taxes.
25	2894	William Mann	16 00	Stationery.
26	2895	R. W. Tyler, agent	29 75	Insurance.
27	2896	H. S. Nyman	100 00	Salary.
28	2897	William E. Wood & Co	43 75	Repairs to engine.
28	2898	Petty cash	10 00	Stationery, expressage, car-fare, telegrams, &c..
30	2899	John A. J. Creswell	250 00	Salary.
30	2900	Robert Purvis	250 00	Do.
30	2901	R. H. T. Leipold	250 00	Do.
30	2902	E. A. Wheeler	125 00	Do.
30	2903	C. A. Fleetwood	116 66	Do.
30	2904	B. K. Cattin	100 00	Do.
30	2905	C. H. Jones	60 00	Do.
30	2906	Henry Mason	60 00	Do.
30	2907	Jos. A. Simms	50 00	Do.
30	2908	New York drafts for agents	100 00	Do.
30	2909	J. T. Wormley	11 00	Auctioneer's fees.
31	2910	..do	46 75	Advertising.
31	2911	Washington Gas-light Company	12 60	Gas.
31	2912	Independent Ice Company	2 70	Ice.
Sept. 1	2913	S. Bouis	20 00	Repairs to property.
2	2915	James Talty	17 25	Plumbing.
2	2916	Gibson Brothers	5 00	Printing.
4	2917	McClain & Ostrander	1 50	Repairs to property.
5	2919	Adams Express Company	1 85	Expressage.
6	2920	E. A. Wheeler	46 40	Labor hire for putting in coal.
7	2921	B. K. Cattin	123 33	Salary.
7	2922	G. L. Sheriff	589 65	Coal.
7	2923	John H. Cook	154 00	Retainers and costs.
7	2924	J. T. Wormley	15 50	Tr. commissions and acknowledgments.
13	2925	W. H. Slater	152 22	Taxes.
13	2926	Jos. K. Roberts	85 05	Attorney's fees, advertising, &c.
15	2927	Petty cash	10 00	Stationery, expressage, car-fare, telegrams, &c.
16	2928	Jos. K. Roberts, jr	2 50	Recording deed.
18	2929	R. A. Waters & Son	64 00	Printing court-records.
19	2930	W. Wheeler and R. K. Elliott	32 50	Taking depositions.
19	2931	C. A. Fleetwood	116 66	Salary.
19	2932	David Hall	30 00	Watching property.
19	2933	John F. Cook, collector	62 14	Taxes.
21	2934	J. C. Lewis, agent	11 00	Insurance.
21	2935	William J. Wilson	3 00	Attorney's fees and costs.
22	2936	Stephen Bouis	280 00	Tinning roof.
24	2937	B. H. Warner	179 25	Auctioneer's fees and advertising.
26	2938	M. Langhorn, agent	20 00	Painting roofs.
27	2939	R. W. Tyler	100 00	Insurance.
29	2940	J. A. J. Creswell	250 00	Salary.
29	2941	Robert Purvis	250 00	Do.
29	2942	R. H. T. Leipold	250 00	Do.
29	2943	E. A. Wheeler	125 00	Do.
29	2944	H. S. Nyman	100 00	Do.
29	2946	C. H. Jones	60 00	Do.
29	2947	Henry Mason	60 00	Do.
29	2948	Jos. H. Simms	50 00	Do.
29	2951	New York drafts for agents	100 00	Do.
29	2952	R. A. Waters & Son	10 00	Attorney's fees and costs.
29	2953	Washington Gas-light Company	11 03	Gas.
30	2954	John Daly	4 00	Plumbing.
30	2955	W. L. Bramhall, agent	22 50	Insurance.
Oct. 3	2956	John F. Cook, collector	128 51	Taxes.
3	2957	Independent Ice Company	3 00	Ice.
3	2958	J. M. Edmunds, postmaster	10 16	Box-rent.
4	2959	J. T. Wormley	103 25	Auctioneer's fees and advertising.
5	2960	John F. Cook, collector	4 78	Taxes.
5	2961	Adams Express Company	1 90	Expressage.
6	2962	A. S. Pratt & Son, agents	148 75	Insurance.
9	2963	T. F. Gatchell, agent	9 00	Do.
10	2964	Frank T. Browning	18 00	Costs of filing bill in equity.
14	2965	John Dixon	27 00	Painting, &c.
14	2966	F. G. Posey	10 00	Whitewashing.
19	2967	R. A. Waters & Son	5 00	Printing brief.
23	2968	William J. Wilson	2 65	Attorney's fees and costs.
23	2969	Albert J. Myer	250 00	Interest on note, M. J. Wheeler property.

Expenditures by draft on the Treasurer of the United States—Continued.

Date.		No. of draft.	Name of payee.	Amount.	Character of services rendered.
1876.					
Oct.	25	2970	A. S. Pratt & Son	$117 50	Insurance.
	25	2971	R. W. Tyler, agent	84 00	Do.
	25	2972	E. Totten, attorney	16 00	Attorney's costs.
	26	2973	James L. Pearson	7 90	Attorney's fees and costs.
	26	2974	John H. Cook	74 00	Costs and retainers in suit.
	26	2975	.....do	21 00	Do.
	27	2976	W. H. Slater	224 15	Taxes.
	28	2977	S. Bouis	15 00	Repairs to roof.
	28	2978	R. W. Tyler, agent	4 50	Insurance.
	28	2979	A. S. Pratt & Son, agents	45 00	Do.
	30	2980	New York drafts for agents	100 00	Salary.
	30	2981	John A. J. Creswell	250 00	Do.
	30	2982	Robert Purvis	250 00	Do.
	30	2983	R. H. T. Leipold	250 00	Do.
	30	2984	E. A. Wheeler	125 00	Do.
	30	2985	C. A. Fleetwood	116 66	Do.
	30	2986	H. S. Nyman	100 00	Do.
	30	2987	C. H. Jones	60 00	Do.
	30	2988	Henry Mason	60 00	Do.
	30	2989	Jos. A. Simms	50 00	Do.
	30	2990	George W. Green	48 00	Do.
	30	2991	John H. Cook	21 00	Costs and retainer.
	30	2992	H. S. Nyman	100 00	Salary.
Nov.	1	2993	J. T. Wormley	33 00	Auctioneer's fees.
	2	2994	Washington Gas-light Company	27 23	Gas.
	3	2995	Gibson Brothers	21 75	Printing.
	6	2996	S. Bouis	8 00	Repairs to roof.
	6	2997	Frank T. Browning	12 00	Services of commission to assign guardian.
	6	2998	A. G. Hall	25 00	Redemption from tax-sale.
	6	2999	Robert Brooks	5 00	Watchman.
	6	3000	Adams Express Company	2 00	Expressage.
	6	3001	Independent Ice Company	2 60	Ice.
	6	3002	E. A. Wheeler	13 00	Insurance.
	8	3003	John F. Cook, collector	257 78	Taxes.
	8	3004	T. Lubey, water-registrar	4 18	Do.
	9	3005	James J. Stewart, attorney	110 00	Retainer and printing.
	10	3006	William J. Wilson	6 35	Attorney's fees and costs.
	11	3007	R. W. Tyler	9 50	Insurance.
	11	3008	John Dixon	33 00	Painting.
	15	3009	John F. Cook, collector	122 18	Taxes.
	15	3010	J. T. Wormley	5 58	Auctioneer's fees.
	15	3011	G. L. Sheriff	3 00	Pine wood.
	15	3012	A. S. Pratt & Son	50 00	Insurance.
	15	3013	John F. Cook, collector	21 81	Taxes.
	16	3014	.....do	79 77	Do.
	16	3015	Petty cash	10 00	Stationery, expressage, car-fare, telegrams, &c.
	16	3016	George W. Stickney	2 50	Acknowledgments.
	17	3017	Sherman & Handy	11 00	Auctioneer's fees.
	17	3018	Charles J. Fanning	50 00	Repairs to roof.
	17	3019	John Shelton	55 00	Advance payment returned, Pumphrey property.
	18	3020	B. H. Warner	22 00	Auctioneer's fees.
	20	3021	R. W. Tyler	15 00	Insurance.
	20	3022	John F. Cook, collector	51 65	Taxes.
	20	3023	Treasurer United States	1 11	Protest-fees.
	22	3024	Enoch Totten	1,000 00	Attorney's fees and costs.
	22	3025	James Talty	63 10	Plumbing and repairs.
	22	3026	S. Wolf, recorder	2 00	Certified copy of deed.
	23	3027	John F. Cook, collector	136 52	Taxes.
	23	3028	A. S. Pratt & Son	8 00	Insurance.
	23	3029	R. H. T. Leipold, attorney	20 00	Court-costs.
	23	3030	.....do	2 00	Marshal's fees.
	23	3031	R. S. Boswell	5 00	Taking testimony.
	23	3032	S. W. Keen	4 75	Advertising.
	23	3033	Jacob Tome	500 00	Surety in suit.
	23	3034	J. Sayles Brown, register in bankruptcy.	3 00	Fees and costs.
	25	3035	R. W. Tyler	100 00	Insurance.
	25	3036	J. L. Pearson	9 65	Printing briefs.
	27	3037	W. F. Mattingly, attorney	12 95	Costs in suit.
	28	3038	John A. J. Creswell	250 00	Salary.
	28	3039	Robert Purvis	250 00	Do.
	28	3040	R. H. T. Leipold	250 00	Do.
	28	3041	E. A. Wheeler	125 00	Do.
	28	3042	C. A. Fleetwood	116 66	Do.
	28	3043	C. H. Jones	75 00	Do.
	28	3044	Henry Mason	60 00	Do.
	28	3045	George Green	45 00	Do.

Expenditures by draft on the Treasurer of the United States—Continued.

Date.	No. of draft.	Name of payee.	Amount.	Character of services rendered.
1876.				
Nov. 28	3046	W. H. Lockwood and John J. Cary.	$100 00	Salary.
Dec. 1	3047	Washington Gas-light Company.	36 91	Gas.
1	3048	Frank T. Rawlings, secretary	17 50	Insurance.
2	3049	John F. Cook, collector	130 89	Taxes.
2	3050	S. Bouis	10 00	Repair of roofs.
2	3051	Independent Ice Company	1 30	Ice.
4	3052	J. T. Wormley	11 00	Auctioneer's fees.
4	3053	A. S. Pratt & Son	52 50	Insurance.
4	3054	William H. Slater	1,224 12	Special-improvement taxes.
5	3055	R. H. T. Leipold, attorney	41 00	Court costs.
6	3056	John F. Cook, collector	2,534 55	Taxes.
7	3057	J. M. Edmunds, postmaster	4 48	Box-rent.
7	3058	Albert J. Myer	5,088 89	Account of a first trust, Mary J. Wheeler property.
8	3059	John F. Cook, collector	322 38	Taxes.
8	3060	C. A. Fleetwood	25	Do.
8	3061	J. M. Edmunds, postmaster	29 00	Postage-stamps.
8	3062	Adams Express Company	80	Expressage.
8	3063	G. W. Clapp	36 67	Extra clerical services.
9	3064	Frank T. Rawlings, secretary	8 60	Insurance.
11	3065	Enoch Totten	40 00	Stenographic notes.
11	3066	R. W. Tyler	41 25	Insurance.
11	3067	J. L. Pearson	14 25	Printing brief.
11	3068	M. M. Magruder	74 00	Carpenter's repairs.
11	3069	.....do	5 00	Repairs to property.
12	3070	Enoch Totten	31 00	Costs in suit.
14	3071	A. S. Pratt & Son	18 75	Insurance.
14	3072	William Gibson	3 00	Hauling ashes.
14	3073	Frank Owen	2 50	Wood.
15	3074	M. Cole	9 75	Plumbing.
15	3075	E. Morrison	1 90	Stationery.
16	3076	A. S. Pratt & Son	18 75	Insurance.
20	3078	John J. Cary, agent	475 85	Taxes.
21	3079	James Talty	41 62	Plumbing.
21	3080	John A. Butler	13 50	Repairs to heater.
21	3081	J. C. Lewis, agent	5 62	Insurance.
22	3082	Enoch Totten	1,000 00	Attorney's fees.
23	3083	John A. J. Creswell	250 00	Salary.
23	3084	Robert Purvis	250 00	Do.
23	3085	Robert H. T. Leipold	250 00	Do.
23	3086	E. A. Wheeler	125 00	Do.
23	3087	C. A. Fleetwood	116 66	Do.
23	3088	C. H. Jones	75 00	Do.
23	3089	New York drafts for agents	100 00	Do.
23	3090	George W. Green	45 00	Do.
23	3091	Petty cash	10 00	Stationery, expressage, car-fare, telegrams, &c.
23	3092	Henry Mason	60 00	Salary.
23	3093	C. G. Morrison	20 85	Repairs to property.
26	3094	A. S. Pratt & Son	37 50	Insurance.
26	3095	R. A. Waters & Son	5 00	Printing brief.
27	3096	Collins & Wood	13 50	Water-back for range.
27	3097	Washington Gas-Light Company	1 75	Gas.
28	3098	William R. Woodward	20 00	Abstract of title.
28	3099	J. T. Wormley	24 42	Advertising and auctioneer's fees.
29	3100	P. W. Doyle	8 00	Brick-work repairs.
30	3101	Theodore F. Gatchell	262 50	Insurance.
30	3102	Thomas S. Hopkins	50 00	Abstract of title.
30	3103	John F. Cook, collector	2,568 00	Taxes.
30	3104	T. Lubey	8 46	Water-tax.
30	3105	Collins & Ward	1 50	Side-bricks for range.
30	3106	.....do	1 00	Repairs to register.
30	3107	W. H. Slater	2,050 66	Special taxes.
30	3108	.....do	424 88	Do.
30	3109	William J. Wilson	6 10	Attorney's fees and costs.
1877.				
Jan. 2	3110	J. Anderson, for M. Cole	95 00	Plumbing.
2	3111	Washington Gas-Light Company	40 51	Gas.
2	3112	T. Lubey, water-registrar	15 00	Water-rent.
2	3113	J. C. Lewis, agent	11 25	Insurance.
5	3114	J. M. Edmunds, postmaster	27 50	Stamped envelopes.
5	3115	William Mann	16 75	Ledger.
5	3116	J. W. Boteler, agent	7 58	Insurance.
6	3117	M. M. Magruder	42 48	Carpenter's repairs.
6	3118	Adams Express Company	75	Expressage.
8	3119	Herring & Co.	24 00	Storage of safe.
9	3120	Enoch Totten, attorney	29 00	Costs in suits.
9	3121	A. B. Duvall	10 00	Abstract of title.
9	3122	Thomas M. Shepherd	1 00	Repairs to register.

Expenditures by draft on the Treasurer of the United States—Continued.

Date.	No. of draft.	Name of payee.	Amount.	Character of services rendered.
1877.				
Jan. 10	3123	Independent Ice Company	$1 25	Ice.
10	3125	Enoch Totten	16 35	Publications in Law Reporter.
10	3126	.....do	80 00	Auditor's fees.
12	3127	John H. Cook	95 00	Retainers and costs.
12	3128	Charles Walter	4 00	Attorney's fees and costs.
13	3129	R. A. Waters & Son	6 00	Printing briefs.
17	3130	Thomas S. Hopkins	40 00	Abstracts of title.
19	3131	B. H. Warner	10 94	Auctioneer's fees.
23	3132	John F. Cook collector	435 86	Taxes.
23	3133	T. Lubey, water-registrar	9 75	Do.
24	3134	R. W. Tyler, agent	15 00	Insurance.
24	3135	W. H. Slater	102 51	Taxes.
24	3136	C. Macnichol	75 00	Painting.
25	3137	Joseph K. Roberts, attorney	446 49	Taxes.
26	3138	J. C. Lewis	13 33	Insurance.
26	3139	Petty cash	10 00	Stationery, expressage, car-fare, telegrams, &c.
29	3140	J. M. Edmunds, postmaster	4 08	Box-rent.
30	3141	John A. J. Creswell	250 00	Salary.
30	3142	Robert Purvis	250 00	Do.
30	3143	R. H. T. Leipold	250 00	Do.
30	3144	E. A. Wheeler	125 00	Do.
30	3145	C. A. Fleetwood	116 66	Do.
30	3146	C. H. Jones	75 00	Do.
30	3147	Henry Mason	60 00	Do.
30	3148	George W. Green	45 00	Do.
30	3149	New York drafts for agents	100 00	Do.
30	3150	G. W. Clapp	5 00	Clerical services.
30	3151	Thomas S. Hopkins	25 00	Abstract of title.
31	3152	Washington Gas-Light Company	38 70	Gas.
31	3153	Thomas S. Hopkins	25 00	Abstract of title.
Feb. 1	3154	Independent Ice Company	1 35	Ice.
1	3155	W. H. Slater	1,235 05	Special taxes.
5	3156	R. W. Tyler	10 60	Insurance.
5	3157	T. F. Gatchell	12 00	Do.
5	3158	B. H. Warner	11 00	Auctioneer's fees.
8	3159	C. Macnichol	104 75	Painting glazing, &c.
8	3160	J. L. Pearson	16 90	Attorney's fees and costs.
9	3161	Enoch Totten	11 00	Costs in suit.
9	3163	John L. Ginck	4 75	Advertising.
9	3164	Gibson Brothers	6 10	Printing, &c.
9	3165	J. C. & E. C. Lewis	27 00	Insurance.
10	3166	Thomas S. Hopkins	25 00	Abstract of title.
10	3167	John H Cook, attorney	10 00	Quitclaim deed.
10	3168	John H. Cook	7 50	Taking testimony.
10	3169	Theo. F. Gatchell	13 50	Insurance.
10	3170	S. Bouis	12 25	Repairs to property.
12	3171	H. C. Rippey	57 35	Taxes.
14	3173	R. H. T. Leipold	30 00	Filing bills.
15	3174	William Rothwell	13 55	Repairs to property.
17	3175	J. W. Shiles	143 29	Adverse claim against property bought by Commissioners.
17	3176	George W. Green	20 00	Salary.
19	3177	J. W. Kennedy	45 50	Trustee's fees.
20	3178	John F. Cook, collector	105 70	Taxes.
20	3179	T. Lubey, water registrar	5 28	Do.
20	3180	W. H. Slater	15 89	Special-improvement taxes.
20	3181	Frank T. Browning	5 00	Taking testimony.
21	3182	Enoch Totten, attorney	68 43	Attorney's fees and costs.
21	3183	C. A. Fleetwood	4 62	Taxes.
22	3184	George W. & T. S. Watson	70 00	Advertising.
24	3185	A. S. Pratt & Son	1 25	Insurance.
24	3186	R. W. Tyler, agent	22 50	Do.
26	3187	Frank T. Browning, secretary	26 25	Do.
27	3188	William H. Lockwood and J. J. Cary.	100 00	Salary.
27	3189	John A. J. Creswell	250 00	Do.
27	3190	Robert Purvis	250 00	Do.
27	3191	R. H. T. Leipold	250 00	Do.
27	3192	E. A. Wheeler	125 00	Do.
27	3193	C. A. Fleetwood	116 66	Do.
27	3194	C. H. Jones	75 00	Do.
27	3195	Henry Mason	60 00	Do.
28	3197	George W. Green	25 00	Do.
28	3198	Joseph K. Roberts, jr	628 30	Attorney's fees and costs.
28	3199	Washington Gas-Light Company	31 50	Gas.
28	3200	J. J. Stewart	100 00	Attorney's fees.
Mar. 1	3201	R. W. Tyler, agent	15 00	Insurance.
2	3202	G. L. Sheriff	9 50	Wood and coal.
2	3203	J. H. Cook	200 00	Attorney's fees.

Expenditures by draft on the Treasury of the United States—Continued.

Date.	No. of draft.	Name of payee.	Amount.	Character of services rendered.
1877.				
Mar. 3	3204	Sherman & Handy	$11 00	Auctioneer's fees.
3	3205	John F. Cook, collector	14 93	Taxes.
6	3206	J. C. & E. C. Lewis, agents	16 00	Insurance.
6	3207	Adams Express Company	6 65	Expressage.
6	3208	Independent Ice Company	1 20	Ice
6	3209	Charles N. Thomas	90 00	Adverse claim against property bought by Commissioners.
7	3210	John F. Cook	175 36	Taxes.
8	3211	W. H. Slater	85 35	Do.
8	3213	William J. Wilson	3 50	Justice's fees.
8	3214	T. F. Gatchell	7 20	Insurance.
10	3215	John H. Cook	21 00	Costs and retainer.
13	3216	R. W. Tyler, agent	10 00	Insurance.
14	3217	Thomas Hood	25 00	Auditor's fees.
16	3218	J. Anderson, for M. Cole	21 00	Plumbing.
17	3219	M. M. Magruder	43 49	Carpenter's repairs.
17	3220	William Elliott	320 00	Attorney's fees.
19	3221	James W. Chew	160 53	Attorney's fees and costs.
21	3222	F. Muller	3 50	Repairing front-door lock.
22	3223	Charles H. Jones	20 00	Salary.
22	3224	J. C. & E. C. Lewis, agents	19 38	Insurance.
23	3225	J. C. Miller	27 68	Advertising.
23	3226	R. W. Tyler	5 00	Insurance.
23	3227	R. S. Boswell	13 00	Stenographer.
24	3228	M. M. Magruder	2 50	Carpenter's repairs.
27	3229	T. F. Gatchell, agent	10 00	Insurance.
30	3230	John A. J. Creswell	250 00	Salary.
30	3231	Robert Purvis	250 00	Do.
30	3232	R. H. T. Leipold	250 00	Do.
30	3233	E. A. Wheeler	125 00	Do.
30	3234	C. A. Fleetwood	116 66	Do.
30	3235	C. H. Jones	55 00	Do.
30	3236	Henry Mason	60 00	Do.
30	3237	George W. Green	45 00	Do.
30	3238	New York drafts for agents	100 00	Do.
31	3239	Washington Gas-Light Company	31 05	Gas.
31	3240	J. Anderson, for M. Cole	31 62	Gas findings and plumbing.
31	3241	Gibson Bros	9 25	Printing.
31	3242	T. Lubey, water registrar	9 00	Taxes.
31	3243	S. Bouis	11 50	Repairs.
31	3244	G. W Lange	29 00	Brick, repairs, &c.
Apr. 2	3245	B. Lewis Blackford, agent	6 00	Insurance.
3	3246	Independent Ice Company	1 35	Ice.
4	3247	John Sherman	15 00	Insurance.
4	3248	J. Dixon	32 50	Painting.
5	3249	Enoch Totten	500 00	Legal services.
5	3250	Adams Express Company	1 65	Expressage.
7	3251	W. A. Wallace	45 00	Auctioneer's fees.
7	3252	Thomas S. Hopkins	10 00	Abstract of title.
7	3253	George W. Lange	19 75	Property repairs.
12	3254	Thomas M. Shepherd	2 80	Plumbing.
12	3255	J. M. Edmunds, postmaster	4 22	Box rent.
12	3256	George W. Balloch	22 50	Insurance.
13	3257	Charles T. Davis	95 09	Advertising.
14	3258	William Mann	16 00	Stationery.
16	3259	George W. Lange	37 00	Property repairs.
18	3260	A. M. Sperry	1 15	Affidavit.
19	3261	Enoch Totten	12 00	Costs in suit.
19	3262	B. H. Warner	22 00	Auctioneer's fees.
19	3263	Frank T. Browning	33 00	Trustee's fees, deed, &c.
20	3264	George W. Balloch, agent	30 00	Insurance.
20	3265	Theo. F. Gatchell, agent	7 00	Do.
21	3266	Washington Gas-Light Company	13 25	Gas.
24	3267	Ed. H. Bailey	27 60	Phonographic services.
26	3268	George W. and T. S. Wilson	45 00	Advertising.
27	3269	John A. J. Creswell	250 00	Salary.
28	3270	Robert Purvis	250 00	Do.
28	3271	R. H. T. Leipold	250 00	Do.
28	3272	E. A. Wheeler	125 00	Do.
28	3273	C. A. Fleetwood	116 66	Do.
28	3274	C. H. Jones	75 00	Do.
28	3275	Henry Mason	60 00	Do.
28	3276	George W. Green	45 00	Do.
28	3277	New York drafts for agents	100 00	Do.
28	3278	George W. Balloch	150 00	Insurance.
28	3279	John C. Hogan	10 00	Awning for bank building.
30	3280	Washington Gas-Light Company	30 83	Gas.
30	3281	D. W. Middleton	172 27	Costs in suit.
May 1	3282	B. H. Warner	11 00	Auctioneer's fees.
1	3283	Charles T. Davis	32 00	Advertising.

Expenditures by draft on the Treasurer of the United States—Continued.

Date.	No. of draft.	Name of payee.	Amount.	Character of services rendered.
1877.				
May 3	3285	George W. Balloch	$75 00	Insurance.
3	3286	Independent Ice Company	1 20	Ice.
5	3287	Enoch Totten	500 00	Attorney's fees and costs.
5	3288	John F. Cook, collector	101 10	Taxes.
5	3289	T. Lubey, water registrar	22 03	Do.
7	3290	James H. Forsyth	5 00	Making copy of subdivision.
9	3291	John A. Butler	32 05	Repairs to property.
9	3292	Thomas Hood	30 00	Auditor's fees.
12	3293	Charles Hild	160 00	Repairs to property.
14	3294	R. S. Boswell	6 75	Stenographer's services.
14	3295	George W. Lange	75 00	Carpenter's work.
17	3296	George W. Balloch, agent	7 75	Insurance.
17	3297	M. Cole, per J. Anderson	4 75	Gas-fixtures, repairs.
17	3298	Enoch Totten	25 00	Attorney's fees.
18	3299	William T. Gardner	30 00	Tinning.
18	3300	George W. Linville	92 50	Commissions on sale.
18	3301	Lawrence & Peabody	183 51	Vendor's lien.
18	3302	John F. Cook, collector	2,926 43	Taxes.
22	3303	James Taity	11 30	Repairs.
23	3304	John F. Cook, collector	10 12	Taxes.
25	3305	George W. Lange	174 50	Repairs to property.
24	3306	C. N. Thomas	10 00	Attorney's fees and costs.
25	3307	William A. Gordon	125 00	Examining title, &c.
26	3308	Thomas S. Hopkins	50 00	Abstract of title.
26	3309	William Gibson	7 25	Hauling ashes.
28	3310	F. T. Browning	22 50	Advertising.
28	3312	do	11 00	Auctioneer's fees.
28	3313	E. N. Broyles and L. J. Gartrell	200 00	Retainer.
28	3314	do	25 00	Court fees.
29	3315	John A. J. Creswell	250 00	Salary.
29	3316	Robert Purvis	250 00	Do.
29	3317	R. H. T. Leipold	250 00	Do.
29	3318	E. A. Wheeler	125 00	Do.
29	3319	C. A. Fleetwood	116 66	Do.
29	3320	C. H. Jones	75 00	Do.
29	3321	Henry Mason	60 00	Do.
29	3322	George W. Green	45 00	Do.
29	3323	New York drafts for agents	100 00	Do.
31	3324	Enoch Totten	150 00	Attorney's fees and costs.
31	3325	Daily National Republican	16 50	Advertising.
June 1	3326	Washington Gas-Light Company	26 56	Gas.
1	3327	Thomas Hood	30 00	Auditor's fees.
4	3328	John J. Cary	55 90	Taxes.
5	3329	William A. Jarboe, collector	90 53	Do.
5	3330	M. Cole, per J. Anderson	25 00	Sewer-connection.
6	3331	Adams Express Company	1 25	Expressage.
6	3332	Philadelphia Press	155 25	Advertising.
6	3333	Evening Star Newspaper Co	160 71	Do.
6	3334	New York Times	197 80	Do.
7	3335	John H. Cook, attorney	29 16	Auctioneer's fees and advertising.
7	3336	John F. Cook, collector	124 72	Taxes.
7	3337	Charles T. Davis	110 91	Advertising.
8	3338	Gibson Bros	26 75	Printing.
9	3339	George W. Balloch, agent	22 50	Insurance.
9	3340	Boston Daily Advertiser	72 90	Advertising.
9	3341	S. J. Fague	3 36	Fee for drawback on special taxes.
11	3342	John Dixon	151 00	Painting.
12	3343	J. T. Caldwell	30 50	Auctioneer's fees and advertising.
12	3344	George W. Balloch	18 75	Insurance.
15	3345	F. T. Browning	29 75	Trustee's fees and deed.
15	3346	Henry Brooke, clerk	12 55	Costs of injunction.
15	3347	John Sherman	11 00	Auctioneer's fees.
15	3348	do	67 57	Advertising.
16	3349	J. M. Edmunds, postmaster	45 40	Postage-stamps.
16	3350	Lewis Johnson & Co	170 45	Taxes.
20	3351	Frank T. Browning	10 00	Taking testimony.
22	3352	Baltimore Sun	112 80	Advertising.
23	3353	John H. Brown	90 00	Kalsomining, &c.
28	3354	George W. Lange	13 00	Repairs to property.
28	3355	Arlington Fire Insurance Co	20 00	Insurance.
29	3357	John A. J. Creswell	250 00	Salary.
29	3358	Robert Purvis	250 00	Do.
29	3359	R. H. T. Leipold	250 00	Do.
29	3360	E. A. Wheeler	125 00	Do.
29	3361	C. A. Fleetwood	116 66	Do.
29	3362	C. H. Jones	75 00	Do.
29	3363	Henry Mason	60 00	Do.
29	3364	George W. Green	45 00	Do.
30	3365	New York drafts for agents	100 00	Do.
30	3366	Enoch Totten	11 00	Attorney's fees and costs.

Expenditures by draft on the Treasurer of the United States—Continued.

Date.	No. of draft.	Name of payee.	Amount.	Character of services rendered.
1877.				
June 30	3367	John Dixon	$57 25	Painting.
July 2	3368	H. S. Nyman	55 00	Commissions on sales.
2	3369	Washington Gas-light Company	20 26	Gas.
2	3370	Thomas M. Shepherd	28 68	Repairs to property.
2	3371	John J. Cary	48 50	Taxes.
3	3372	Independent Ice Company	1 30	Ice.
5	3373	Enoch Totten	500 00	Attorney's fees and costs.
6	3374	R. S. Boswell	35 00	Stenographic services.
6	3375	Arlington Fire Insurance Co	6 00	Insurance.
7	3376	B. H. Warner	77 66	Auctioneer's fees and advertisement.
7	3377	F. T. Browning, trustee	11 50	Trustee's commissions, &c.
7	3378	John F. Cook, collector	409 40	Taxes.
9	3379	Thomas S. Hopkins	25 00	Abstract of title.
9	3380	J. M. Edmunds, postmaster	4 54	Box-rent.
9	3381	T. F. Gatchell	15 00	Insurance.
13	3382	Enoch Totten	125 00	Auditor's fees.
13	3383	J. Dixon	2 50	Painting.
13	3384	E. H. Bailey	12 40	Stenographer's services.
13	3385	Thomas M. Shepherd	2 25	Repairs to property.
16	3386	A. S. Pratt & Son	3 15	Insurance.
16	3387	S. L. Phelps	48 70	Redemption tax-sale.
17	3388	A. S. Pratt & Son	22 50	Insurance.
17	3389	R. W. Tyler	22 50	Do.
19	3390	E. Totten	60 00	Auditor's fees.
19	3391	G. W. Balloch	11 25	Insurance.
20	3392	G. W. Balloch, agent	157 50	Do.
20	3393	W. C. Tilden	42 00	Surplus proceeds of collaterals refunded.
23	3394	George W. Knox	21 00	Transportation of safe.
23	3395	E. B. Tyler	6 00	Bagging and draying safe.
24	3396	George W. Balloch, agent	22 50	Insurance.
26	3398	R. H. T. Leipold	8 55	Court costs.
26	3399	John Sherman	35 00	Advertising.
26	3400	H. Bisbee, trustee	30 45	Attorney's fees and costs.
30	3401	John A. J. Creswell	250 00	Salary.
30	3402	Robert Purvis	250 00	Do.
30	3403	R. H. T. Leipold	250 00	Do.
30	3404	E. A. Wheeler	125 00	Do.
30	3405	C. A. Fleetwood	116 66	Do.
30	3406	Charles H. Jones	75 00	Do.
30	3407	Henry Mason	60 00	Do.
30	3408	George W. Green	45 00	Do.
30	3409	John Sherman	32 00	Auctioneer's fees and advertising
30	3410	New York drafts for agents	100 00	Salary.
30	3411	George A. Caswell	5 00	Witness fees.
30	3412	George W. Balloch	37 50	Insurance.
30	3413	Lewis Johnson & Co	204 85	Attorney's fees and costs.
31	3414	Washington Gas-light Company	13 50	Gas.
Aug. 6	3415	Arlington Fire Insurance Co	17 50	Insurance.
13	3416	do	3 00	Do.
23	3417	John J. Cary	223 00	Repairs to property.
30	3418	John A. J. Creswell	250 00	Salary.
30	3420	R. H. T. Leipold	250 00	Do.
27	3421	Tyler & Rutherford	9 00	Insurance.
30	3422	E. A. Wheeler	125 00	Salary.
30	3423	C. A. Fleetwood	116 66	Do.
30	3424	C. H. Jones	75 00	Do.
30	3425	Henry Mason	60 00	Do.
30	3426	W. H. Lockwood and J. J. Cary	100 00	Do.
30	3427	Robert Purvis	250 00	Do.
31	3428	G. W. Balloch	12 50	Insurance.
Sept. 1	3429	Washington Gas-light Company	11 71	Gas.
5	3430	P. W. Doyle	12 00	Repairs to property.
5	3431	Independent Ice Company	1 35	Ice.
5	3432	Adams Express Company	2 05	Expressage.
5	3433	Gibson Bros	1 25	Tablets.
5	3434	John J. Cary	1 30	Registration of bills filed in chancery court.
6	3435	M. M. Magruder	12 00	Carpenter's repairs.
10	3436	Enoch Totten	1,200 00	Attorney's fees and costs.
10	3437	L. P. Williams, deputy marshal	40 50	Do.
10	3438	Washington Gas-light Company	5 50	Gas.
13	3439	Fields Cook	7 50	Commission on sale of safe.
13	3440	Abram Clark	5 00	Labor filling in lot.
14	3441	A. S. Pratt & Son	18 75	Insurance.
14	3442	McClain & Ostrander	7 50	Repairs to property.
15	3443	James Talty	14 05	Plumber's repairs.
15	3444	P. W. Doyle	25 00	Repairs to property.
15	3445	Enoch Totten	1,409 53	Attorney's fees and costs.
17	3446	E. B. Tyler	50 00	Drayage of safes.
17	3447	E. A. Wheeler	125 00	Salary.

Expenditures by draft on the Treasurer of the United States—Continued.

Date.		No. of draft.	Name of payee.	Amount.	Character of services rendered.
1877.					
Sept.	18	3448	W. A. Wimsatt	$340 48	Coal.
	20	3449	John A. Power	44 00	Gas-fixtures, Department of Justice.
	20	3450	P. W. Doyle	25 00	Repairs to property.
	22	3451	George W. Balloch	16 00	Insurance.
	22	3452	W. H. Orton	55 00	Painting.
	22	3453	H. T. Gregory	18 00	Range for property.
	27	3454	Robert Purvis	250 00	Salary.
	27	3455	E. B. Tyler	90 00	Commission on sale of safes.
	27	3456	New York drafts for agents	100 00	Salary.
	27	3457	W. H. Orton	2 50	Glass repairs.
	27	3458	George W. Balloch	75 00	Insurance.
	28	3459	John A. J. Creswell	250 00	Salary.
	28	3460	R. H. T. Leipold	250 00	Do.
	28	3461	C. A. Fleetwood	116 66	Do.
	28	3462	C. H. Jones	75 00	Do.
	28	3463	Henry Mason	60 00	Do.
	28	3464	Washington Gas-light Company	17 39	Gas.
	29	3465	J. Anderson for M. Cole	60 00	Plumbing.
Oct.	1	3466	Washington Gas-light Company	15 98	Gas.
	2	3467	G. W. Balloch	18 00	Insurance.
	3	3468	J. C. & E. C. Lewis, agents	16 00	Do.
	3	3469	Independent Ice Company	1 45	Ice.
	3	3470	J. Dixon	16 50	Kalsomining and glazing.
	6	3471	James Anderson for M. Cole	19 25	Plumbing.
	8	3473	George W. Balloch	130 00	Insurance.
	8	3474	T. F. Gatchell	9 00	Do.
	9	3475	J. M. Edmunds, postmaster	3 00	Box-rent.
	9	3476	S. C. Mills	11 40	Taking testimony.
	12	3477	John H. Cook, trustee	72 53	Auctioneer's fees and advertising.
	16	3478	Second National Bank	100 00	Attorney's fees and costs, &c.
	16	3479	G. W. Lange	20 00	Carpenter's repairs.
	17	3480	George W. Balloch	12 00	Insurance.
	18	3481	Enoch Totten, attorney	25 00	Auditor's fees.
	18	3482	William Mann	16 00	Stationery.
	19	3483	J. J. Cary	15 00	Building flues.
	20	3485	John F. Cook, collector	25 02	Taxes.
	20	3486	John H. Brown	4 00	Repairs to property.
	20	3487	Henry Warren	7 00	Do.
	20	3488	George W. Balloch	3 00	Insurance.
	20	3489	do	9 00	Do.
	22	3490	T. F. Gatchell	36 25	Do.
	22	3491	Tyler & Rutherford	75 00	Do.
	23	3492	John C. Hogan	3 00	Awning-rope.
	24	3493	George W. Balloch	45 00	Insurance.
	25	3494	Jas. Talty	24 75	Plumber's repairs.
	25	3495	P. W. Doyle	27 95	Repairs.
	25	3496	do	1 50	Do.
	27	3497	Henry Warren	11 88	Tinner's repairs.
	30	3498	John A. J. Creswell	250 00	Salary.
	30	3499	Robert Purvis	250 00	Do.
	27	3500	R. H. T. Leipold	250 00	Do.
	27	3501	E. A. Wheeler	125 00	Do.
	27	3502	C. A. Fleetwood	116 66	Do.
	27	3503	C. H. Jones	75 00	Do.
	27	3504	H. Mason	60 00	Do.
	27	3505	George W. Green	34 50	Do.
	27	3506	W. H. Lockwood and J. J. Cary	100 00	Do.
	31	3507	John H. Cook, attorney	50 00	Regaining possession of property.
	31	3508	John Sherman	36 50	Advertising, &c.
	31	3509	W. R. Slater	7 21	Procuring allowance drawbacks.
Nov.	1	3510	Washington Gas-light Company	26 33	Gas.
	1	3511	Notley Anderson	6 00	Repairs to locks.
	3	3512	Holton & McLain	20 00	Painting and repairing.
	5	3513	John A. Butler	46 30	Repairing roof.
	6	3514	John Sherman	14 38	Insurance.
	6	3515	National Metropolitan Bank	100 00	Attorney's fees and costs.
	7	3516	John Sherman	11 00	Auctioneer's fees.
	7	3517	George W. Knox	39 08	Freight on safes.
	7	3518	Tyler & Rutherford	15 00	Insurance.
	8	3519	Adams Express Company	9 90	Expressage.
	8	3520	George W. Knox	5 00	Lumber for moving safes.
	12	3521	John Sherman	35 75	Advertising.
	15	3522	George W. Balloch	50 00	Insurance.
	17	3523	James Talty	43 50	Repairs.
	19	3524	Tyler & Rutherford	10 00	Insurance.
	20	3525	W. C. Butterfield, agent	43 75	Do.
	22	3526	Enoch Totten	30 00	Auditor's fee.
	22	3528	John F. Cook collector	2,859 87	Taxes.
	22	3529	A. H. Parry	2 50	Insurance.
	24	3530	C. A. Fleetwood	2 25	Taxes.
	26	3531	National Union Publishing Co	24 00	Advertising.
	27	3532	John F. *Cook, collector*	101 25	Taxes.

Expenditures by draft on the Treasurer of the United States—Continued.

Date.	No. of draft.	Name of payee.	Amount.	Character of services rendered.
1877.				
Nov. 27	3533	William McLean	$94 71	Taxes.
28	3534	John A. J. Creswell	250 00	Salary.
28	3535	Robert Purvis	250 00	Do.
28	3536	R. H. T. Leipold	250 00	Do.
28	3537	E. A. Wheeler	125 00	Do.
28	3538	C. A. Fleetwood	116 66	Do.
28	3539	C. H. Jones	75 00	Do.
28	3540	H. Mason	60 00	Do.
28	3541	George W. Green	45 00	Do.
28	3542	New York drafts for agents	100 00	Do.
28	3543	J. Dixon	44 00	Painting.
28	3544	Charles N. Thomas	15 00	Attorney's fees and costs.
30	3546	Washington Gas-light Company	35 55	Gas.
Dec. 1	3548	Holton & McLain	10 00	Painting.
1	3549	Frank T. Rawlings	10 50	Insurance.
1	3550	James Talty	9 45	Plumber's repairs.
1	3551	R. B. Tunnia	39 75	Repairs to plastering.
1	3552	Gibson Brothers	5 50	Charge-slips.
4	3553	George W. Balloch, agent	43 75	Insurance.
6	3554	Z. Tobriner	9 00	Oiling doors and casings.
6	3555	David Clayborne	7 50	Whitewashing.
6	3556	Adams Express Company	1 50	Expressage.
6	3557	Harvey Spalding	25 00	Quitclaim deed.
7	3558	John F. Cook, collector	540 27	Taxes.
7	3559	Thomas S. Hopkins	40 00	Abstract of title.
7	3560	J. L. Johnson	15 00	Do.
7	3561	John H. Cook	67 00	Fees and retainer.
8	3562	Henry Warren	8 50	Tinner's repairs.
11	3563	G. W. Balloch	37 50	Insurance.
13	3564	Z. Tobriner	11 00	Painting.
13	3565	A. M. Sperry	53 15	Attorney's fees and costs.
13	3566	Enoch Totten	250 00	Do.
13	3567	E. H. Bailey	4 00	Stenographic services.
13	3568	H. C. Rippey	135 00	Taxes.
15	3569	John Dixon	52 00	Painting.
15	3570	Charles Matteson	122 45	Attorney's fees and costs.
15	3571	John H. Cook	25 00	Preparing case in equity.
17	3572	G. W. Lange	12 00	Carpenter's repairs.
17	3573	G. W. Balloch, agent	20 00	Insurance.
20	3574	C. J. Fanning	7 00	Do.
21	3575	J. M. Edmunds, postmaster	41 70	Postage-stamps.
22	3576	J. H. Foster	31 00	Repairs.
24	3577	John A. J. Creswell	250 00	Salary.
24	3578	Robert Purvis	250 00	Do.
24	3579	R. H. T. Leipold	250 00	Do.
24	3580	E. A. Wheeler	125 00	Do.
24	3581	C. A. Fleetwood	116 66	Do.
24	3582	C. H. Jones	75 00	Do.
24	3583	H. Mason	60 00	Do.
24	3584	George W. Green	45 00	Do.
24	3585	New York drafts for agents	100 00	Do.
24	3586	G. W. Lange	24 50	Repairs.
24	3587	G. W. Balloch	37 50	Insurance.
29	3588	Theodore F. Gatchell	262 50	Do.
31	3589	Robert B. Tunnia	27 00	Repairs to property.
			179,437 20	

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries	$62,536 22	Stationery	$1,317 31
Attorneys' fees and costs	23,008 92	Postage and expressage	1,641 92
Taxes	46,785 59	Compromises	683 33
Auctioneers' fees and advertising	11,549 93	Trustees and agents' commissions	2,514 17
Prior incumbrances	7,451 83	Special deposits	103 67
Repairs	6,608 59	Premium on coin	1,265 06
Insurance	7,124 01	Miscellaneous	3,238 92
Rents	644 17		179,437 20
Gas	1,074 77		
Fuel	1,888 79		

No. III.

Expenditures by cash.

Date.		Name of payee.	Amount.	Character of service.
1875.				
Jan.	2	Henry Sutton	$10 00	Salary.
	4	Southern Express Company	19 35	Expressage on books.
	4	Milo Freeman	34 10	Commission on sale of furniture at Macon.
	4	J. C. Lewis	13 50	Insurance property, Tucker & Sherman.
	7	William J. Wilson	1 25	Commission collecting rents, S street property.
	8	John A. L. Morrell	32 99	Repairs and commission, collecting rents.
	14	Horace Morris	5 00	Expenses incidental to closing branch at Louisville.
	15	R. J. Meigs	90	Transcript of judgments.
	18	Charles H. Walton	2 00	Advertising sale of furniture, Tallahassee.
	18	R. A. Shine, auctioneer	7 06	Expenses attending sale of furniture, Tallahassee.
	18	Post-Office Department	49	Money-order.
	18	A. M. Sperry	100 00	Traveling-expenses.
	19	William H. Boyd	5 00	Boyd's City Directory.
	22	Adams Express Company	75	Expressage on pass-books.
	22	William Orme & Sons	4 00	Feather-duster.
	23	Adams Express Company	75	Expressage.
	24	.....do	75	Do.
	29	E. C. Lewis	15 33	Insurance, G. R. Price, loan.
	30	G. W. Blackburn	10 00	Salary.
	30	G. W. Brodie	10 00	Do.
	30	William H. Bishop	10 00	Do.
Feb.	5	George W. Roberts, treasurer	95 70	Taxes, Beaufort branch loans, &c.
	5	.....do	209 77	Taxes, Beaufort branch property.
	5	.....do	245 20	Taxes, Sea-Island Hotel.
	5	.....do	4 50	Photographing building.
	5	H. G. Judd	6 50	Clerk's fees, &c., Beaufort.
	5	Walker, Evans & Cogswell	1 00	Stationery.
	5	P. E. Ezekiel, postmaster	5 91	Postage, box-rent, stationery, &c., Beaufort, S. C.
	5	W. H. Lockwood	59 90	Traveling-expenses.
	6	William J. Wilson	12 25	Commissions collecting rent and repairs, S street property.
	9	Charles N. Thomas	123 43	Trustee, commission, Hall loan.
	9	.....do	10 00	Draughting release, Beaufort property.
	10	B. H. Warner	3 38	Advertising H street property.
	10	.....do	335 82	Advertising and auctioneer's fees, Daniels's loan.
	10	.....do	253 83	Advertising and auctioneer's fees, R. M. Hall loan.
	10	S. Wolf	1 50	Recording deed.
	11	T. E. Waggaman	4 60	Collecting rents, property account.
	11	Florida Savings Bank	125 40	Advertising, gas, attorney's fees, Jackson.
	13	J. C. & E. C. Lewis	14 30	Insurance, Vondelier property.
	13	.....do	39 25	Insurance, Liberty Hall.
	13	Thomas E. Waggaman	1 50	Commission for collecting rents.
	15	R. J. Fleming	585 61	Making cases, partitions, &c., credit by set-off.
	18	J. Reynolds	66 00	Laying sewers, No. 1815 Vermont avenue.
	18	Expense collecting notes	15	St. Clair Davis.
	19	Exchange	25	
	20	C. Hogan	77 00	Furnishing and repairing awnings.
	27	Exchange	1 40	Converting certificates into District bonds.
Mar.	1	W. H. Lockwood	55 35	Expense, traveling.
	1	Post-Office Department	2 63	Postage, Charleston.
	6	J. C. & E. C. Lewis	16 20	Insurance, J. T. Pike property.
	11	Exchange	25	
	11	Thomas E. Waggaman	13 76	Commission, collecting rents.
	11	.....do	50 00	Latrobe stove, Cornish property.
	11	.....do	44 05	Repairs, property account.
	12	James T. Wormley	10 64	Auctioneer's fees, James Cooper loan.
	25	J. C. & E. C. Lewis	17 00	Insurance, Fifteenth-and-a-half street property.
	25	A. S. Pratt & Son	5 75	Insurance, Noah Robinson property.
Apr.	9	John F. Cook, collector, 22	36	Taxes, Meade property.
	9	.....do	5 89	Taxes, Sheahan property.
	13	Thomas E. Waggaman	36 10	Commission collecting rents, repairs, &c., property account.
	16	J. Orrin Lea, treasurer	206 70	Taxes, 1875, Charleston property.
	16	William H. Lockwood	110 60	Traveling-expenses.
	16	H. G. Judd, register	15 00	Clerk of court fees, Beaufort property.
	16	Robert Bonette	3 50	Repairs, Beaufort property.
	16	D. C. Wilson & Co	2 50	Do.
	16	Joseph Fields	60 00	Pay of watchman, Sea-Island Hotel.
	16	William Elliott	38 30	Sheriff's costs, Beaufort loan.
	16	P. E. Ezekiel, postmaster	4 12	Rent of post-office box.
	19	Exchange	25	

Expenditures by cash—Continued.

Date.	Name of payee.	Amount.	Character of service.
1875.			
May 4	William Rothwell	$1 00	Repairs, Ballard property.
4	Citizens' National Bank	13 00	Cost of collecting notes, recording deed, &c.
11	J. W. Swain, agent	86 83	Porterage, gas, cleaning, and repairs, Jacksonville.
11	George E. Schnable, agent	31 00	Insurance, Kendrick property.
11	Edwin Higgins, clerk	15 00	Abstract of title, Jacksonville.
11	A. M. Sperry	195 10	Traveling-expenses, Robert Purvis, A. M. Sperry.
11	Exchange	1 50	
12	C. N. Thomas	5 00	Examining titles, Sewall property.
14	T. E. Waggaman	86 25	Commissions collecting rents and sundry expenses of properties.
24	Agent at Charleston, S. C	1 50	Commissions collecting rents, Charleston property.
24	John Brodie	5 00	Repairs at Beaufort, bank-building.
24	W. H. Lockwood, agent	4 90	Traveling-expenses to Holmes's Mill.
24	.....do	14 45	Expenses to Charleston.
24	.....do	43 85	Expenses to Jacksonville.
24	George Waterhouse	37 50	Defense of tax-titles, Beaufort.
24	W. C. Bellows	2 10	Stationery.
24	W. G. Judd, register	4 50	Recording deeds, &c., Beaufort.
24	G. Holmes, treasurer	281 08	Taxes, McCrae loan, Beaufort.
24	Joseph Fields	25 00	Watchman Sea-Island Hotel.
28	N. D. Smith	9 45	Salary.
June 5	Florida Savings Bank	27 74	Janitor, gas, commission collecting rents, Jacksonville property.
5	James T. Wormley	46 82	Commissions on sale Sewall property.
8	S. Wolf	1 75	Recording trust, Dyer loan.
9	.....do	1 50	Recording deed, Sheahan property.
12	A. M. Sperry	50 00	Salary.
12	T. E. Waggaman	29 05	Expenses and commissions, property account.
12	S. Wolf	18 75	Recording deeds.
19	.....do	2 00	Vondelier property, recording deeds.
21	George Simmons	197 50	Grading, Jordan property.
21	William J. Miller, trustee	11 00	Attorney's fees, deed, &c., Strumberger property.
21	S. Wolf	1 50	Recording deed, Strumberger property.
23	Adams Express Company	50	Expressage on books, Norfolk.
26	S. Wolf	3 50	Recording deeds, Crane *et al.* property.
29	Acknowledgments	2 00	Four deeds.
30	.....do	1 00	Two deeds.
July 3	S. Wolf	1 50	Recording deeds, Truell property.
7	W. A. McLean	95 50	Legal services and taxes, Jacksonville.
7	.....do	9 50	Recording deeds, Jacksonville.
7	.....do	35 00	Commissions on sale Reed property, Jackson ville.
7	Florida Savings Bank	6 82	Glazing, gas, &c., Jacksonville.
7	W. A. McLean	7 15	Commissions on sale Reed property, Jacksonville.
7	A. C. Rudisael	4 86	Repairs, Beaufort property.
7	Joseph Fields	46 66	Watchman Sea-Island Hotel.
7	W. H. Lockwood	68 10	Traveling-expenses.
7	George Waterhouse	37 50	Defense of tax-titles, Beaufort.
7	Charles Rogers	10 00	Repairs, Sea-Island Hotel.
8	Acknowledgments	1 50	Deeds.
10	S. Wolf	12 00	Recording 8 deeds, at $1.50.
13	T. E. Waggaman	57 10	Repairing, summons, and commission, property account.
16	John Hogan	17 00	Hanging awnings.
16	S. Wolf	2 50	Recording deed of trust.
16	.....do	1 75	Do.
27	D. Walker	2 00	Janitor for Liberty Hall.
31	J. C. & E. C. Lewis	17 50	Insurance, Mary Young property.
Aug. 2	Evan Lyons, jr	96 75	Repairs, Lyons property.
7	S. Wolf	9 25	Recorder's fees, Wright's loan.
9	.....do	3 75	Copy of trust, Howard University.
11	Florida Savings Bank	49 83	Janitor's pay, repairs, &c., Jacksonville.
11	T. E. Waggaman	17 55	Commissions collecting rents, sundry properties.
11	Florida Savings Bank	289 10	Taxes, Little and Kendrick property, Jacksonville.
13	E. B. Tyler	4 43	Gas and commissions, Baltimore.
13	.....do	2 56	Drayage and commissions, Baltimore.
14	.....do	27 50	Freight on Natchez safe.
16	W. H. Lockwood	29 06	Expenses, Beaufort property.
16	.....do	36 30	Traveling-expenses.
23	B. H. Warner	121 00	Advertising, &c., George Stewall loan.
24	Florida Savings Bank	25 00	Taxes, Warrock lots, Jacksonville.
24	.....do	150 00	Commissions on sale of Warrock property, Jacksonville.
Sept. 8	*S. Wolf*	4 50	Recording deed, &c., loan account.

Expenditures by cash—Continued.

Date.		Name of payee.	Amount.	Character of service.
1875.				
Sept.	9	S. Wolf	$1 50	Recording deed to Liberty Hall.
	10	John T. Cook	06	Taxes, Stowell loan.
	11	Thomas E. Waggaman	20 30	Commissions, summons, &c.
	11	W. H. Lockwood	46 20	Traveling-expenses.
	11	Florida Savings Bank	13 49	Janitor, commissions collecting rents.
	13	Edwin Higgins, clerk	2 00	Recording Bigelow mortgage.
	14	Charles J. Fanning	21 00	Roofing Fifteenth-and-a-half street property.
	16	C. O. Moore et al	7 55	Repairs, No. 452 New York avenue.
	21	J. C. & E. C. Lewis	9 00	Insurance, Stowell property.
	22	Solomon J. Fagal	5 71	Services as measurer.
	23	William L. King	93 37	Commissions, &c., sale of safe at Charleston.
	27	Acknowledgments	1 00	Bill in equity.
	27	S. Wolf	1 50	Recording deed, Troake property,
	29	E. B. Tyler	261 80	Taxes, Baltimore property.
Oct.	1	Labor	2 50	Removing dirt from stable.
	6	Acknowledgment	50	John Wilkes loan.
	6	Carriage-hire	1 00	To Van Hook property.
	7	Theo. F. Gatchel	17 00	Insurance, Duvall loan.
	11	H. C. Rippey	1 00	Commissions collecting rent, Tallahassee.
	11	Florida Savings Bank	19 46	Gas, commissions collecting rent, janitor, &c.
	11	do	71 50	Amount for redemption of Little property.
	12	T. E. Waggaman	59 33	Collecting rents, repairs, &c., property account.
	14	Acknowledgments	50	Deed, Mackell property.
	15	S. Wolf	1 75	Recording deeds, property.
	20	George W. Stickney	82 00	Advertising, auctioneer's fee, Pike loan.
	20	S. Wolf	1 50	Recording deed, Pike loan.
Nov.	1	W. H. Lockwood	3 00	Recording deed, Beaufort branch loan.
	1	Edwin Higgins, clerk	3 00	Recording deed Jacksonville branch loan.
	1	George E. Wentworth	42 00	Taxes, Osborne property.
	1	W. H. Lockwood, agent	116 21	Traveling-expenses and postage.
	1	William L. King	137 50	Commissions on sale Charleston property.
	1	William Rothwell	3 75	Repairs, No. 452 New Jersey avenue property.
	1	Margaret Randall et al	172 58	Dividend applied to loan.
	9	S. Wolf	2 75	Recording trust.
	11	Florida Savings Bank	23 56	Janitor, gas, &c., Jacksonville property.
	6	Evan Lyons, jr	50 00	Repairs on Lyon's mill property
	12	T. E. Waggaman	31 40	
	13	Adams Express Company	1 25	Expressage.
	15	Acknowledgment of deed	50	Osborne loan.
	17	Expense attending sale	6 50	Duvall property.
	19	John J. Cary	69 63	Repairing windows, Nashville property.
	19	Exchange	1 04	
	19	Corbin & Stone, attorneys	1,152 61	Attorney's fees, sundry cases, Charleston.
	20	Acknowledgments	1 00	Van Hook property.
	22	Collection-charges on Ewing note.	6 56	
	26	Acknowledgments	50	R. Darley loan.
	29	Edward Medler	6 00	Repairs, Crane property.
Dec.	2	Charles N. Thomas, attorney	35 70	Collecting overdrafts.
	3	Abbott & Kendrick, attorneys	10 00	Collecting overdrafts, Atlanta.
	4	A. Langdon	80 00	Dividends applied on loan.
	6	John J. Cary	16 90	Janitor, coal, &c., Nashville property.
	8	W. H. Lockwood	37 25	Traveling-expenses.
	8	Thomas Geddes	8 00	Repairs, Collins property, Beaufort.
	11	T. E. Waggaman	156 60	Commissions collecting rents, Watchem property account, Pike County property.
	11	Robert Purvis	8 00	Carriage to attend sale Pike County property.
	11	H. C. Rippey	1 00	Commissions collecting rents, Tallahassee.
	20	S. Wolf	1 75	Recording deed, M. C. Yorey property.
	28	John A. Stevens	5 00	Attorney's fees and costs, Atlanta.
1876.				
Jan.	6	J. C. Lewis	7 50	Tucker & Sherman, insurance.
	10	J. J. Cary	13 50	Janitor, expressage, &c., Nashville property.
	12	Thomas E. Waggaman	94 17	Collecting rents, repairs, commissions, property account.
	12	B. H. Warner	13 45	Advertising A. H. Perry loan.
	13	H. C. Rippey	1 00	Commissions collecting rents, Tallahassee.
	25	S. Wolf	1 50	Recording deed, Fleming property.
	25	Theo. F. Gatchel	141 75	Repairs, Pike property.
	25	do	8 25	Gas, collecting rents.
	25	do	80	Gas, collecting rents, Duvall.
Feb.	7	J. J. Cary, agent	43 70	Gas, coal, janitor, Nashville.
	9	Florida Savings Bank	407 00	Amount retained for taxes, Jacksonville property.
	9	do	17 50	Taxes, Jacksonville.
	9	do	297 50	Repairs, gas, janitor, vault, &c.
	10	J. C. Lewis	25 00	Insurance, Liberty Hall.
	12	T. E. Waggaman	67 60	Collecting rents, summons, repairs, &c.
			3,813 10	Expended by loan-clerk and not reported to bookkeeper.

Expenditures by cash—Continued.

Date.	Name of payee.	Amount.	Character of service.
1876.			
Feb. 14	W. H. Lockwood, agent	$132 10	Traveling-expenses, telegrams, postage, and stationery, &c.
14	Certified copy of power of attorney.	1 00	S. B. Little loan.
14	W. H. Lockwood, agent	85 00	Reference and motion, costs in suit, Beaufort.
14	.....do	257 00	Taxes and repairs, Beaufort.
14	.....do	113 10	Taxes and repairs, Charleston.
14	.....do	64 15	Taxes and repairs, Beaufort property.
14	.....do	2 50	Recording deed, McCrae, Beaufort.
16	S. Wolf	1 25	Recording release, Eighth street, J. Parish.
16	District of Columbia	15 00	Water-tax, income bank property.
17	H. C. Rippey, agent	1 00	Commissions collecting rent, Tallahassee.
17	M. M. Magruder	2 50	Repairs to roof, income, bank building.
18	Recording and acknowledging deed.	1 75	Saint James Parish property.
21		6 00	Amount received and disbursed and not reported to bookkeeper.
24	John H. Cook, attorney	102 95	Collecting Dyer loan.
Mar. 1	John Sherman	85	Collecting rent, Fleming property.
1	.....do	68	Commissions collecting rent, Lawrence property.
1	R. W. Tyler	26 25	Insurance, R. M. Hall property.
7	Liberty Hall property	50	Counterfeit fractional currency received for rent.
7	Theo. F. Gatchel	33 60	Repairs, commissions collecting rents, property account.
9	Acknowledgments	50	William Brown loan.
10	Thomas E. Waggaman	120 92	Repairs, collecting rents, &c., property account.
11	Acknowledgment	25	Pomeroy loan.
11	J. J. Carry	17 00	Janitor, repairs, fuel, collecting rents, Nashville property.
13	Florida Savings Bank	23 64	Repairs and commissions collecting rents.
13	Florida Savings Bank, court	163 36	Amount retained for taxes.
14	Acknowledgment	25	G. M. Lanckton loan.
15	H. C. Rippey, agent	1 00	Commissions collecting rent, Tallahassee.
18	National Republican	30 87	Advertising John Jackson loan.
22	Revenue-stamp	02	
23	J. C. & E. C. Lewis	4 38	Insurance, Noah Robinson property.
23	.....do	15 00	Income 15½ street property, insurance.
24	S. Wolf	1 50	Recording deed, P. Carson property.
24	.....do	1 50	Recording deed, Mary J. Wheeler.
24	.....do	1 50	Recording deed, Nelson Hall.
28	E. S. Fowler	75	Execution of release, J. M. Brownton.
31	W. S. O'Neil	16 00	Obtaining possession Lee property.
Apr. 4	Acknowledgment	50	Affidavit, suit S. T. loan.
3	National Republican	29 25	Advertising Clara B. Hall loan.
6	John Sherman	1 00	Commissions collecting rents, Fleming property.
6	.....do	10	Commissions collecting rents, Keith property.
6	.....do	5 25	Changing locks, Mattingly property.
7	J. T. Wormley	5 75	Auctioneer's fees, W. Prater loan.
10	Florida Savings Bank	84 11	Expenses foreclosing and sale of land and recording deed at Jacksonville.
10	.....do	8 00	Cleaning vaults and yard.
10	.....do	12 05	Commissions collecting rents.
10	.....do	452 20	Taxes in part.
10	.....do	20 00	Insurance, Kendrick property.
10	.....do	10 00	Commissions allowed in forfeited deposit of Darrara.
10	Theo. F. Gatchel	23 82	Repairs and commissions, Pike property.
10	.....do	40	Commissions collecting rents, Duvall property.
10	Telegram	75	Beaufort.
10	W. H. Lockwood, agent	12 75	Traveling-expenses.
10	.....do	7 50	Post-office-box rent.
10	John J. Cary	25 00	Taxes, janitor, income, Nashville property.
10	William H. Lockwood, agent	77 00	Cost of Beaufort branch loans, sale McCrae property, recording.
10	.....do	21 00	Taxes, Luken's plantation.
10	.....do	24 00	Repairs, Collins property.
11	Thomas E. Waggaman	27 13	Commissions for collecting rents.
11	National Republican	105 50	Advertising Burgess & Gilmore property.
12	S. Wolf	1 50	Recording John Jackson's deed.
12	.....do	1 50	Recording J. B. Keith's deed.
12	.....do	1 50	Recording Joe. Middleton's deed.
15	Acknowledgment	25	To declaration, S. S. Smoot case.
17	H. C Rippey, agent	1 00	Commissions collecting rents, Tallahassee.
21	National Republican	28 87	Advertising G. Burgess property.
21	Acknowledgment	50	H. Langdon loan.

Expenditures by cash—Continued.

Date.	Name of payee.	Amount.	Character of service.
1876.			
Apr. 21	A. T. Martin	$0 05	Amount short in payment Martin note.
May 5	National Republican	28 12	Advertising J. Browne, jr., loan.
5	Acknowledgment	1 00	To 4 bills, Bruen loan et al.
6	John Sherman	9 42	Commissions collecting rents, Fleming et al. property.
6	.....do	1 00	Justice of peace fees, Parney property.
6	.....do	10 00	For renting R. M. Hall place.
6	Mr. Elliott, attorney, Beaufort	200 00	Commissions to S. D. Gilbert, school commissioner.
6	W. H. Lockwood	110 00	Expense of Sperry, Aden & Lockwood.
9	John J. Cary, agent	5 00	Court-fees P. Howrey case, Nashville.
9	.....do	24 45	Gas, janitor, Nashville property.
9	Theo. F. Gatchel	2 00	Commissions collecting rent, Pike property, G street, northeast.
9	.....do	2 00	Sodding yard, Pike property, G street, northeast.
9	S. Wolf	1 25	Recording release of N. Hall property.
9	.....do	1 25	Recording deed, Price loan.
12	Thomas E. Waggaman	41 08	Commissions collecting rents, repairs, summons, property account.
12	Florida Savings Bank	10 00	Commissions collecting rents, Jacksonville.
12	.....do	2 50	Commissions collecting rents, Kendrick property.
12	B. H. Warner	95 25	Sundry auctioneer and advertising bills.
12	S. Wolf	6 00	Recording deeds, Kopp, Gilmore, Burgess, and Brown property.
25	National Republican	64 00	Advertising F. H. Gassaway loan.
27	.....do	37 50	Advertising Mary Nolan property.
29	.....do	25	Rebates, interest to W. F. Slater note, 8 days.
June 5	Theo. F. Gatchel	2 80	Commissions collecting rents, Pike & Duvall property.
5	J. J. Cary, agent	13 60	Janitor's pay, Nashville property.
5	S. Wolf	2 50	Recording trust, J. Brown.
7	Florida Savings Bank	83	Commissions collecting rents, Kendrick property.
7	.....do	12 00	Commissions collecting rents, Jacksonville.
8	John Sherman	26 07	Commissions collecting rents (Sherman's report), repairs, &c.
14	Thomas E. Waggaman	62 88	Commissions collecting rents (Waggaman's report), repairs, &c.
14	J. T. Wormley	36 40	Auctioneer's fees, sundry loans.
15	Western Union Telegraph Com'y	75	Telegram to Levi Prince, Ohio.
17	S. Wolf	1 50	Recording deed, Holden et al. property.
17	Evan Lyons, jr	125 00	Repairs of mill-dam, Lyons property.
19	J. E. Hagood, clerk United States court.	142 95	Costs in Scovel case, A. C.
19	W. H. Lockwood, agent	72 15	Traveling-expenses, &c., to Columbia and Jacksonville.
July 1	William Crawford	3 50	Repairs, Crane property.
6	S. Wolf	1 50	Recording deed, Schurdman property.
7	Acknowledgment	25	To bill in equity.
11	T. E. Waggaman	37 38	Commissions collecting rent, and repairs sundry property.
10	J. J. Cary, agent	13 00	Janitor's pay, Nashville.
10	Enoch Totten, attorney	18 00	Bill in equity to correct title, S. P. Brown property.
10	.....do	50 00	Auditor's fees, Duvall case.
12	John Sherman	7 22	Expenses collecting rents, &c., sundry property.
15	J. E. Hagood, clerk United States court.	20 00	Copy of record Scovell case, Charleston.
15	James W. Moore, Beaufort	100 00	Retainer in R. G. Holmes case.
15	S. Wolf	1 50	Recording deed Saint James Parish property.
19	National Republican	5 94	Part advertising Gassaway property.
29	W. H. Lockwood, agent	25 00	Part salary, July, 1876.
Aug. 3	S. Wolf	1 50	Recording deed, J. S. N. Bowen property.
8	John Sherman	18 96	Expenses and commissions, property account.
10	Florida Savings Bank	1 75	Recording deed, Hart property, Jacksonville.
10	.....do	26 42	Gas, Jacksonville.
10	.....do	23 67	Commissions collecting rents, Jacksonville.
10	.....do	56 12	Tax-sale certificate, Hendrick property.
10	.....do	1 75	Recording deed, Hendrick property.
10	.....do	1 25	Commissions collecting rent, property.
11	J. J. Cary, agent	14 90	Gas, Nashville.
11	.....do	13 00	Janitor, Nashville.
11	S. Wolf	1 75	Recording, Nashville.
14	W. H. Lockwood, agent	4 87	Box rent and postage, Beaufort.
14	Acknowledgment	1 00	Cornish Lander property.
14	T. E. Waggaman	13 63	Commissions collecting rents, sundry property.
14	S. Wolf	1 25	Recording release, Cornish property.
14	.....do	1 50	Recording deed, Lannum property.
18	Bailiffs—marshal	6 00	Expenses for obtaining possession, Van Hook.

Expenditures by cash—Continued.

Date.	Name of payee.	Amount.	Character of service.
1876.			
Aug. 22	S. Wolf	$1 75	Recording deed, Van Hook.
24	Daniel Hall	10 50	Watchman seven days, at $1.50.
25	S. Wolf	1 50	Recording trustee's deed, Wilkes prope
25	Edward Heintzel	1 25	Watchman, one and quarter days, at $1
31	W. H. Lockwood	25 00	Salary in part.
Sept. 1	Theo. F. Gatchel	10 30	Repairs, commissions, Duval property.
1	.....do	25 00	Commissions sale of S street property.
1	.....do	6 50	Repairs, commissions, Pike property.
8	J. J. Cary	25 00	Janitor, water-tax, Nashville.
9	S. Wolf	1 50	Recording deed, Hawkins property.
12	Thos. E. Waggaman	14 78	Commissions and collecting rents.
13	S. Wolf	1 50	Recording deed, William Robinson prop
13	.....do	1 50	Recording deed, Holly property.
14	John Sherman	54 40	Repairs, commissions, and rents.
22	J. C. and E. C. Lewis	5 00	Insurance, Stowell property.
25	George A. Fay, attorney	200 00	Attorney's fees, settlement of Little, Ja ville.
26	Thos. E. Waggaman	5 18	Commissions, summons, advertising s property.
28	.....do	2 60	Commissions, summons, Pumphrey pro
29	W. H. Lockwood	25 00	Salary in part.
Oct. 3	Postage	07	Expenses, postage
6	S. Wolf	1 75	Recording deed, Hawkins property.
7	Theo. F. Gatchel	2 70	Commissions collecting rents, Pike & I
7	J. J. Cary	14 00	Janitor, repairs, Nashville.
11	J. A. Simms	1 00	Repairing sidewalk, Pumphrey propert
11	Acknowledgment	25	To bill in equity.
11	B. H. Warner	17 35	Commissions, rent, summons, sundry pro
12	J. C. and E. C. Lewis	16 00	Insurance, Crane property.
12	Odorless Excavating Apparatus Company.	1 50	Repairing and cleaning vault, Holly pro
12	John Sherman	14 54	Commissions collecting rents, &c., s property.
12	.....do	54 75	Repairs, justice's fees, property.
18	Edward Taylor	3 00	Repairs fence and gate Fifteenth-and street, Pennsylvania avenue property.
19	Hack-hire	3 25	Taking Clifford-Arrick case records to
21	H. S. Hillyer, tenant	1 30	Rebate of water-rent, Labinzer propert
24	Loans	475 00	Part payment Mary E. Smith's note, j property.
24	S. Wolf	2 50	Recording deed of trust for M. E. Smith
26	B. H. Warner	50 00	Commissions on sale of Meade property
26	Acknowledgment	25	To bill W. P. Wood property.
26	.....do	15	To deed Fifteenth-street Presbyterian c property.
Nov. 3	.....do	25	Case of Scott & Johnson.
3	S. Wolf	1 50	Recording deed, N. Barry property.
3	.....do	1 50	Recording deed, Henson Davis property
3	Acknowledgment	1 00	H. Lancaster, S. T. Suit, loans.
7	John J. Cary	33 70	Janitor, gas, and fuel, Nashville.
8	S. Wolf	1 50	Recording tax-deed.
14	B. H. Warner	18 47	Commissions collecting rents, sundry pro
14	O. O. Howard	2 00	Expense, release Lannum property.
15	National Republican	41 17	Advertising and part auctioneer's fees, Havener's loan.
16	John Sherman	41 22	Commissions collecting rents, repairs sundry property.
16	Florida Savings Bank	05	Commissions collecting rents, S. B. Littl erty.
16	.....do	278 94	City taxes, Jacksonville property.
16	.....do	36 41	Commissions collecting rents, gas, &c., sonville property.
16	.....do	23 10	Repairs, &c., Hendrick property.
16	National Republican	26 00	P. & L., error in advertising M. A. (property.
16	.....do	455 24	Sundry advertising bills, &c.
17	S. Wolf	1 50	Recording deed, M. A. Grady property.
20	Marshal's fees	2 00	Scott & Johnson.
20	Affidavits	25	William R. Hooper loan.
22	S. Wolf	1 50	Recording deed Hasener property.
24	Affidavit	25	Kidwell loan.
28	.....do	25	Talbot loan.
28	William H. Lockwood	25 00	Salary in part.
Dec. 4	Washington Gas-light Company	5 50	Gas-bill Liberty Hall property.
4	S. Wolf	1 50	Recording deed, Prindle.
4	Acknowledgments	1 00	Four cases.
7	.....do	25	Release Wheeler property.
8	Florida Savings Bank	275 50	Taxes, commissions, repairs, Jacksonville
8	John J. Cary, agent	63 65	Repairs, coal, janitor, Nashville.
8	Florida Savings Bank	17 50	Taxes Kendrick property, Florida.

Expenditures by cash—Continued.

Date.	Name of payee.	Amount.	Character of service.
1876.			
Dec. 8	S. Wolf	$1 25	Recording release, M. J. Wheeler.
11	Acknowledgments	1 00	Correcting deed, Collins property.
12	Theodore F. Gatchel	5 00	Commissions collecting rents, Pike property.
12	.....do	3 20	Commissions collecting rents, repairs, Duvall property.
13	S. Wolf	1 50	Recording deed, B. T. Eglin.
14	W. H. Lockwood, agent	16 71	Expenses, expressage, postage, Beaufort.
14	.....do	2 75	Recording mortgage, Collins property.
15	John Sherman	37 35	Repairs sundry property.
15	.....do	13 85	Commissions collecting rents, sundry property.
15	S. Wolf	1 50	Recording deed, Smallwood property.
15	Sherman & Handy	14 00	Auctioneer's bill, J. B. Stephenson loan.
15	National Republican	36 00	Advertising, N. W. Evans.
15	Acknowledgment of deed	1 00	McCrae property, Beaufort.
15	B. H. Warner	30 13	Repairs, commissions, sundry property.
20	S. Wolf	4 50	Recording deeds, sundry property.
21	Sherman & Handy	41 50	Abstract, recording commissions, Lannum property.
21	.....do	12 00	Auctioneer's bill, S. C. Pomeroy property.
23	National Republican	51 25	Advertising, R. Williams loan.
23	.....do	44 00	Advertising, S. C. Pomeroy loan.
23	.....do	30 25	Advertising, John B. Stephenson loan.
26	W. H. Lockwood, agent	25 00	Salary in part.
28	National Republican	26 83	Advertising, S. Scott loan.
30	M. Cole	1 00	Turning on water, Pomeroy property.
1877.			
Jan. 3	William H. Boyd	5 00	Directory for 1877.
5	Affidavit to plea	25	William H. Shirley.
8	.....do	50	To bills in equity.
9	.....do	50	To cross-bills.
10	National Republican	33 75	Advertising, Samuel Jackson property.
10	Affidavit to answer in equity	25	Advertising, Samuel Jackson loan.
10	John J. Cary, agent	36 85	Janitor, gas, and fuel, Nashville.
10	Labor	1 00	Cleaning snow and ice, Pomeroy property.
13	Florida Savings Bank	289 99	Retained by them to meet taxes and other expenses.
13	.....do	51 01	Income, gas, ponies, Jacksonville.
13	Theo. F. Gatchel	2 00	Commissions collecting rents, Pike property.
13	.....do	40	Commissions collecting rents, Duvall property.
13	Baltimore and Ohio Railroad	2 40	Car-fare four persons, sale at College Station.
15	B. H. Warner	17 63	Commissions on rents, sundry property.
15	S. Wolf	3 00	Recording two deeds.
17	Two affidavits	50	S. T. Suit loan.
20	Perry Calvert	25 40	Repairs, Beaufort property.
20	H. G. Judd, clerk	5 00	Fees, case R. G. Holmes.
20	John Sherman & Co	46 60	Commissions, collecting rents, repairs sundry property.
22	S. Wolf	1 50	Recording deed, Scott property.
24	Labor	50	Cleaning snow, Pomeroy property.
31	W. H. Lockwood	1 00	Executing release of mortgage.
Feb. 3	P. Cullinane	76 50	Refunding rent collected under agreement to purchase.
3	S. Wolf	2 50	Recording deed of trust, Meade property.
3	Acknowledgments to amended bill.	1 25	Marshal's fees, Samuel Strong property.
5	John J. Cary, agent	16 00	Janitor, coal, Nashville.
5	National Republican	26 00	Advertising, Burlingame property.
10	Lock and key	25	Do.
10	S. Wolf	1 50	Recording deed, Burlingame property.
12	H. C. Rippey, agent	45 00	Taxes, commissions, fees, &c., Tallahassee.
14	Theo. F. Gatchel	2 00	Commissions, Pike property.
14	S. Wolf	62	One-half expense record Suit claim deed, L. Scott.
14	.....do	63	One-half expense record Suit claim deed, Schureman.
15	B. H. Warner	12 27	Repairs, commissions, sundry property.
16	Affidavit to answer	25	Williams *vs.* Scott.
14	Affidavit to bill in eqity	25	J. P. Sawyer loan.
14	.....do	25	B. C. Wright loan.
19	William Elliott, attorney	297 80	Suit, R. G. Holmes, Beaufort.
19	James W. Moore	200 00	Do.
19	J. C. Richmond	242 50	Town taxes.
19	W. H. Lockwood, agent	38 50	Traveling-expenses.
19	W. G. Judd	2 50	Recording mortgage, Mrs. Willitt.
19	S. Wolf	1 50	Recording deed, Burlingame property.
21	National Republican	73 50	Expense of sale, Thomas Payne property.
21	Sherman & Handy	17 74	Auctioneer's sale, Thomas Payne property.
21	Alford & Stickney, trustees	26 84	Thomas Payne property.
21	Affidavit to answer	25	

Expenditures by cash—Continued.

Date.		Name of payee.	Amount.	Character of service.
1877.				
Feb.	21	John T. Cook	$12 00	Taxes, R. Williams property.
	22	Sherman & Handy	58 28	Repairs, commissions, &c., sundry pro
	26	W. H. Lockwood, agent	25 00	Salary in part.
Mar.	3	National Republican	39 75	Advertising, William Weinhead loan.
	3	S. Wolf	4 50	Recording deed, sundry property.
	3	Frank T. Browning	1 75	Copy of deed, Samuel Jackson propert
	6	J. J. Cary, agent	29 00	Janitor, water-tax, fuel, Nashville.
	6	J. D. Tree, jr	3 50	Stationery.
	6	Affidavit	50	B. C. Wright loan.
	6	.....do	50	J. B. Sawyer loan.
	7	S. Wolf	6 25	Recording four conveyances, E. E. Tl property.
	13	B. H. Warner	23 08	Commissions, repairs, sundry property
	13	Florida Savings Bank	456 39	Taxes and sundry expense, Jacksonvil
	13	.....do	20 00	Insurance, Kendrick property.
	15	R. H. T. Leipold, commissioner	6 00	Hack-hire, attending Suit sale, Maryla
	17	Clerk of the court	1 64	Court-costs, Jacksonville.
	20	Sherman & Handy	91 25	Commissions on rents, repairs, fees, ta:
	20	Acknowledgment	25	Jos. Williams loan.
	20	J. C. Lewis	10 50	Insurance in part, M. C. Young prope
	26	S. Wolf	1 25	Recording lease, C. N. Thomas proper
	28	Washington Gas-Light Company	4 61	Gas-bill, Pomeroy property.
	31	National Republican	58 49	Advertising, N. Conner loan.
Apr.	7	John J. Cary, agent	27 95	Janitor, gas, and repairs, Nashville.
	9	Florida Savings Bank	34 15	Repairing, gas, and commissions, Jack
	11	B. H. Warner	15 29	Repairing, justice fees, commissions, property.
	12	Expense	4 00	Obtaining possession, Mattingly prop
	12	W. H. Mehler	1 00	Repairs, Pike property, 114 C street.
	12	Petty expense	1 75	Sundries for office.
	20	S. Wolf	1 75	Recording deed, William Mairhead p
	21	John Brodie	12 50	Repairs, Beaufort.
	23	John Sherman	49 28	Repairs, commissions, sundry propert
	23	.....do	3 00	Commissions, Stephenson property.
	24	J. P. Redwine, attorney	2 00	Deed, Egleston loan.
	24	David Hall	5 00	Watchman, Mattingly property.
	24	M. Cole	3 50	Repairs, Mattingly property.
	25	S. Wolf	1 50	Recording deed, William Nelson.
	25	.....do	1 50	Recording deed, Amos Hill.
	28	W. H. Lockwood	25 00	Salary in part.
May	2	Justice fees	2 65	Noah Robinson property.
	4	Affidavit to answer	25	William P. Wood loan.
	5	John J. Carey, agent	16 00	Janitor, coal, Nashville.
	5	Affidavit	25	C. H. Marshall loan.
	7	.....do	25	J. T. H. Hall loan.
	8	Petty expense	4 30	Stationery, &c., office.
	8	J. T. R. Plant	1 00	Beaufort loans, Pullitzer.
	8	.....do	1 00	Beaufort real estate.
	8	Acknowledgments	1 25	Deed, Kendrick property.
	8	.....do	25	Gassaway property affidavits.
	10	Florida Savings Bank	89 07	Gas, commissions, repairs, Jacksonvil
	10	Theo. F. Gatchell	6 00	Commissions, Pike property.
	10	.....do	3 10	Commissions, justice fee, Duvall prop
	12	Court-costs	8 00	Obtaining approval to sell sundry pro
	15	B. H. Warner	28 75	Repairs and commissions, sundry pro
	15	J. P. Redwine, attorney	118 88	Attorney's fees and expenses in sale Egleston property.
	15	Exchange	45	Draft in payment R. S. Egleston prop
	15	Court-costs	3 50	Obtaining approval to sell Middleton p
	19	Jerry Joiner	7 25	Disinfecting premises, P. Lowry prop
	19	N. Du Bois	20 00	Repairs, Van Hook property.
	19	John H. Smith	18 00	Taking testimony, Price loan.
	22	Affidavit	25	B. Mackall property.
	31	John Sherman	73 92	Repairs, commissions, sundry propert
June	5	John J. Cary, agent	14 00	Janitor, lock, Nashville.
	7	G. L. Sheriff	1 87	One-quarter cord wood.
	7	Petty expense	4 67	Sundries for office use.
	8	Court and marshal costs	11 50	S. T. Suit loan.
	9	B. H. Warner	31 98	Repairs, commissions, sundry propert
	13	Florida Savings Bank	74 46	Repairs, gas, commissions, Jacksonvil
	13	Jos. C. Anderson	15 00	Whitewashing fence, Van Hook prop
	16	W. H. Lockwood, agent	34 80	Traveling expenses attending meeting itors at Jacksonville.
	16	.....do	2 86	Telegrams from Beaufort.
	16	Court costs and acknowledgements.	3 50	Account sale, M. Tolsin's property.
	16	Ed. H. Bailey	2 20	Stenographer, R. H. Darby loan.
	16	S. Wolf	1 50	Recording deed, W. Reynolds.
	16	.....do	1 50	Recording deed, Samuel Strong.
	22	Petty expense	9 23	Sundries account, bank-building.

Expenditures by cash—Continued.

Date.	Name of payee.	Amount.	Character of service.
1877.			
June 22	Petty expense	$1 02	Sundries for office.
23	John J. Cary, agent	40	Lock on door, Lowry property.
30	S. Wolf	1 50	Recording deeds, James Harper property.
30	.....do	1 50	Recording deeds, Thomas Donoho property.
July 6	B. H. Warner	8 25	Deed, acknowledgment, recording, Reynolds property.
7	S. Wolf	1 75	Recording deed, Samuel Jackson property.
9	John J. Cary, agent	28 65	Janitor, gas, repairs, Nashville.
10	John Sherman	32 95	Repairs, commissions, sundry property.
10	Petty expense	6 06	Expense.
10	J. H. Schneider	5 26	Repairs to heater, bank building.
10	Affidavit	25	
11	B. H. Warner	36 10	Repairs, commissions, sundry property.
12	John H. Cook	27 00	Attorney's costs, Caldwell loan.
17	Evan Lyons, jr	125 25	Repairs, mill-dam, E. Lyons property.
17	H. S. Nyman	1 25	Witness, Vandenburg, Abbotte Pavement Company suit.
18	Petty expense	70	Oil and car fare.
18	John A. Butler	4 65	Repairs, &c., bank building.
18	S. Bonis	2 00	Repairs, Pomeroy property.
18	Affidavit	25	Grant-Mattingly property.
18	Clerk of court	1 00	Writ for possession, Samuel Strong property.
21	Theo. F. Gatchell	5 25	Repairs, commissions, Duvall property.
21	.....do	5 00	Repairs, commissions, Pike property.
24	Lloyd Ciscoe et al	17 00	Putting away coal, bank building.
25	R. H. T. Leipold, commissioner	3 00	Carriage-hire to Duvall property.
25	W. H. Lockwood	1 25	Executing deed for J. P. Low.
25	.....do	1 00	Acknowledging deed, &c., Sharp property.
26	Court-costs	2 50	Obtaining approval sale, Sharp property.
31	Sinclair & Robertson	75	Insurance bank building, repairs to engine.
Aug. 9	John J. Cary, agent	13 00	Janitor, Nashville.
11	Florida Savings Bank	64 58	Commissions, gas, and repairs, Jacksonville.
11	.....do	65	Commissions on insurance Kendrick property refunded.
13	B. H. Warner	18 87	Repairs, commissions, sundry property.
17	Petty expense	10 85	Stationery, &c., office use.
17	.....do	2 15	For bank building.
17	Court-costs	3 00	Grant-Mattingly property.
20	M. M. Kingman	50 00	Repairs Sea-Island Hotel, Jacksonville.
20	W. J. Gooding, treasurer	38 50	Taxes, Beaufort property.
20	.....do	88 00	Taxes, Sea-Island Hotel property.
20	.....do	14 30	Taxes, Sharp property.
20	.....do	10 45	Taxes, Lukens plantation property.
20	.....do	13 20	Taxes, Collins property.
20	.....do	19 80	Taxes, McCrae property.
29	R. Williams, G. W. Green	7 25	Repairs, cleaning, bank building.
29	Petty expense	82	Sundries, office use.
Sept. 5	John J. Cary	25 00	Water-tax, janitor, Nashville.
8	B. H. Warner	11 17	Commissions, sundry property.
8	Abram Clark	5 00	Filling lot, N. Robinson property.
8	G. W. Green	4 50	Salary, additional services.
14	John Sherman	45 14	Repairs, commissions, sundry property.
15	Laborers	18 00	Putting in coal, plastering, &c.
17	Theo. F. Gatchell	17 74	Repairs, commissions, sundry property.
19	C. H. Jones	2 50	Inspecting coal.
19	Judge H. G. Smith, attorney	10 00	Commissions collecting loan.
20	James A. Nelson	7 55	Deposit applied to his loan.
27	Philadelphia Lightning-Rod Co.	20 50	Repairs Sea-Island Hotel.
27	William H. Lockwood	40 50	Traveling-expenses to Jacksonville.
29	Commissioners	3 00	Carriage-hire to attend sale J. H. Hall property.
Oct. 2	J. H. Kuehling	2 50	Bell-hanging, Lolieges property.
4	Petty expense	6 22	Stationery, telegrams, car-fare.
4	J. H. Kuehling	1 00	E. K. Allen property
4	Court-costs	2 75	Obtaining approval of sale, Van Hook property.
4	Deducted by U. S. Treasury	10	Mutilated note.
11	John J. Cary, agent	25 00	Janitor, gas, Nashville.
11	B. H. Warner	17 72	Repairs, commissions, sundry property.
19	Acknowledgment to answer	50	Cross-bill, C. A. Bradley loan.
19	S. Wolf	1 75	Recording deed, Lancaster property.
20	G. L. Sheriff, T. Miller	4 75	One-quarter cord wood, oil for engine.
4	Picking lock	50	In bank building.
20	Petty expense	4 43	Sundries for office use.
26	Z. H. Whitemore	75	Cornish property, repairs.
27	David Claybourne	12 00	Repairs to Crane property.
27	Samuel Jackson	20 00	Do.
31	Expense	1 63	Telegrams, car-fare, &c.
31	Amos Bell	10 61	Replacing carpets, cleaning, &c.
31	Acknowledgment	25	Mattingly property.
31	Levi Butler	6 00	Watchman, Lee property.
Nov. 1	Hiram Pitts	2 00	Drawing plat, Duval property.

Expenditures by cash—Continued.

Date.	Name of payee.	Amount.	Character of service.
1877.			
Nov. 4	E. A. Wheeler	$4 00	Carriage-hire to attend sale of James Daniel's property.
10	John J. Cary, agent	14 40	Income, Nashville janitor, glazing.
10	B. H. Warner	12 07	Commissions, repairs, sundry property.
10	Florida Savings Bank	459 00	Commissions, repairs, taxes, Jacksonville.
10	S. Wolf	4 50	Recording deeds, sundry property.
14	Court costs	2 50	E. R. Haight, loan.
19	.....do	3 25	Douglass property.
20	David Claybourn	4 00	Repairs, bank building.
21	Court costs	2 50	To petition and deed, Duvall property.
26	Jury fees	2 00	L. Dean case.
26	P. A. Darneille	11 00	Auctioneer's fees, Holmes property.
28	John Sherman	113 27	Commissions, repairs, &c., sundry property.
30	Fitch & Fox	14 67	Income, bank building.
30	William Gibson	2 50	Hauling out ashes.
30	Petty expense	4 50	Stationery, office use.
Dec. 1	S. Wolf	1 50	Recording deed, S. Holmes property.
3	David Claybourn	7 50	Repairs E. K. Allen property.
5	J. J. Cary, agent	20 00	Janitor, repairs and coal, Nashville.
7	S. Wolf	2 50	Recording deed, G. R. Price property.
7	F. M. Soper	8 00	Filling lot, Ryan property.
8	Acknowledgment	25	Deed to G. R. Price property.
8	R. H. Warner & Co	12 75	Commissions, collecting rents, and repairs.
12	W. H. Lockwood, agent	29 40	Expenses, traveling.
12	.....do	7 71	Repairs Sea Island Hotel.
15	John Sherman	93 49	Commissions, repairs sundry property.
19	James H. Foster	40 00	Commissions, Ryan property.
20	John J. Cary, agent	7 00	Disinfecting premises, Lowry property, Nashville.
20	S. Wolf	1 50	Recording deed, J. T. H. Hall property.
28	David Claybourn	6 00	Repairs Ryan property.
29	Petty expense	4 15	Sundries for office use.
31	Richard Gasch	2 00	Repairs George R. Price property.
22	David Claybourn	3 00	
27	S. Wolf	2 25	
	Total	25,598 49	

RECAPITULATION.

Rents	$86 50
Insurance	346 11
Salaries	642 68
Taxes	5,637 16
Postage and expressage	65 16
Gas-light	52 96
Attorneys' fees and costs	3,269 59
Trustees' commissions	150 27
Advertising and auctioneer	6,189 75
Repairs, &c	4,852 16
Traveling expenses	1,360 91
Miscellaneous	2,945 24
	25,598 49

No. IV.

Number of accounts and amount of dividends paid to depositors, and miscellaneous claims, to January 1, 1878.

Location of depositors.	Number of accounts paid.	Amount paid.
Alexandria, Va	191	$2,641 15
Atlanta, Ga	470	4,871 14
Augusta, Ga	1,168	16,497 27
Baltimore, Md	1,960	52,295 32
Beaufort, S. C	448	4,633 66
Charleston, S. C	2,354	44,097 21
Columbus, Miss	109	873 08
Columbia, Tenn	286	3,316 10
Huntsville, Ala	271	6,320 51
Jacksonville, Fla	441	6,309 97
Lexington, Ky	276	5,829 86
Little Rock, Ark	100	2,462 03
Louisville, Ky	1,086	23,790 37
Lynchburg, Va	252	2,776 67
Macon, Ga	616	9,324 29
Memphis, Tenn	644	15,908 49
Mobile, Ala	745	14,514 88
Natchez, Miss	91	3,688 43
Nashville, Tenn	711	13,395 55
New Berne, N. C	511	6,021 24
New Orleans, La	1,153	42,418 07
New York, N. Y	1,366	61,180 06
Norfolk, Va	1,118	19,728 19
Philadelphia, Pa	595	13,408 26
Raleigh, N. C	467	5,397 42
Richmond, Va	1,853	27,127 71
Savannah, Ga	1,238	23,121 57
Shreveport, La	293	5,519 03
Saint Louis, Mo	336	9,114 37
Tallahassee, Fla	265	4,686 55
Vicksburg, Miss	414	12,548 65
Wilmington, N. C	606	7,221 02
Washington, D. C	2,384	61,505 50
Miscellaneous	18	826 61
Total number and amount	24,836	533,370 23

No. V.

Names of persons and corporations still indebted to the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, their places of residence, amount of indebtedness, and of securities.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount.	Interest from—	Security.	Remarks.
25	Robt. Williams, U. S. A.	Omaha, Nebr.	$4,143 74	Nov. 24, 1876	None	Balance due, as per account of auditor of the court, after sale of security. Security bought in by the commissioners, judgment for balance. Equity, No. 4118.
111	James Cooper	Unknown	1,045 58	Mar. 12, 1875	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by the commissioners. Balance deemed worthless.
28	Robert P. Dodge	Georgetown, D. C	17,225 00	June 24, 1877	Deed of trust on sundry properties.	Properties sold for $8,199.50, May 26, 1877, and proceeds in hands of trustees, pending further orders of court. Equity, No. 3217.
36	Charles Dyson	Washington, D. C.	100 00	Dec. 13, 1877	Deed of trust on lot 25, square 870.	Being paid by installments.
54	S. P. Brown & Son	do	8,537 30	Dec. 20, 1871, less $253.16 paid on account.	Deed of trust on property situated on Meridian Hill.	Property sold, and bought in by sundry parties, but title proving defective, it is now in suit.
61	William Prater	Uniontown, D. C	243 92	June 30, 1774	Deed of trust on lot 6, section 3, Barry Farm.	Property bought in by commissioners. Title defective.
872	B. M. Barker	Unknown	392 84	Apr. 13, 1875	None	Balance due after sale of security. Deemed worthless.
88	Hilary Lancaster	Washington, D. C.	309 81	July 6, 1877	None	Balance due after sale of security, as per auditor's report. Equity, No. 5099. Balance deemed worthless.
675	George W. Duvall	Uniontown, D. C	5,682 93	July 1, 1876	None	Balance due, as per account of auditor of the court, after sale of security. Part of security bought in by commissioners. Judgment for balance due doubtful. At law, 16206. Equity, 4033.
134	Joseph Brooks et al.	Washington, D. C.	914 84	July 28, 1875	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Judgment for balance. Law, 16194. Deemed worthless.
135	William F. Crane	Clerk, Post-Office Department.	297 48	May 11, 1875	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Judgment for balance. Law, 16204. Doubtful.
141	John T. Holley	Unknown	221 05	Nov. 30, 1875	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Balance deemed worthless.
143	Jas. H. A. Schureman	Washington, D. C.	1,607 96	Apr. 8, 1876	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Judgment for $1,299.06, and interest from April 8, 1876. Equity, No. 4624. Balance deemed worthless.
1944	John Hogan	do	654 45	Sept. 27, 1877	Deed of trust on lot 22, square 974.	Being paid by installments. E. A. Wheeler appointed trustee in lieu of D. L. Eaton. Equity, No. 6038.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Unknown	418 00	Dec. 21, 1875	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Balance deemed worthless.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] D. C.	603 30	Nov. 14, 1877	Deed of trust on lot 11, square 516.	Being paid by installments.

178	Martin L. Crawford	Georgetown, D. C	325 80	Nov. 4, 1874	None	ister. Security bought in by Freedman's Savings and Trust Company. Balance deemed worthless.
180	L. Deane	Washington, D. C	427 72	June 30, 1877	Deed of trust on lot 16, square 561.	Balance due after sale of security, as per property register. Security bought in by commissioners and subsequently resold.
	do	do	1,000 00	And interest	None	Being paid by installments.
199	Samuel Jackson	do	379 78	May 24, 1877	None	Judgment at law, 15506.
639	J. E. Zug	do	596 69	Apr. 7, 1874	None	Balance due, as per account of the auditor of the court, after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Judgment for balance. Equity, No. 5284. Deemed worthless.
215	J. N. Trook	do	2,077 89	Aug. 31, 1875	None	Balance due after sale of security, as per property register. Security bought in by Freedman's Savings and Trust Company. Balance deemed worthless.
	Jerome Brown, jr	do	135 00	May 1, 1876	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners, subsequently resold. Balance deemed worthless.
213	Marshall Brown	do	1 72	Mar. 18, 1875	None	Balance due after sale of security. Worthless.
580	F. F. Lee	Georgetown, D. C	281 02	July 30, 1874	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Worthless.
760	R. L. Berry	Uniontown, D. C	196 22	Oct. 25, 1876	None	Balance due after sale of security, as per property register. Security bought in by commissioners. Judgment for possession. Law, 15236.
256	Thomas Donoho	Washington Co., D.C.	503 39	June 9, 1877	None	Balance due after sale of security. Worthless.
263	James Dent	Unknown	380 65	Oct. 18, 1873	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Balance deemed worthless.
270	F. W. Jones, formerly George M. Lanckton.	Georgetown, D. C	7,038 50	Oct. 1, 1875	Building lots in Ivy City, D. C.	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by Freedman's Savings and Trust Company. Balance deemed worthless.
274	Robert Kopp	Washington, D. C	426 92	Apr. 5, 1876	None	In litigation.
284	William Harris	do	12 50	Sept. 30, 1877	Deed of trust on lot 12, square 69	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Subsequently resold. Judgment for balance. Law, No. 16192.
285	John Harris	do	91 12	Sept. 30, 1877	Deed of trust on ½ of lot 37, and ½ of lot 38, square 69.	Being paid by installments. Do.
			18,657 03			
286	Isaac Boxley	Unknown	122 96	Sept. 27, 1872	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, as per property register. Balance deemed worthless.
	John Jackson	Washington, D. C	89 14	Mar. 17, 1876	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners, as per property register. Balance deemed worthless.
326	Henry N. Barlow	do	191 73	Apr. 24, 1877	Deed of trust on certain paintings.	Trustee instructed to advertise and sell security.
353	Henson Davis	do	23 65	Sept. 7, 1876	None.	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners.

Names of persons and corporations still indebted to the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount.	Interest from—	Security.	Remarks.
360	William Bowen	Washington, D. C.	$3,142 53	And interest	Deed of trust on lot 1, square 529.	In litigation.
1355	do	do	2,146 62	do	do	Do.
1512a	do	do	1,652 17	Sept. 13, 1873	None	Do.
2363a	do	do	30 00	Sept. 13, 1873	None	Do.
366	John B. Keith	Unknown	311 45	Feb. 14, 1876	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Balance deemed worthless.
369	Trustees of the Lincoln Building Association.	Washington, D. C.	1,000 00	Nov. 9, 1877	Deed of trust on lots 1 to 5, square north of square 334.	Trustee instructed to advertise and sell.
409	John F. Lee	Georgetown, D. C.	390 52	Dec. 10, 1877	Deed of trust on lot 59, Holmead's addition to Georgetown.	Being paid by installments.
408	John W. Van Hook	Washington, D. C.	2,022 30	Oct. 20, 1875	None	Balance due as per account of the auditor of the court, after sale of security. Equity, No. 3004. Security bought in by commissioners, subsequently resold. Balance deemed worthless.
421	Joseph Daniels	do	8,000 00	Dec. 17, 1873	Deed of trust on 200 acres in District of Columbia.	Security sold and bought in by commissioners for $2,500, subject to taxes. Balance in litigation. See Equity, No. 4149; Law, No. 16139.
1018	Elizabeth Barrett	do	828 50	July 2, 1877	Deed of trust on lot 20, square 728	Trustee instructed to advertise and sell.
456	Ann C. Thomas	do	136 30	Jan. 24, 1878	Deed of trust on part lot 15, square 58.	Being paid by installments. Title to property defective.
460	F. Stromberger	Unknown	148 36	Nov. 12, 1874	None	Balance due after sale of security, as per property register. Security bought in by commissioners. Balance deemed worthless.
466	William P. Wood	Washington, D. C.	5,037 75	Jan. 27, 1876, on $5,000.	Deed of trust on lots 1, 3, and 4.	Security sold under decree of court and bought in by commissioners.
1369	do	do	1,545 25	Feb. 16, 1876, on $1,500.	Deed of trust on lot W. ½ 9, square D.	Pending in court.
478	Lawrence A. Tuell	Unknown	3 94		None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Balance deemed worthless.
504	J. T. H. Hall	Washington, D. C.	1,325 30	Sept. 29, 1877	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Judgment for balance. Equity, No. 5327.
			28,148 47			
690	Juan Boyle	Washington, D. C.	1,495 02	Oct. 26, 1874	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Judgment for $1,253.33 and interest from September 30, 1874. Law, No. 14085.
689	do	do	950 00	June 10, 1875	Mortgage on 38 acres of land in Maryland.	In hands of attorney for collection.
1546a	do		4,366 66	May 6, 1874	None	Judgment. Law, No. 13777.
1383	do	Washington, D. C.	31,127 67	May 6, 1875, on $28,000.	$8,000 in Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad bonds.	Judgment. Law, No. 14102.
499	Thomas L. Berry	do	23 90	Nov. 4, 1877	Deed of trust on part lot 15, square 70.	Being paid by installments.

509	Jeremiah Sweeney....	Uniontown, D. C	72 25	Aug. 24, 1877	Deed of trust on lot 39, section B, Barry farm.	In suit. Equity, No. 6037.
1092	Jere. Sweeney	...do	8 00	Nov. 5, 1876	.....do	Do.
513	Alex. Stewart.....	...do	57 60	Aug. 26, 1876	Deed of trust on lot 9, section 1, Barry farm.	
532	Joseph Brooks.....	...do	225 50	Sept. 16, 1873	Deed of trust on lot 4, section 1, Barry farm.	In suit.
536	Daniel Sheehan.....	Washington, D. C...	161 97	Apr. 3, 1875	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners.
563	Laura Barnard.....	...do	1,420 00	.....	Second deed of trust on lot 23, square 366.	Notes not yet matured.
562	Helen M. B. Upson....	...do	1,079 60	June 29, 1871.....	Deed of trust on lot 24, square 366.	Being paid by installments.
578	C. A. Marshall	...do	188 00	Aug. 12, 1874	Deed of trust on lots 12 and 13, square 818.	Security sold, but title proving defective the sale was abandoned. Deemed worthless.
1254	Caroline Kaiser.....	...do	13,344 50	Apr. 17, 1875, on $12,000.	Deed of trust on lots 13 and N. ½ 14.	Before Supreme Court of United States. Equity, No. 4552.
588	.....do	...do	4,000 00	Apr. 25, 1874	Square 347.	
597	Fifteenth street Presbyterian church.	...do	3,229 40	Nov. 25, 1877	Deed of trust on lot 9, square 218.	Judgment for $2,910.85, and interest from February 28, 1874. Law, No. 13472. Paid March 9, 1878.
599	Nelson Bury.....	...do	37 33	Oct. 3, 1876	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Balance deemed worthless.
601½	Braxton *et al*.....	Lexington, Ky	4,242 82	July 6, 1875	Mortgage on church property in Lexington.	In suit.
628	William Chunning....	Uniontown, D. C	9 00	June 13, 1876	Deed of trust on lot 9, section 3, Barry farm.	Being paid by installments.
650	Rudolph Lobsiger	Washington, D. C...	1,388 57	Aug. 30, 1875	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Judgment for balance.
1337	.....do	...do	1,437 00	Jan. 7, 1875, on $1,300.	None	Judgment.
1364	.....do	...do	538 30	Feb. 27, 1874.....	None	Balance due after sale of security. Judgment for balance.
			69,463 09			
663	Tucker & Sherman ...	Washington, D. C...	190 25	Nov. 9, 1874	None	Balance due after sale of security, as per property register. Security bought in by commissioners.
701	F. W. Osborne	Florida	2,945 80	.....	Mortgage on lands in Florida...	Mortgage lost before record. In hands of attorney for collection.
700	Jane E. Welch.....	Washington, D. C...	76 20	Oct. 3, 1877	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners.
714	Elizabeth Meade.....	...do	814 68	Apr. 5, 1875	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Subsequently resold.
812	Agricultural Assoc'n	Nashville, Tenn	4,383 51	.....	None	Judgment.
120	Lee Thompson.....	Washington, D. C...	41 40	Jan. 2, 1878.....	Deed of trust on lot 14, square 309.	Being paid by installments.
759	William Robinson	...do	210 00	Aug. 28, 1876	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners.
707	Willis Herndon.....	...do	25 38	July 16, 1875	Deed of trust on part of lot 4, square 154.	
761	Wesley Foy.....	Uniontown, D. C....	157 85	Sept. 18, 1876	Deed of trust on lot 27, sec. 8, Barry farm.	

Names of persons and corporations still indebted to the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount.	Interest from—	Security.	Remarks.
808	Isaac J. Pindell	Unknown	$108 40		Deed of trust on lot 10, sec. 2, Barry Farm.	
814	James H. A. Schureman	Washington, D. C.	54 70	Nov. 23, 1874	None	Balance due after sale of security.
815	Wm. R. Arnold	Havre de Grace, Md	496 70	Nov. 13, 1876	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners, and subsequently resold.
823	John Giles	Washington, D. C.	510 23	Nov. 3, 1877	Deed of trust on lot 7, square 582.	Being paid by installments.
	E. R. Knight	Memphis, Tenn.	1,700 00		Mortgage on property in Memphis, Tenn.	In suit.
827	C. A. Lemore	Washington, D. C.	270 00	Oct. 29, 1877	Deed of trust on lot 3, square 791.	Being paid by installments.
296 to 298 and 308 to 310	C. W. Havenner	do	7,656 95		Deeds of trust on various properties.	Securities taken possession of by assignees of W. D. C. Murdoch, there being a conflict as to priority of lien. Claim in hands of attorney for collection. Judgment. Law Nos. 15,707, 17,089.
1222	C. W. Havenner & Co	do	900 00	Sept. 11, 1872	None	In hands of attorney for collection. Judgment. Law No. 15,705.
1398	do	do	724 28	Jan. 4, 1876	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Judgment. Law No. 15,705.
361*a*	do	do	424 00	July 1, 1871	Notes of W. D. C. Murdoch. Secured by deed of trust.	In hands of attorney for collection. Judgment. Law Nos. 15,704, 15,705.
364*a*	do	do	1,502 10	July 1, 1871, on $1,500.	do	Do.
557*a*	do	do	700 00	Mar. 26, 1871	do	Do.
2876*a*	do	do	350 00	Apr. 22, 1873	None	Do.
2877*a*	do	do	450 00	Apr. 30, 1873	None	Do.
			24,692 43			
866	Elizabeth Blue	Uniontown, D. C.	29 16	May 27, 1877	Deed of trust on lot 5, sec. 3, Barry Farm.	Being paid by installments.
868	Richard Jones	do	22 15	May 24, 1877	Deed of trust on lot 3, sec. 8, Barry Farm.	
903	Malvina Tolson	do	253 76	May 31, 1876	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Subsequently resold. Judgment for balance. Law, 19,198.
906	Robert Gilmore	Washington, D. C.	99 26	Apr. 8, 1876	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners.
908	S. T. Suit	Suitland, Md	21,751 20	Mar. 15, 1877	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Subsequently resold. Judgment for balance due. Law, 17,893.

924	Anderson Richardson	Uniontown, D. C	70 75	June 5, 1875	Deed of trust on lot 27, sec. 9, Barry Farm.	Trustee instructed to advertise and sell security.
931	Peter Lowery	Nashville, Tenn	1,007 55		None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Judgment for balance.
941	J. T. McAnally	Washington, D. C	164 10	July 18, 1877	Deed of trust on lots 1 and 2, square 716.	Being paid by installments.
946	John Wilkes	Unknown	5,695 41	Apr. 8, 1876	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners.
958	Evan Lyons	Deceased	6,310 77	Mar. 11, 1875	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Deemed worthless.
964	Thomas Barton	Uniontown, D. C	200 00	Nov. 27, 1874	Deed of trust on lot 29, sec. 2, Barry Farm.	In suit.
972	Brooke Mackall	Georgetown, D. C	580 42	Dec. 31, 1874	None	Balance due after sale of security, as per property register. Security bought in by commissioners. Possession to property and judgment for balance resisted. Case in court.
975	James Webster *et al*	Alexandria, Va	1,000 00	Aug. 8, 1877	Deed of trust on Odd Fellows' Hall, Alexandria, Va.	Speedy settlement promised.
986	Ralph H. Darby	Deceased	2,012 95	Feb. 23, 1875, on $2,000.	Deed of trust on lots 317 to 333, inclusive, Uniontown, D. C.	In suit.
990	Beverly T. Eaglin	Georgetown, D. C	150 00	Oct. 28, 1876	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Judgment for balance.
1000	William H. Gray	Washington, D. C	1,104 52		Deed of trust on sub lot 53, sq. 140.	Security sold. Proceeds in hands of trustees appointed by the court. Equity No. 5,338.
994	William Muirhead	do	782 71	Mar. 1, 1877	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Judgment for balance. Equity, 5,283.
1002	William T. Benjamin	Government Printing Office.	88 28	Sept. 5, 1877	Deed of trust on lot 27, sec. 7, Barry Farm.	Being paid by installments.
1775	Mary T. Benjamin	Uniontown, D. C	50 00	And interest	None	Worthless.
			44,375 99			
1015	George Mattingly	Washington, D. C	16,650 50	Aug. 9, 1873, on $15,000.	Deed of trust on lot 7, square 760	The property securing this loan was sold under the terms of the deed of trust January 17, 1876, and bought in by the commissioners for the sum of $14,000. Subject to special-improvement taxes. Possession of the property has been contested by one Albert Grant, who claims a lien upon it. Case in litigation. Several suits pending.
1031	George H. Stowell	do	121 27	Aug. 19, 1875	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Judgment. Law, 16204. Deemed worthless.
1037	Aaron Pindle	Unknown	238 17	Oct. 27, 1876	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by the commissioners. Deemed worthless.
1048	James Harper	Uniontown, D. C	73 45	Apr. 30, 1877	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by the commissioners. Deemed worthless.
1049	Thomas Craig	do	58 37	Apr. 6, 1876	Deed of trust on lot 38, section 4, Barry Farm.	
1058	Mark McKinzie	do	69 65	Oct. 7, 1877	Deed of trust on lots 4 and 5, section 7, Barry Farm.	Being paid by installments.

Names of persons and corporations still indebted to the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount.	Interest from—	Security.	Remarks.
1059	Amos Hill	Uniontown, D. C	$73 68	Apr. 12, 1877	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by the commissioners. Deemed worthless.
1065	John Lane	Washington, D. C	68 85	May 12, 18 5	None	Balance due after sale of security.
1074 and 1111	Ellen Dorsey	do	142 26	June 7, 1876	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Deemed worthless.
1075	Nath. W. Evans	do	36 14	Dec. 1, 1876	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by the commissioners. Deemed worthless.
1093	Joseph Middleton	do	213 63	May 16, 1876	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Subsequently resold. Deemed worthless.
1052	William Nelson	Uniontown, D. C	94 04	Apr. 12, 1877	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Deemed worthless.
1051	Samuel P. Gaines	do	48 51	Oct. 10, 1877	Deed of trust on lot 24, section 1, Barry Farm.	Being paid by installments.
1096	Clara B. Hall	do	234 90	Mar. 29, 1876	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by the commissioners. Judgment. Law, 16686.
1109	Annetta Jordon	Deceased	2, 518 01	Nov. 11, 1874	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Deemed worthless.
			20, 641 43			
421	W. A. Ballard	Unknown	281 86	Mar. 27, 1875	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Balance deemed worthless.
225	Charles H. Holden	Washington, D. C	1, 849 82	May 23, 1876	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Balance deemed worthless.
1231	Benjamin Lannum	do	2 01	June 13, 1876	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Balance deemed worthless.
1236	St. John's Chapel	Norfolk, Va	1, 330 58	Sept. 27, 1877	Mortgage on real estate in Norfolk, Va.	
1013	Fifth Baptist Church	Washington, D. C	6, 800 00	Aug. 30, 1877	Deed of trust on the Fifth Baptist Church, Washington, D. C.	
12 0	do	do	4, 000 00	May 20, 1877, on $2,0 0; Nov. 20, 1877, on $2,000.		
1238	Silas L. Loomis, trustee	do	2, 727 61	July 3, 1877	None	Balance due after sale of security, as per report of auditor of court. Security bought in by commissioners, judgment for balance, No. 5328.
1246	Joseph Pandler	Unknown	50 00	Feb. 22, 1875	None	
1245	George W. Nas n, jr	New Berne, N.C	1, 016 06	July 11, 1874	None	Balance due after sale of security. Balance deemed worthless.
1249	Patsy Smallwood	Washington, D. C	52 86	Oct. 30, 1874	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Balance deemed worthless.
1264	A. C. Bradley	do	15, 293 70	June 12, 1875	Deed of trust on lot 4, square 277.	In suit. Equity, No. 4260.

1268	A. Langdon	do	3,568 72	Dec. 1, 1874	Deed of trust on property in Le Droit Park.	In suit.
	do	do	7,500 00	do	do	Notes not yet matured.
490	C. H. Holden	do	529 05	May 29, 1876	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Balance deemed worthless.
1326	do	do	1,450 48		Notes of S. S. Gardner secured by deed of trust.	Being paid by installments.
1283	R. M. Hall	do	3,496 83	Feb. 4, 1875	$532 balance due on notes of O. O. Howard, with interest on $800 from July 4, 1874, to February 4, 1878, and on $532 since that time. In hands of attorney for collection.	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Judgment. Law. 15694.
1239	do	do	69 00		Two $100 notes, secured by deed of trust.	Being paid by installments.
1284	Sophia Stewart	do	197 89	Nov. 11, 1876	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Balance deemed worthless.
			50,196 47			
1287	Armistead Walker	do	60 55	Aug. 15, 1877	Deed of trust on lot 16, block 16, Howard University.	Being paid by installments.
1293	J. A. Wood	Atlanta, Ga	749 00		Mortgage on property in Atlanta	In hands of attorney.
1291	R. S. Eagleston	do	320 88		None	Balance due after sale of security. Balance deemed worthless.
1288	Cornelius Jenkins	do	99 12		Deed of trust on property in Georgia.	In hands of attorney.
1295	G. G. Cornish	Washington, D. C.	89 51		Deed of trust on part lot 14, square 733.	Difference between 10 per cent. and 6 per cent. after maturity of note. Worthless.
1309	Margaret A. Randall	do	100 00	Aug. 14, 1877	Deed of trust on lot 21, square 539.	Being paid by installments.
906	E. S. Fowler	Unknown	5,920 97		Deeds of trust on properties adjoining Howard University.	In hands of attorney.
1311	Samuel Strong	Washington, D. C.	989 21	May 3, 1877	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Judgment for balance. Equity, No. 5282.
1321	Mary J. Warner	do	1,232 40	Aug. 20, 1874	Deed of trust on property at Mount Pleasant, D. C.	In suit.
1327	George R. Price	do	4,234 96	Sept. 24, 1877	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners.
1329 and 1328	William M. Pumphrey	do	127 80	Apr. 30, 1874	None	Balance due after sale of security, as per property register. Security bought in by commissioners. Balance deemed worthless.
1330	S. S. Smoot	do	2,874 86	Nov. 5, 1874	None	Judgment, 15708.
1434	James T. Pike	Unknown	5,588 40		Note of James Pike	Balance due after sale of farm in Maryland. Bought in by commissioners. Judgment, No. 16201 on note of James T. Pike, and suit against James Pike pending in courts of New Hampshire.
743	do	do	465 64	Oct. 14, 1875	None	Balance due after sale of security. Worthless. Security bought in by commissioners.
1508	do	do	110 00	And interest	None	Judgment at law, No. 16207.
	do	do	101 85	do	None	Judgment at law, No. 16207. Memorandum in cash account.

Names of persons and corporations still indebted to the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount.	Interest from—	Security.	Remarks.
1059	Amos Hill	Uniontown, D. C	$73 68	Apr. 12, 1877	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by the commissioners. Deemed worthless.
1065	John Lane	Washington, D. C	68 85	May 12, 18 5	None	Balance due after sale of security.
1074 and 1111	Ellen Dorsey	do	142 26	June 7, 1876	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Deemed worthless.
1075	Nath. W. Evans	do	36 14	Dec. 1, 1876	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by the commissioners. Deemed worthless.
1093	Joseph Middleton	do	213 63	May 16, 1876	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Subsequently resold. Deemed worthless.
1052	William Nelson	Uniontown, D. C	94 04	Apr. 12, 1877	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Deemed worthless.
1051	Samuel P. Gaines	do	48 51	Oct. 10, 1877	Deed of trust on lot 24, section 1, Barry Farm.	Being paid by installments.
1096	Clara B. Hall	do	234 90	Mar. 29, 1876	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by the commissioners. Judgment. Law, 16686.
1109	Annetta Jordon	Deceased	2, 518 01	Nov. 11, 1874	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Deemed worthless.
			20, 641 43			
4:1	W. A. Ballard	Unknown	281 86	Mar. 27, 1875	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Balance deemed worthless.
225	Charles H. Holden	Washington, D. C	1, 849 82	May 23, 1876	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Balance deemed worthless.
1231	Benjamin Lannum	do	2 01	June 13, 1876	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Balance deemed worthless.
1236	St. John's Chapel	Norfolk, Va	1, 330 58	Sept. 27, 1877	Mortgage on real estate in Norfolk, Va.	
1013	Fifth Baptist Church	Washington, D. C	6, 890 00	Aug. 30, 1877	Deed of trust on the Fifth Baptist Church, Washington, D. C.	
12 0	do	do	4, 000 00	May 20, 1877, on $2,0 0; Nov. 20, 1877, on $2,000.		
1238	Silas L. Loomis, trustee	do	2, 727 61	July 3, 1877	None	Balance due after sale of security, as per report of auditor of court. Security bought in by commissioners, judgment for balance, No. 5328.
1246	Joseph Pandler	Unknown	50 00	Feb. 22, 1875	None	
1245	George W. Nas n, jr	New Berne, N.C	1, 016 06	July 11, 1874	None	Balance due after sale of security. Balance deemed worthless.
1249	Patsy Smallwood	Washington, D. C	52 86	Oct. 30, 1874	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Balance deemed worthless.
1264	A. C. Bradley	do	15, 293 70	June 12, 1873	Deed of trust on lot 4, square 277.	In suit. Equity, No. 4260.

1268	A. Langdon	do	3,568 72	Dec. 1, 1874	Deed of trust on property in Le Droit Park.	In suit.
	do	do	7,500 00	do	do	Notes not yet matured.
490	C. H. Holden	do	529 05	May 29, 1876	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Balance deemed worthless.
1326	do	do	1,450 48		Notes of S. S. Gardner secured by deed of trust.	Being paid by installments.
1283	R. M. Hall	do	3,496 83	Feb. 4, 1875	$532 balance due on notes of O. O. Howard, with interest on $800 from July 4, 1874, to February 4, 1878, and on $532 since that time. In hands of attorney for collection.	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Judgment. Law. 15694.
1239	do	do	69 00		Two $100 notes, secured by deed of trust.	Being paid by installments.
1284	Sophia Stewart	do	197 89	Nov. 11, 1876	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Balance deemed worthless.
			50,196 47			
1287	Armistead Walker	do	60 55	Aug. 15, 1877	Deed of trust on lot 16, block 16, Howard University.	Being paid by installments.
1293	J. A. Wood	Atlanta, Ga	749 00		Mortgage on property in Atlanta	In hands of attorney.
1291	R. S. Eagleston	do	320 88		None	Balance due after sale of security. Balance deemed worthless.
1288	Cornelius Jenkins	do	99 12		Deed of trust on property in Georgia.	In hands of attorney.
1295	G. G. Cornish	Washington, D. C.	89 51		Deed of trust on part lot 14, square 733.	Difference between 10 per cent. and 6 per cent. after maturity of note. Worthless.
1309	Margaret A. Randall	do	100 00	Aug. 14, 1877	Deed of trust on lot 21, square 539.	Being paid by installments.
906	E. S. Fowler	Unknown	5,920 97		Deeds of trust on properties adjoining Howard University.	In hands of attorney.
1311	Samuel Strong	Washington, D. C.	989 21	May 3, 1877	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Judgment for balance. Equity, No. 5282.
1321	Mary J. Warner	do	1,232 40	Aug. 20, 1874	Deed of trust on property at Mount Pleasant, D. C.	In suit.
1327	George R. Price	do	4,234 96	Sept. 24, 1877	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners.
1329 and 1328	William M. Pumphrey	do	127 80	Apr. 30, 1874	None	Balance due after sale of security, as per property register. Security bought in by commissioners. Balance deemed worthless.
1330	S. S. Smoot	do	2,874 86	Nov. 5, 1874	None	Judgment, 15708.
1434	James T. Pike	Unknown	5,588 40		Note of James Pike	Balance due after sale of farm in Maryland. Bought in by commissioners. Judgment, No. 16201 on note of James T. Pike, and suit against James Pike pending in courts of New Hampshire.
743	do	do	465 64	Oct. 14, 1875	None	Balance due after sale of security. Worthless. Security bought in by commissioners.
1508	do	do	110 00	And interest	None	Judgment at law, No. 16207.
	do	do	101 85	do	None	Judgment at law, No. 16207. Memorandum in cash account.

Names of persons and corporations still indebted to the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount.	Interest from—	Security.	Remarks.
1333	St. James Parish	Washington, D. C.	$1,500 50	May 3, 1876	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Notes in suit.
1381	James B. Carter	do	375 49	Jan. 11, 1875	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Judgment for balance. Law, 14490.
1338	Ortway Nichols	do	412 75	Oct. 15, 1873	Deed of trust on part lot 16, square 551.	Being paid by installments.
1336	George Simonds	Unknown	340 33	Sept. 24, 1874	None	Balance due after sale of security. Deemed worthless.
1234	Sophia Holmes	Washington, D. C.	245 81	Nov. 23, 1877	None	Balance due after sale of security.
	do	do	40 00	Oct. 18, 1872	None	Security bought in by commissioners. Balance deemed worthless.
			25,980 03			
1340	R. I. Fleming, bankrupt.	Washington, D. C.	1,275 44	Jan. 22, 1876	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners.
1339	do	do	16,261 33		130 shares Young Men's Christian Association stock, and bills against colored schools, District of Columbia, $17,601.92.	Stock of Young Men's Christian Association of no value. School vouchers in suit.
1531½	do	do	3,010 00	Jan. 8, 1874	None	Judgment. Law, No. 13696.
1341	do	do	14,038 59	Jan. 4, 1876	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners.
	do	do	3,2:0 00		None	Note given for cargo of lumber from Jacksonville, Fla. Amount carried in sundry account. Judgment. 13696.
2781	do	do	415 62		None	
1365	William Reynolds	do	356 54	June 5, 1877	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Balance deemed worthless.
1371	J. L. N. Bowen	Deceased	77 91	July 4, 1876	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Balance deemed worthless.
1372	Perry H. Carson	Washington, D. C.	1,322 64	Mar. 17, 1876	None	Security sold under prior trust. Judgment. Law, No. 15693.
1717 and 1329	S. C. Pomeroy	do	6,578 78		None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Judgment for balance. Law, No. 14891. Equity, No. 4857.
1511 1751 975a	Eugene S. Calvert	Maryland	123 52		None	Balance due after sale of collateral notes. Collateral bought in by commissioners.
	Sarah B. Sherman	do	13,226 82		None	Mrs. Sherman is the maker of the notes held as collateral security in the preceding (the Calvert) case. These notes were secured by mortgage on a farm at College Station, Maryland, which was sold, and bought in by the commissioners, and this is the balance due after sale of the farm. In suit.
	Broughton & Moore	Washington, D. C.	6,351 29	July 11, 1873, on	None	Bankrupts.

				$4,000; Feb. 4, 1874, on $2,244.81.		
1486	Thomas H. Talbot	Boston, Mass	1,587 40	July 11, 1873, on $1,500.	Collateral note for $5,000, secured by deed of trust.	In suit. Equity, No. 4021.
1544	Brooks, Chase & Fitzgerald.	Washington, D. C	625 00	Apr. 30, 1874	None	In suit.
1375	George Burgess	do	2,806 78	Apr. 18, 1876	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Judgment for $2,785.78 and interest. Law, No. 16193.
1377	A. T. C. Dodge	do	3,371 08	Jan. 5, 1875	None	In suit.
1378	Laura M. Stewart	do	76 08	Aug. 4, 1875	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Deemed worthless.
1379	Francis Wright	do	696 29	June 5, 1874	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Judgment for $772.96 and interest. Law, No. 16200.
1380	John S. and Rosalie M. Bradford.	do	5,900 00	June 1, 1874	Deed of trust on part lot 8, square 724.	Being paid by installments.
			81,271 11			
1381	Henry Smith *et al.*, trustees.	do	277 97	Feb. 11, 1878	Deed of trust	Being paid by installments.
	A. T. Augusta	do	112 00	Feb. 9, 1878	do	Being paid by installments. Paid March 19, 1878.
	L. C. Bailey	Georgetown, D. C	419 55	Nov. 16, 1876	do	In suit.
	Richard Norris	do	713 10	Feb. 2, 1878	do	Being paid by installments.
	James Cushenberry	Washington, D. C	454 50	Oct. 1, 1873	do	Do.
	Henry Mason	do	1,060 00	Apr. 18, 1873	do	Notes not matured.
	George W. Hawkins	Georgetown, D. C	287 68	Sept. 2, 1876	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Balance deemed worthless.
	George F. Muth	Washington, D. C	302 50	July 19, 1875	Deed of trust	Notes not matured. Paid March 2, 1878.
	Leonidas Scott	do	279 86	Dec. 27, 1876	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners.
	Theodore N. Gill	do	3 50		None	Paid for preparing release. Mr. Gill refusing to refund.
	Richard Horan	do	10 00		None	Being paid by installments. Paid March 5, 1878.
	W. W. Curtis	Georgetown, D. C	1,087 45	Nov. 2, 1877	Deed of trust	Note not matured.
	Mary E. Smith	Uniontown, D. C	75 00	Aug. 1, 1876	do	Do.
	N. H. Shea	Washington, D. C	150 00	Dec. 18, 1876	do	Do.
	Patrick Cullinane	do	1,500 00	Oct. 23, 1876	do	Do.
	Selina M. Willett	Beaufort, S. C	2,000 00	Jan. 19, 1877	Mortgage	Do.
	S. F. Shreve	Uniontown, D. C	898 20	June 6, 1877	Deed of trust	Do.
	Catharine Leöffler	Washington Co., D.C.	405 57	Feb. 1, 1878	do	Do.
	R. H. McCain	Memphis, Tenn	993 50	Nov. 2, 1874	Deed of trust on property in Memphis.	In hands of attorney for collection.
	George D. Johnson and Leonidas Scott.	Washington, D. C	11,381 28	May 7, 1874	None	Judgment. Law, No. 14188.
1297	Joseph Johnson	Uniontown, D. C	120 00	Nov. 2, 1877	Deed of trust on lot 13, section 3, Barry farm.	Being paid by installments.
			22,531 66			

Names of persons and corporations still indebted to the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, &c.—Continued.

AVAILABLE FUND LOANS.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount.	Interest from—	Security.	Remarks.
689	George D. Johnson	Washington, D. C.	$350 00	Oct. 7, 1872	None	Judgment. Law, No. 14722.
1429	G. P. Hopkins	do	2,535 83	Apr. 23, 1873	$3,000. Union Pacific Railroad bonds.	Judgment for $2,500 and interest from February 23, 1874. Law, 13997.
1420 and 1421	F. W. Brooks	New York City	6,050 00	Apr. 25, 1874	125 shares International Steamship and Railroad Supply Company.	In hands of attorney for collection.
980	F. H. Gassaway	California	9 20		Metropolis paving stock.	
1374	do	do	3,006 39	July 6, 1876	20 shares American Seal Lock Company.	Balance due after sale of available security.
1351	do	do	2,506 66	Jan. 30, 1873	20 shares Capital Publishing Company's stock.	Bought in by commissioners, and subsequently resold. Judgment. 13714.
103	Horatio Nater	Unknown	250 00	July 31, 1871	None	Worthless.
172	A. B. Mullett *et al*	Washington, D. C	1,400 00	Nov. 1, 1871	100 shares Morris Mining Company.	Judgment.
397, 1489, 2072	Daniel Welch	do	331 40		None	Judgment. Three notes.
649	Daniel Welch & Co	do	122 00		None	Judgment.
			16,561 48			
413	John Spicer	Unknown	3,035 10		None	Judgment for defendants by Supreme Court of United States.
440	Arthur Flynn	do	110 04		None	Judgment for $111.54, and interest from August 23, 1873. Law, No. 14088.
455	Frank Trigg	do	125 13		None	Worthless.
394	J. B. Stewart	do	3,252 20		Acceptance of C. W. Havenner & Co. Secured by Pacific Railroad bonds.	In Supreme Court of United States.
581	W. G. Finney	Washington, D. C	133 00	Oct. 17, 1871	None	Clerk in Sixth Auditor's Office.
819	George W. Dyer	do	352 33	Feb. 24, 1876	None	Judgment for $331.32, and interest from February 24, 1876. Law, No. 18638.
821	A. W. Randall	Deceased	800 00		None	Worthless.
977	James C. Kennedy	do	12,015 00	Mar. 27, 1872, on $12,000.	$20,000 second-mortgage bonds of Maryland Mining and Manufacturing Company.	Decree for $12,000, and interest from March 27, 1872. Equity, No. 4209. Appealed by defendants.
994	Davis & Balloch	Washington, D. C	492 28		None	Judgment for $532.41, and interest from December 4, 1873. Law, No. 16414.
1001	William R. Hooper	do	532 90	Feb. 8, 1878	Life insurance company policies	Judgment. Law, No. 16793.
1014	Henry Brown	Unknown	296 00		None	Balance due after sale of security. Worthless.

1104	C. A. Sherman and Holtzclaw & Bruff.	Washington, D. C...	953 75	.....	None	Judgment in favor of C. A. Sherman and against T. J. Holtzclaw for $996.27. Law, No. 15646.
1129	Holtzclaw & Bruff	...do	179 79	Mar. 17, 1876	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Judgment for $136.79 and interest. Law, No. 15645.
1173	Ed. Johnson	Unknown.....	571 00	.....	28 shares Y. M. C. A. stock	Deemed worthless.
1189	Franklin Sherman	Virginia	900 00	.....	$1,000 first-mortgage bonds of Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.	
1205	D. A. Connolly	Washington, D. C ...	739 09	.....	None	Balance due after sale of security. Judgment.
966	J. M. Brown	...do	3,522 00	.....	$4,000 in Detroit Car Loan Company's stock.	Judgment for $4,425 and interest. Law, No. 16196.
1325	Frank T. Howe and Donn Piatt.	...do	210 00	And interest	5 shares of Capital Publishing Company's stock.	Judgment against Donn Piatt. Law, No. 13713.
1401	Hallet Kilbourn, president.	...do	3,000 00	May 11, 1872	None	In suit.
1423	Plato Lee	Unknown.....	100 00	And interest	None	Worthless.
1442	James T. Benedict	Washington, D. C ...	2,012 00	....do	None	Security surrendered by officers of bank May 14, 1873. Judgment. At law, No. 13521.
1530	H. R. Searle	...do	944 00	....do	One-sixth interest in Washington Building Lot Company.	Judgment. At law, No. 17401.
	Do	...do	138 15	....do		
1547	W. S. Huntington	Deceased	3,600 00	Feb. 21, 1872.....	None	In court.
1245	C. W. Hayden, president.	Washington, D. C ...	1,500 00	And interest.....	None	Judgment. At law, No. 13351.
1467 and 1581	Henry Lacey.....	Unknown.....	40 00	....do	None	Worthless. Two notes.
1488	B. K. Morris	...do	30 00	....do	None	Judgment, 15929.
			39,583 76			
1503	James E. Dexter and George W. Balloch.	Washington, D. C ...	181 42	....do	None	Judgment. At law, No. 17173. Being paid by installments.
1519 and 1829	A. R. Fowler	...do	50 00	....do	None	Judgment. At law, No. 15931. Two notes.
1534	Charles R. Douglass ..	Unknown.....	50 00	....do	None	
2467	.....do	...do	280 00	...do	None	Judgment. At law, No. 13522.
2609	.....do	...do	48 00	....do	None	Judgment. At law, No. 14087.
2821	.....do	...do	29 00	....do	Indorsement of W. E. Matthews.	Being paid by installments.
1533 and 1597	David Miller.....	...do	150 00	...do	Teacher's order on treasurer of county schools.	Worthless.
1556	William Ellis	...do	15 00	...do	None	Do.
1605	George H. Newman ...	...do	100 00	Mar. 18, 1873	None	Balance due after sale of securities.
1710	.....do	...do	50 00	Apr. 21, 1873	None	Balance due after sale of securities. Judgment. At law, No. 14491.
2554	.....do	...do	100 00	Dec. 1, 1873.....	None	Do.

Names of persons and corporations still indebted to the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount.	Interest from—	Security.	Remarks.
	George H. Newman	Unknown	$61 00	Sept. 2, 1872	None	Balance due after sale of securities. Judgment. At law, No. 14491.
1946, 2003, 2088, 2234, 2247, 2281, 2343, 2373	Newman & Middleton	....do	3,734 52	And interest	None	Balance due after sale of securities. Judgment. At law, No. 14492.
1611	George W. Van Hook	....do	142 70	....do	None	Worthless.
1678 and 2103	F. S. Lamson and Z. Richards.	Washington, D. C.	722 00	....do	None	Judgment. At law, No. 14090.
1728 and 2889	J. Smolinski	....do	378 36	....do	None	In suit.
2491	Smolinski & Lyle	....do	833 88	....do	None	In suit. Balance due after sale of security.
1782	Alexander Lowery	....do	560 27	....do	None	Worthless.
1835	B. Frazer	....do	85 50	....do	None	Do.
2067	Addison Clayton	....do	50 00	....do	None	Judgment. At law, No. 15937.
2241	J. H. Richardson	....do	50 00	....do		Worthless.
2282	Thomas Lucas	....do	1,029 50	Aug. 30, 1873, on $1,000.		In suit.
2286	J. C. Lay	....do	321 00	And interest	None	Judgment. At law, No. 15333.
	Charles R. Douglass	Unknown	1,923 41	....do	None	In suit.
2355	E. R. Haight	Washington, D. C.	234 50	....do	None	Judgment. At law, No. 15331.
2374	James A. Nelson	....do	713 45	....do	None	Judgment. At law, No. 14784.
2380	Moses Orr and Joseph Brooks.	....do	143 00	....do	None	Judgment. At law, No. 14091.
2443	R. W. Waters	....do	160 00	....do	None	
2509	John A. Gray	....do	52 50	....do	None	Judgment.
2860	....do	....do	50 00	....do	None	Do.
2516	J. F. Hartigan and James T. Pike.	....do	50 00	....do	None	Judgment. At law, No. 15932.
2574 and 2649	Joseph Brooks	....do	607 68	....do	None	Judgment. At law, No. 14084.
2651	Brooks, Chase & Fitzhugh.	....do	394 00	....do	None	Judgment.
2629	T. H. Williams	Unknown	380 00	....do	None	Judgment. At law, No. 13525.
2644 and 2646	Arthur Simmons	....do	196 00	....do	None	Judgment. At law, No. 14093.
2660	E. H. Stanton	....do	33 33	....do	None	Worthless.

2662	W. H. Gray	Washington, D. C	21 33	...do	None	Judgment. At law, No. 15939.
2669	T. J. Latham and S. S. Smoot.	...do	1,811 00	...do	None	Judgment. At law, No. 15778.
			15,792 35			
2694	Thomas W. Chase	Washington, D. C	50 00	And interest	None	Judgment. At law, No. 15928.
2699	A. Hubbell	...do	10 00	...do	None	Worthless.
2707	R. M. Hall	...do	180 00	...do	None	Judgment. At law, No. 13523.
2721	F. A. Bender and J. W. Cooke.	...do	20 00	...do	None	Deemed worthless.
2789	Charles White and W. J. Cooke.	...do	225 00	...do	None	Do.
2807	H. C. Johannes and W. J. Cooke.	San Francisco, Cal	100 00	...do	None	Mr. Johannes is an employé of the United States mint at San Francisco, Cal.
2813 and 2812	Samuel P. Robertson and W. J. Cooke.	Washington, D. C	80 00	...do	None	
2815	Charles C. Wilson and W. J. Cooke.	...do	80 00	...do	None	
2818	Mary E. Coleman and W. J. Cooke.	...do	100 00	...do	None	
2850	T. W. Miller, H. O. Gray, and W. J. Cooke.	...do	144 10	...do	None	Judgment. At law, No. 16411.
2734	Isaiah Washington	...do	196 00	...do	None	Judgment. At law, No. 15335. Two notes.
2736	Richard Wells and Robert Hatton.	Unknown	30 00	...do	None	Judgment. At law, No. 15927.
2730	Washington Waller & Albert McIntosh.	Washington, D. C	26 00	...do	None	Judgment. At law, No. 15930.
2757	Lew. Alden and Gen. J. G. Negley.	Unknown	90 00	...do	None	In suit.
2765	Elizabeth Knowles	Washington, D. C	20 00	...do	None	Judgment. At law, No. 15926.
2768	Thomas Gibbs and E. S. Savoy.	...do	74 00	...do	None	Judgment. At law, No, 15924.
2769	Robert Hatton	...do	30 00	...do	None	Judgment. At law, No. 15925.
1373	Henry Lacey	...do	138 00	...do	None	Judgment. At law, No. 14089.
2817	L. C. Dillon	...do	58 53	...do	None	
2827	George W. Smith (deceased) and T. H. Wright.	...do	18 75	Mar. 1, 1875	None	Being paid by installments.
2842	C. S. Schermerhorn	Baltimore, Md	275 00	Aug. 1, 1877	None	
2845 and 2847	John E. Clark	Washington, D. C	381 69	And interest	None	Judgment. At law, No. 14086.
2848	A. McIntosh	...do	173 00	...do	None	Judgment. At law, No. 15334.
	C. M. Alexander	...do	50 00	...do	None	Memorandum in cash account.
	E. C. Sammis	Unknown	10 00	...do	None	Memorandum in cash account. Worthless.
	P. O. Jenkins	...do	161 25	...do	None	Judgment. At law, No. 14853.
	R. Gleed	Columbus, Miss	153 09	...do	None	Deemed worthless.
	A. Bury	Natchez, Miss	227 80	...do	None	Do.
	John H. McChesney	Washington, D. C	101 00	...do	None	Judgment. At law, No. 18837.

Names of persons and corporations still indebted to the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount.	Interest from—	Security.	Remarks.
	William H. Bishop	Baltimore, Md	$27 99	And interest	None	
	J. V. W. Vandenburgh	Washington, D. C.	483 15	do	None	Balance due on note No. 484. Printed report. Mis. Doc. No. 16. 43d Congress, 2d session. In suit.
			3,704 35			
	J. V. W. Vandenburgh	Washington, D. C.	905 99	And interest	$3 502 02 sewer-scrip, denominated in former reports as paving and curbstone tax (see Report, page 38); $3,000 Second National Bank stock; $21,827.24 in 3.65 bonds; and $68,950 in 8 per cent. special improvement bonds.	Note No. ——. In suit.
	Do	do	1,560 67	do		Note No. ——. In suit.
	Do	do	2,500 00	do		Note No. 1317. In suit.
	Do	do	1,000 00	do		Note No. 1177. In suit.
	Do	do	2,700 00	do		Note No. 1320. In suit.
	Do	do	1,000 00	do		Note No. 1270. In suit.
	Do	do	1,500 00	do		Note No. 1428. In suit.
	Do	do	2,000 00	do		Note No. 1382. In suit.
	Do	do	1,200 00	do		Note No. 1391. In suit.
	Do	do	2,140 00	do		Note No. 1395. In suit.
	Do	do	6,492 08	do		Note No. 1397. In suit.
	Do	do	22,937 94	do		Note No. 1396. In suit.
	Do	do	1,300 00	do		Note No. 1424. In suit.
	Do	do	1,000 00	do		Note No. 1431. In suit.
	Do	do	1,500 00	do		Note No. 1444. In suit.
	Do	do	1,200 00	do		Note No. 1451. In suit.
	Do	do	4,000 00	do		Note No. 1472. In suit.
	Do	do	1,500 00	do		Note No. 2049. In suit.
	Do	do	3,000 00	do		Note No. 2217. In suit.
	Do	do	1,000 00	do		Note No. 2224. In suit.
	Do	do	6,500 00	do		Note No. 2364. In suit.
	Do	do	4,483 05	do		Note No. 2116. In suit.
	Do	do	3,623 48	do		Note No. 2424. In suit.
	Do	do	3,075 00	October 18, 1873		Note No. 1538. In suit.
	Abbott Pavement Co	do	600 00	And interest		Note No. 1242. In suit.
	Do	do	31,333 48	do		Note No. 1350. In suit.
	Do	do	6,000 00	do		Note No. 2114. In suit.
	Do	do	3,000 00	do		Note No. 2125½. In suit.
	Do	do	1,500 00	do		Draft on Scrimshaw Pavement Company in sundry account. In suit.
	Dexter & Co	New York City	591 50	do	None	In attorney's hands for collection. Worthless.
	A. Pannell	Unknown	1,149 52	do	None	In suit.
	Noah Robinson	Washington, D. C.	74 07	do	None	
	Total		122,366 78			

CARRIED IN ACCOUNT OF DISTRICT SECURITIES.

D. S. Jones	Washington, D. C.	$150 00	And interest	None	Judgment. At law, 14854.
Cynthia Rockwell	Unknown	250 00	June 24, 1873	None	Wo thless.
District of Columbia, by Adolf Cluss.	Washington, D. C.	2,155 00	And interest		Judgment in favor of Freedman's Savings and Trust Company. Appealed to United States Supreme Court.
District of Columbia	do	24 09		3.65 bonds	Cash paid to secure even amount of bonds in exchange for certificates of board of public works held by Freedman's Savings and Trust Company as collateral security for the indebtedness of J. V. W. Vandenburgh and the Abbott Pavement Company.
J. S. Crocker, jr	do	60 00	March 25, 1873	None	
Henson Davis (In District securities.)	do	35 00	And interest	None	Worthless.
Annie M. Boston	do	45 00	do	None	
Dora N. Brown	do	21 67	do	None	
Total		2,740 76			

MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS.

E. Beecher	Springfield, Ill	$18,955 70	And interest	Personal bond	In suit.
Jay Cooke & Co.	New York City	1,038 29	Currency	None	In hands of receiver.
Do	do	609 89	Coin	None	Do.
Charles L. Mather, receiver.	Reported dead	4,715 52		None	
J. G. Hamilton	Minnesota	3,221 67		Personal bond	Balance due from him as late cashier of branch at Lexington, Ky.
First National Bank of New Orleans, La.	New Orleans, La.	687 79		None	In hands of receiver.
George W. Stickney	Washington, D. C.	2,680 09		None	Balance due from him as late actuary Freedman's Savings and Trust Company. Being paid by services.
Northern Pacific Railroad Company.		955 19			Northern Pacific Railroad bonds and land-warrants.
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.		500 00			Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad bond.
Maryland Mining and Manufacturing Company (Seneca Sandstone Company).		75,000 00			Second-mortgage bonds. In suit.
National Theater	Washington, D. C.	100 00		National Theater mortgage bond	
State of Virginia		26 67		Certificate of indebtedness	
Total		108,490 81			

Balances due on loans at branches.

BEAUFORT, S. C.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount.	Interest from—	Security.	Remarks.
	Claims against Beaufort County.	Beaufort, S. C	$21,153 90	And interest	None	Payment stopped by legislature of South Carolina.
	Alden & Waters	do	7,726 30	do	None	Judgment. Deemed worthless.
	W. H. Allen, jr	do	8,579 49	do	None	Do.
	Bennett & Co	do	10,350 00	do	$2,000 in Port Royal Railroad bonds; $2,690 in stock of Port Royal Railroad.	
	James G. Thompson	do	6,436 70	do	$3,619.37 Big Bonanza warrants, State of South Carolina.	Payment stopped by legislature of South Carolina.
	W. L. Brisbane	do	612 00	do	None	Deemed worthless.
	J. F. Lukens	do	1,189 28	do	None	Balance due after sale of security; security bought in by Freedman's Savings and Trust Company; judgment for balance.
	C. G. Kendall	do	2,200 00	do	None	Judgment. Deemed worthless.
	Total		58,247 67			
	J. W. Collins	Beaufort, S. C	531 16	And interest	None	Balance due after sale of security. (Sea Island Hotel.) Bought in by commissioners. Balance deemed worthless.
	W. H. Moulden	do	350 00	do	None	Deemed worthless.
	R. G. Holmes	do	7,200 00	do	None	Balance due after sale of security.
	Lizzie Gates and Sarah J. Holmes.	do	4,667 00	do	Mortgage on property at Almeda, S. C.	Attorneys directed to foreclose.
	M. Pollitzer	do	2,000 00	do	Mortgage on property at Beaufort, S. C.	Being paid by installments.
	Toby Watson	do	70 00		do	
	Sarah J. Barton	do	75 00		do	In attorney's hands.
	J. E. Enslow & Co	do	400 00		None	Deemed worthless.
	James W. Seabrook	do	50 00		None	Do.
			15,343 16			

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

	O. B. Hart	Jacksonville, Fla	$5,400 00	And interest	Mortgage on lots in Jacksonville, Fla.	Lots bought in by commissioners for $666.75. Subsequently resold. Judgment for balance.
	W. Kendrick	do	2,986 00	do	None	Balance due after sale of security. Security bought in by commissioners. Subsequently resold.

C. L. Mather	Reported dead	$60 00	....do	None	Deemed worthless.
C. L. Mather, receiver	....do	34,202 28	....do	None	Do.
C. L. Mather & Co	Jacksonville, Fla	8,544 74	....do	None	Do.
Allen & Farrar	....do	23,941 86	....do	None	Judgment. Deemed worthless.
Ann Coleman	....do	25 00	....do	Mortgage on Jacksonville property.	
F. A. Dockray	....do	6,514 85	....do	Accounts against the Jacksonville and Saint Augustine Railroad Company amounting to $6,000.	
M. S. Littlefield	....do	6,415 24		$5,000, Tallahassee Railroad bonds and a set of diamonds.	Judgment.
Blakeley & Gibbs	....do	5,007 80	And interest	$16,140, Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company's bonds.	
E. M. Cheney	....do	2,088 70	....do	$4,166, stock in Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company.	
J. J. Holand	....do	2,185 00	....do	None	Deemed worthless.
J. J. Rohr	....do	6,825 00	....do	None	Do.
Frank E. Little	....do	7,653 54	....do	None	Do.
W. L. Coan	....do	1,049 90	....do	None	Do.
M. F. Swaim	....do	216 01	....do	None	Do.
		113,615 92			

MEMPHIS, TENN.

E. R. Knight	Memphis, Tenn	$37,274 70	And interest	Trust-deeds and mortgages on lands in Arkansas.	In suit.
W. L. Marah	....do	8,763 92	....do	Trust-deeds on Memphis property.	Do.
J. H. Willett	....do	1,856 60	....do	Notes secured by real estate	Do.
Frank Tally	....do	184 25	....do	None	Do.
T. B. Caldwell and W. L. Briggs.	....do	2,686 66	....do	Trust-deeds on Memphis property.	In hands of attorney.
Peter Kelly	....do	373 50	....do	....do	Do.
Sarah Nelson	....do	102 21	....do	....do	Do.
Richard Williams	....do	16 00	....do	....do	Do.
Robert Green	....do	360 00	....do	....do	Do.
Simon Turner	....do	148 45	....do	....do	Do.
A. J. Kellar	....do	51 00	....do	....do	Do.
C. A. Edwards	....do	500 00	....do	....do	Do.
		52,317 29			

Balances due on loans at branches—Continued.

VICKSBURG, MISS.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount.	Interest from—	Security.	Remarks.
	Eugene Platt	Vicksburg, Miss	$1,136 00	And interest	Mortgage on property in Jackson, Miss.	In suit.
	B. McNamara	do	25 00	do	None	Deemed worthless.
	John D. Beard	do	260 00	do	None	Do.
	William Finnie	do	100 00	do	None	In hands of attorney.
	T. W. Cardoza	do	175 39	do	None	Judgment.
	J. Reinhardt	do	3,000 00	do	None	Bankrupt.
	A. B. Reading	do	714 89	do	None	Judgment.
	George M. Barber	do	2,000 00	do	None	Do.
	A. S. Butcher	do	305 00	do	None	In suit.
	Milton Coates	do	203 50	do	None	In hands of attorney.
	J. L. Lake	do	211 38	do	None	Do.
	Thomas H. Broadwaters and Frank Gallagher.	do	689 00	do	None	Do.
	City of Vicksburg	do	887 00	do	$1,000 bond	
	Robert Brown	do	263 20	do	None	Do.
			9,970 36			

Balances due from branches.

From branch at—	Amount.	Interest from—	Security.	Remarks.
Columbus, Miss	$144 12		None	Due from a former cashier.
Little Rock, Ark	1,100 00		None	Unexplained.
Lynchburg, Va	915 57		None	Due from F. W. Bronaugh, late cashier.
Natchez, Miss	1,458 08		None	Worthless notes and due-bills.
New Berne, N. C	1,020 78		None	Embezzlement of C. A. Nelson, late cashier. Judgment and execution on 65 acres of land and improvements, situate on Neuse road, township No. 8, Craven County, North Carolina. Not sold for want of bidders.
Raleigh, N. C	2,375 20		None	Unexplained.
Wilmington, N. C	111 19		None	Due from J. H. Smyth, late cashier.
Richmond, Va	87 00		None	
Vicksburg, Miss	816 80		Note of Gilbert Moyers; draft of John Beard, $70.	Judgment on Moyers's note for $830 and interest from March 12, 1875. Law, 14723.
Washington, D. C	953 72		None	Unexplained.
	8,982 46			

Real estate owned by Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.

Location.		Original cost.	Assessed value.	Character.
City.	State or District.			
Chattanooga	Tennessee	$1,000 00	.....	Vacant lot.
Memphis	do	6,517 25	$7,000	Do.
Nashville	do	27,479 70	13,000	Bank building.
Jacksonville	Florida	35,257 76	20,300	Do.
Tallahassee	do	4,578 08	3,000	Do.
Vicksburg	Mississippi	16,246 46	8,000	Do.
Washington	District of Columbia	258,315 66	196,524	Do.
		349,394 91	247,824	

Recapitulation of balances still due the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.

From real-estate account	$428,355 91
From available-fund account	198,008 72
From District securities account	2,740 76
From miscellaneous account	108,490 61
From Beaufort, S. C., account	73,590 83
From Jacksonville, Fla., account	113,615 92
From Memphis, Tenn., account	52,317 29
From Vicksburg, Miss., account	9,970 36
From other branches account	8,982 46
	996,073 06

No. VI.

Schedule of real estate bought in at trustees' sales, &c.

Name of property.	Formerly security for loan.	Assessed value.	Bought in for—	Character.
	Number.			
Vonderlehr	1381 & 1355	$2,654 00	$2,440 00	Lot and two-story frame house.
Zug	639	4,030 00	4,664 80	Vacant lots.
Young (county)	944	3,250 00	4,192 42	Five acres and two-story frame.
Lee	580	3,280 00	3,200 00	Lot and two-story brick.
Tuell	478	810 00	1,300 00	Lot and two-story frame.
Pumphrey	1328	828 00	1,075 00	Do.
Do	1329	807 00	1,075 00	Do.
Dent	263	513 00	500 00	Do.
Boxley	286	289 00	275 00	Vacant lot.
Granby	824	200 00	115 00	Do.
Jordan	1109	7,050 00	9,000 00	Two-story and Mansard frame, brick basement.
Connish	350 & 690	5,573 00	6,311 25	Three-story and basement brick.
Ballard	481	2,382 00	2,350 00	Two-story brick.
Tucker & Sherman	663	2,369 00	2,700 00	Do.
E. K. Allen	166	2,900 00	2,250 00	Two-story brick and Mansard.
Stromberger	460	3,213 00	4,900 00	Two-story brick building and store.
R. M. Hall	1233	5,500 00	7,750 00	Fifty acres and frame dwelling.
Mackall	972	4,829 00	6,200 00	Seven small frame dwellings.
Lyons	958	29,500 00	40,000 00	Sixty-five acres and a mill.
Cooper	111	500 00	300 00	Frame shanty.
Marshall Brown	213	944 00	1,025 00	Do.
Sheehan	536	594 00	956 34	Vacant lot.
Lobsiger	650 & 1337	3,476 00	3,000 00	Three-story brick.
S. P. Brown	54	797 00	.....	Vacant ground.
Pike (Washington, D. C.)	743	4,533 00	4,600 00	Three-story and basement brick.
Crane	135	3,132 00	3,850 00	Three-story brick dwelling.
Young (city)	1025	1,882 00	1,770 00	Two small frame houses.
N. Robinson	711	713 00	730 00	Vacant lot.
L. M. Stewart	1378	1,270 00	1,450 00	Two-story brick.
Liberty Hall	134	2,447 00	2,750 00	Two-story frame hall.
Stowell	1031	4,450 00	4,600 00	Three-story brick and store.
Duvall	675	9,712 00	5,000 00	Sixty-five acre farm, vacant lots, and two small frames, Uniontown.

Schedule of real estate bought in at trustees' sales, &c.—Continued.

Name of property.	Formerly security for loan.	Assessed value.	Bought in for—	Character.
	Number.			
Holley	141	$266 00	$304 26	Lot and shanty.
Parry	147	429 00	275 00	Do.
Havenner (Lawrence)	1398	1,016 00	1,125 00	Two-story frame house.
Fleming (city)	1341	15,193 00	11,105 03	Vacant lot.
Grant-Mattingly	1015	14,940 00	14,000 00	Lot and mansion.
Fleming (county)	1340	2,034 00	1,400 00	Three frame houses.
Keith	366	531 00	300 00	Lot and shanty.
Wheeler	1104 & 1129 A	5,470 00	7,167 78	Four-story brick.
Jackson	287	384 00	275 00	Lot and shanty.
Nelson Hall	264	182 00	195 19	Do.
Clara B. Hall	1096	375 00	262 50	Vacant lot.
Schureman	143	1,874 00	600 00	Lot and shanty.
Wilkes	946	17,261 00	10,964 89	Vacant lot.
Gilmore	906	228 00	130 00	Lot and shanty.
Burgess	1375	2,247 00	2,339 55	Vacant lot.
Saint James Parish	1333	549 00	549 50	Do.
H. Sloan	225	3,990 00	2,900 00	Three-story brick house.
H. Ryan	490	1,294 00	1,500 00	Two-story and basement frame.
Ellen Dorsey	1074 & 1111	757 00	250 00	Lot and shanty.
B. Lannum	1231	1,110 00	1,450 00	One small brick house.
J. L. N. Bowen	1371	706 00	605 00	Two-story frame house.
William Robinson	759	880 00	750 00	Two-story and basement frame.
Pomeroy	1329 & 1717	4,391 00	2,800 00	Three-story brick house.
Hawkins	1416	996 00	600 00	Two-story frame house.
H. Davis	353	470 00	350 00	Do.
N. Bury	599	240 00	200 00	Acre-lot and frame shanty.
Pindle	1037	570 00	210 00	Vacant lot.
Eaglin	990	111 00	124 00	Do.
Smallwood	1249	186 00	130 00	Do.
Havenner (20)	396	1,349 00	975 00	Two-story frame.
S. Stewart	1284	282 00	110 00	Lot and shanty.
R. Williams	25	8,643 00	8,750 33	Vacant lot.
Scott	814	1,379 00	1,550 00	Two-story brick.
Burlingame	1326	784 00	910 00	Two-story frame.
Muirhead	994	1,844 00	1,300 00	Two-story brick and two lots.
Thomas	704	1,364 00	1,236 51	Two-story frame house.
Hill	1059	200 00	75 00	Vacant lot, one acre.
Nelson	1052	250 00	100 00	Lot and shanty, one acre.
Harper	1048	220 00	70 00	Do.
Strong	1311	1,258 00	826 00	Lot and brick stable.
S. Jackson	199	508 00	325 00	Two frame shanties.
Reynolds	1365	1,183 00	1,150 00	Two-story frame house.
Donoho	256	713 00	321 88	Two-story frame shanty.
Loomis	1238	1,152 00	1,150 80	Vacant lots.
Lancaster	88	1,065 00	500 00	Two frame shanties.
J. T. H. Hall	504	1,218 00	633 27	Vacant lots.
Price	1327	3,990 00	2,400 00	Three-story brick house.
Daniels	421	10,000 00	2,500 00	Two-hundred-acre farm.
Holmes	1234	2,355 00	1,800 00	Two-story brick house.
William P. Wood	466 & 1369	14,865 00	4,560 80	Two frame shanties; Two-story brick factory; two one-story houses; one two-story house; wood and coal yard.
Pike (Maryland)	1434	720 00	1,000 00	Farm of 51 acres.
Calvert-Sherman	975 A, 150 & 1751	7,170 00	5,260 00	239, A 16¼, Js. Faun.
Jane E. Welch	700	164 00	.....	Vacant lot.
Lowery (Nashville)	931	2,900 00	.....	Two houses and lots.
Sea Island Hotel (Beaufort)	.....	8,000 00	.....	Hotel building.
Lukins plantation	.....	950 00	.....	Plantation.
Addington (Norfolk)	.....	.....	.....	Vacant lot.
Total	.....	267,631 00	230,697 36	

No. VII.

List of overdrafts.

No. of account.	Name.	Amount.	Security.	Remarks.
	ALEXANDRIA, VA., BRANCH.			
313	George L. Seaton	$101 68	None	
37	Sarah T. Fisher	10	....do	
176	Edward Garnett	84	....do	
296	David Turner	22 00	....do	
		124 62		
	ATLANTA, GA.			
851	Louis Turner	2 00	None	
1313	Turner Squire	65 94	....do	
2868	David Hayne	16 77	....do	
3120	Edmond Robinson	40	....do	
2563	James Mitchell	1 10	....do	
2592	John Harris	15 85	....do	
598	William Ross	4 00	....do	
3237	Thomas Holland	41 83	....do	
3230	Squire Simmons	11 45	....do	
2901	Burrill Parks	1 51	....do	
2677	Johnnie Russell	30	....do	
2810	Moscow Jackson	1 04	....do	
3630	James Lounds	02	....do	
3755	George McKinney	02	....do	
3555	T. N. Chase	19 30	....do	
3801	P. D. Cory	4 75	....do	
3692	Willie G. Craig	14 45	....do	
4043	Charles Jones	65	....do	
4224	Eddie Butler	4 00	....do	
118	Simeon W. Beard	40	....do	
		205 78		
	BEAUFORT, S. C.			
3939	Morris Howard	24 50	None	
4068	Dorway Middleton	10 00	....do	
4482	Winchell M. French	268 93	....do	
4709	Clara Days	5 00	....do	
4835	R. G. Holmes	304 75	....do	
4863	R. H. Gleaves	100 00	....do	
4905	Joseph Robinson	1 44	....do	
5329	Joseph W. Collins	380 61	....do	
5821	Bailey Stewart	13 03	....do	
452	M. M. Kingman	212 09	....do	
439	Charles G. Kendall	86 53	....do	
144	Bennett & Co.	2,000 00	....do	
375	Profit and loss	11,230 79	....do	Nelson R. Scovel.
		14,637 67		
	HUNTSVILLE, ALA.			
426	John Bynum	23	None	
800	J. H. Bone	4 17	....do	
745	Darby Beadle	10	....do	
1142	J. W. Cooper	10	....do	
411	Charley Dail	1 00	....do	
541	John and Dulcina Davis	2 80	....do	
604	Elcey Donald	56	....do	
1111	Hannah N. Doyle	35	....do	
902	John Evans	10	....do	
639	William Glass	10 00	....do	
167	Ned Harris	65 98	....do	
388	Mrs. Maria Lacey	7 03	....do	
424	Peter Lowry, jr	1 00	....do	
515	Alfred Patton	8 50	....do	
709	Luke Turner	10 00	....do	
429	Simons Wortham	10	....do	
428	George Womack	37	....do	
600	Silas Wheat	4 00	....do	
854	Lue Williams	1 70	....do	
		118 09		

List of overdrafts—Continued.

No. of account.	Name.	Amount.	Security.	Remarks.
	COLUMBUS, MISS.			
599	Dick Blenitt	$0 98	None	
172	Eliza Cummings	88	do	
747	Guy McCloud	16 11	do	
690	William N. Munroe & Co	04	do	
217	Henry Penrose	4 09	do	
748	William Reeves	11	do	
221	Elzy Richards	90	do	
40	Profit and loss	162 00	do	
		185 11		
	JACKSONVILLE, FLA.			
40	Profit and loss	951 02	None	
5923	Simeon Jones	1 30	do	
6939	Bettihur & Tonge	299 25	do	
7134	Mahala T. Scott	1 34	do	
		1,252 91		
	LEXINGTON, KY.			
390	D. N. Brown	8 23	None	
1890	Ambrose Smith	4 50	do	
1633	Thomas Clarke	6 00	do	
4124	Archy Young	10 25	do	
		28 98		
	LYNCHBURG, VA.			
400	Madison Merchant & Co	63	None	
560	William George & Co	11 13	do	
406	Charles George	290 32	do	
587	William Streeti & Co	54 36	do	
19	Dandridge Morris	1 61	do	
79	Pleasant P. White	10 00	do	
395	L. Higginbotham	15	do	
279	Stephen Miller, agent	7 00	do	
147	Nicholas Butler	36	do	
792	W. F. Bonaugh	77	do	Guardian.
		376 33		
	LOUISVILLE, KY.			
1508½	General B. P. Runkle	184 12	None	
1907	Louisa Cochran	27	do	
2095	Wesley Tipton	26 00	do	
2262	Sarah Hagans	1 03	do	
2405	R. M. Johnson	2 00	do	
2151	Alexander Criddle	5 00	do	
2471	Sarah Green	3 84	do	
3099	John H. Keen (in trust)	50	do	
2483	Le Irving	2 00	do	
3701	Lydia Ann Hankley	24 73	do	
3746	Alfred Mays	1 00	do	
3799	Elizabeth Hunter	1 75	do	
3818	Harry Gibson, treasurer	17 91	do	
5339	Vincent Helm	4 00	do	
6111	George W. Reynolds	29 04	do	
6117	Martin Rogers	85	do	
6992	Lucy Ann Spalding	9 00	do	
2623	Mary Ann Mays	1 00	do	
		314 01		
	LITTLE ROCK, ARK.			
1307	Mrs. H. R. Pinckney	15 00	None	
	MACON, GA.			
157	Abram Redd	1 00	None	
311	Tempa Nixon	15	do	
380	Lula Massey	10	do	
416	Julia Erby	15	do	
491	Isaac Williams	40	do	

List of overdrafts—Continued.

No. of account.	Name.	Amount.	Security.	Remarks.
	MACON, GA.—Continued.			
548	E. H. Lightfoot	$3 00	None	
652	Plez. Harvey	10	...do	
704	Richard Bassett	1 00	...do	
714	Oscar Swaze	95	...do	
731	David Johnson	15	...do	
743	George H. Pope	10	...do	
972	Hartwell Epps	10	...do	
1098	Florence Johnson	15	...do	
1491	George Edwards	10	...do	
2002	Richard Flarllyn	2 25	...do	
2366	Moore & Alexander	97	...do	
2441	Joseph L. Day	4 80	...do	
2674	Clarence Gibson	3 47	...do	
2676	Joseph Walker	70	...do	
2750	Gaston & Clark	4 61	...do	
2830	Wahala Woodliff	14 14	...do	
4631	Presbyterian Sunday school	1 51	...do	
4637	W. H. P. Church	20 60	...do	
		60 50		
	MEMPHIS, TENN.			
991	A. A. Barnard	25 10	None	In attorney's hands.
1124	David Hogan	50	...do	Do.
1183	H. Pendleton	77	...do	Do.
1207	Alfred Washington	1 07	...do	Do.
1483	Charles Williams	45	...do	Do.
1639	Laborers' treasurer	37 61	...do	Do.
1748	Mumford Horeton	20 00	...do	Do.
1803	Albert Williams	3 40	...do	Do.
3827	Dr. H. Matson	2 00	...do	Do.
3879	G. W. Mathews	4 00	...do	Do.
3908	Rebecca Harris	1 50	...do	Do.
3959	M. A. Hanson	85	...do	Do.
4146	Moses Brown	48 49	...do	Do.
4436	L. M. Taylor	1 60	...do	Do.
4677	G. W. King	16 75	...do	Do.
4789	Nancy De Moses	9 89	...do	Do.
4886	Enoch Holliday	40	...do	Do.
5343	A. C. Brewer	75	...do	Do.
5603	Jesse Piper	11 38	...do	Do.
5724	Rachel Holman	8 91	...do	Do.
5834	R. J. Walker	37 55	...do	Do.
5921	Frank Tally	86 77	...do	Do.
5952	J. K. Hunter	210 00	...do	Do.
6135	E. R. Knight	8,382 42	...do	Do.
6163	Profit and loss	539 26	...do	Do.
6181	P. C. Thayer	281 03	...do	Do.
6187	Marsh & Warner	417 89	...do	Do.
6199	E. Adams & Co	10 50	...do	Do.
6200	L Heyman	114 23	...do	At Kusciusko, Miss.
6207	R. D. Raney & Co	5,164 94	...do	In attorney's hands.
		15,380 01		
	NATCHEZ, MISS.			
	C. H. Kirkendall	326 54	None	
	P. C. Willman	147 06	...do	
	Henry Singleton	142 00	...do	
	Adams Jackson	50 00	...do	
	Benjamin Thornton	40 80	...do	Treasurer.
	W. F. Franklin	14 00	...do	
	Henderson Smallwood	5 00	...do	
	F. Morooney	3 00	...do	
	J. R. Chappotin	2 00	...do	
		730 40		
	NASHVILLE, TENN.			
5378	Barbara Shook	8 50	None	
1797	Smith & Harding, attorneys	24 18	...do	
4717	Molly Napier	77	...do	
5856	Thomas G. Harris	25	...do	
		33 70		

List of overdrafts—Continued.

No. of account.	Name.	Amount.	Security.	Remarks.
	NEW BERNE, N. C.			
260	William Slade	$5 00	None	
272	Sylvia Conner	16 02	do	
591	Sophia Abbott	50	do	
649	Southy Dawson	1 00	do	
751	Simeon Lee	10 00	do	
755	Richard Lane	5 00	do	
798	George Scott	2 00	do	
859	Alexander Dudley	1 62	do	
999	David Simmons	50	do	
900	William Smedick	45 00	do	
1027	Robert Norfleet	19	do	
1071	Charles Hibbard	20 00	do	
1342	Nelson Spencer	5 00	do	
1345	Joseph Groce	50	do	
1500	J. W. Hilton	11 00	do	
1697	R. S. Civils	02	do	
1865	Alexander Conner	50	do	
2071	Shadrack Fenno	41	do	
2709	Whitemilk Cotton	25	do	
2747	Charles Hibbard	17 05	do	
2829	Benjamin Frater	4 00	do	
2903	Tobias Moore	1 00	do	
2927	Mary Jane Smith	3 00	do	
3242	John S Palmer	3 33	do	
3534	Moses Moore	50	do	
5643	James Maxwell	1 37	do	
5660	James U. Smith	22	do	
2336	Thomas A. Dillahant	10	do	
1455	Alice O. Kane	89	do	
		155 97		
	NEW YORK.			
113	Priscilla Gray	2 60	None	
406	Emery M. Johnson	45	do	
426	Emily A. Zulick	99 97	do	
503	Emily F. Johnson	09	do	
662	Ann E Henderson	82	do	
680	African Union church	16 26	do	
700	Cora Butler	1 00	do	
828	Henry and Winfred Hainson	30	do	
1031	Eugene Johnson	10 00	do	
1204	Levin Pally	30 00	do	
1243	J. W. Mars	09	do	
1405	Mary McKenzie	50	do	
1435	Maria Tasheira	25	do	
2419	J. W. Bowers	266 61	do	
3069	Michael Clarke	40	do	
3252	Oscar Purdy	01	do	
3263	Nettie Heally	09	do	
4093	Louis Debreaux	02	do	
5206	Charles Weaver	60	do	
5456	George H. Thomas	1,563 50	do	
5520	Profit and loss	64 35	do	
5967	Alice Green	10	do	
10673	Andrew Coates	10	do	
10804	Maria Lomast	24	do	
11190	John Rich & Co	02	do	
11392	Caroline M. Clute	50 45	do	
11415	Charles T. Menzel	90	do	
		2,109 72		
	NORFOLK, VA.			
1253	Alfred Selden	13 09	None	
1627	Albert Pactlock	3 92	do	
1627	A. D. Blake	13 85	do	
2072	T. F. Paige, jr	11 35	do	
2078	Rev. William Lewis	5 02	do	
2090	Charles Gatewood	32	do	
3634	Jane Grinnell	1 00	do	
2742	John D. Epps	110 75	do	
2794	John W. Barbour	2 40	do	
3056	Castile C. Williams	89	do	
3568	Millie Smith	2 67	do	
3848	Andrew Williams	7 49	do	
3899	Charles T. Barry	1 85	do	

List of overdrafts—Continued.

No. of account.	Name.	Amount.	Security.	Remarks.
	NORFOLK, VA.—Continued.			
4055	Henry Martin	$2 78	None	
4245	John J. Hodges	5 82	do	
4286	Sarah Holland	1 85	do	
4399	Jordan Smith	3 00	do	
4522	C. H. Wyatt & Co	6 20	do	
4764	Error account	371 53	do	
5250	Suspense account	263 62	do	
5257	J. Lee Hopper, agent	25 70	do	
5393	James E. Fuller	50	do	For Daughters of Zion.
		855 60		
	PHILADELPHIA, PA.			
169	William W. Thomas	4 77	None	
314	John Rollins	4 00	do	
1620	James N. Lavatt	75	do	
1670	Daniel George	3 95	do	
			do	
		13 47		
	RALEIGH, N. C.			
	Edward Alexander	1 75		
	A. H. A. Brodie	124 37	None	
3244	Rufus Bryant	3 40	do	
2147	E. H Bience	2 12	do	
	Lemuel Bryant	25	do	
	Daniel Bryant	30	do	
	Dennis Brewer	35	do	
	James Burnett	15	do	
	J. S. Buncombe	60	do	
	J. R. Caswell	312 72	do	
	Margaret Curtis	4 68	do	
	Margaret A. Curtis	5 68	do	
	J. R. Caswell, agent	4 10	do	
2433	Betsey Clawson	1 00	do	
	R. S. Cotton	1 10	do	
	P. D. Cotton	60	do	
	Nelson Dunston	10 10	do	
	Gilbert Didsens	15	do	
3140	John Dickerson	2 85	do	
	Stewart Ellison	85	do	
	William Elliott	75	do	
	Anthony Tarrar	3 00	do	
	Henry T. Tarrar	75	do	
	Benjamin G. Green	05	do	
	Minerva Gaston	05	do	
2366	Lemuel Hinton	11 00	do	
	Samuel Hays	2 00	do	
	May J. Hardie	1 65	do	
	Elizabeth Hamson	12 64	do	
	Jacob C. Hinton	95	do	
3857	Jordan Hall	1 30	do	
6573	J. C. L. Harris	17 98	do	
2879	John Ivey	2 00	do	
2686	Carey Irvin	12 90	do	
	David Lane	5 30	do	
	Francis Lunsford	30	do	
	Lizzie Lindsay	50	do	
	Moses Lockhart	20	do	
	Charles Liggins	45	do	
	Maj. W. H. Martin	32 07	do	
3152	William Mitchell	3 80	do	
36	Richard Merritt	6 07	do	
	Daniel Morgan	1 55	do	
	Rev. W. W. Morgan	4 59	do	
	Rev. Joseph Nicholas	64 69	do	
2341	A. J. McKenzie	8 35	do	
	W. D. Nerrsom	05	do	
	John O'Kelly	9 87	do	
	Annie O'Kelly	44 65	do	
	Hubbard O'Kelly	1 05	do	
	Henry Patterson	9 75	do	
	George W. Price, jr	1 40	do	
	Mary A. Parker	1 82	do	
	Jerrie Petrey	1 10	do	
	Rosetta Pleasant	6 90	do	
	Mary Page	26 36	do	

List of overdrafts—Continued.

No. of account.	Name.	Amount.	Security.	Remarks.
	RALEIGH, N. C.—Continued.			
	Green Perry	$2 87	None	
	Henry Pleasant	40	....do	
	Charles Powell	40	....do	
6561	R. L. Pettiford and John Manuel	9 70	....do	
2303	W. H. Quick	1 00	....do	
6551	Samuel Payner	4 10	....do	
	Oliver Roan	5 00	....do	
	Berry Richardson	60	....do	
	John Stewart	45	....do	
	James Taylor	20	....do	
	Jacinda Terrill	50	....do	
	M. Upperman	3 82	....do	
	Peter Upperman	26	....do	
	W. T. Wright	46 48	....do	
2573	Mary A. E. Wright	3 25	....do	
	Norval Williams	4 22	....do	
	Robert Williams	5 63	....do	
	Caroline Whitaker	25	....do	
	G. W. Williams	87	....do	
	Frederick Yergin	75	....do	
		865 71		
	RICHMOND, VA.			
2528	Elizabeth Goodhall	3 08	None	
2753	Cornelius Taylor	58	....do	
3999	Charles Jones	25	....do	
4862	L. N. Peterson	11 25	....do	
5026	William Troy	32 12	....do	
6686	L. A. Fields & Co	1 00	....do	
6952	Randolph Griffin	3 00	....do	
7359	John Oliver	5 70	....do	
		56 98		
	SAINT LOUIS, MO.			
81	Saint Louis Benevolent Society	95	None	
576	Washington Simmonds	25 00	....do	
597	Milton Peters	1 00	....do	
873	Mary Grant	5 00	....do	
965	Emanuel Gordon	75	....do	
793	Eliza Scott	10 00	....do	
1001	N. H. Hodge	3 13	....do	
1081	Mark Smith	1 46	....do	
1121	Louis Wilson Payne	50	....do	
1145	B. Franklin	7 03	....do	
1229	John F. Campion	145 00	....do	
1330	Ellen Kennedy	1 85	....do	
1331	Henry Johnson	3 70	....do	
1393	Mary E. Craffey	75	....do	
1523	Lucy Cooper	3 63	....do	
1551	Ben. Lankford	1 00	....do	
1736	Mason Walker	16 00	... do	
1770	Cecelia Paston	5 78	....do	
1953	Anna M. Smith	10 31	....do	
1966	Sarah Wayatte	1 94	....do	
2091	Lucy Ann Delany	3 76	....do	
2098	Prince Burk	9 80	....do	
2222	H. Washington	3 14	... do	
2516	Frank C. Berry	12 52	....do	
2812	Jennie Carter	15	....do	
2830	Samuel Roberson	9 03	....do	
2933	John Reeder	1 75	....do	
3101	James Scott	1 93	....do	
3172	William Dunning	5 79	....do	
3213	Solomon Lane	4 79	....do	
3437	Lawton & Chilton	101 67	....do	
3590	James A. Johnson	10 00	....do	
3636	L. P. Clamorgan	30 67	....do	
		439 78		
	SHREVEPORT, LA.			
32	Samuel Fells	53	None	
90	Kimler Austin	3 86	....do	

List of overdrafts—Continued.

No. of account.	Name.	Amount.	Security.	Remarks.
	SHREVEPORT, LA.—Continued.			
114	Samuel Jordan	80 05	None	
269	M. A. Walsh	15 00	....do	
302	C. C. Antoine	29 30	....do	
330	Harriet Clark	6 60	....do	
433	Ellen Butcher	2 00	....do	
490	Dorsia Webster	24	....do	
484	Hellen Davis	50	....do	
604	Francis Parsons	25 36	....do	
651	Charity Williams	1 79	....do	
661	Harrison A. Vincent	18 40	....do	
1115	Profit and loss	16 45	....do	
1301	Oscar L. Van Creelan	135 90	....do	
		255 98		
	TALLAHASSEE, FLA.			
62	Miles Mathews	61	None	
680	Peter Birney	20	....do	
819	John W. Wyatt	22	....do	
		1 03		
	VICKSBURG, MISS.			
6564	Gilbert Middleton	19 78	None	
6598	Henry L. Williams	213 56	....do	
6608	V. Zolinger	65 92	....do	
6621	John D. Beaird	2 60	....do	
6637	Memoranda account	11 55	....do	
6639	Sidney Brooks, J. P.	26 92	....do	
6651	Jos. N. Short	2 36	....do	
6652	George M. Barber & Co.	813 52	....do	
6659	Sally Crosby	45 98	....do	
7123	Joseph McCloy	23 64	....do	
7261	Weldon W. Edwards	40 00	....do	
8126	J. L. Lake, jr	802 55	....do	
8233	A. B. Richardson, agent	4 13	....do	
8238	Isaac Gotthelf	92	....do	
8269	C. N. Bush	48 39	....do	
8345	Milton Coates	5 79	....do	
8377	Z. P. Dederick & Co	08	....do	
8653	R. J. Temple	15 45	....do	
8640	Peter Crosby, sheriff	8 59	....do	
6664	B. H. Lee	47 60	....do	
6662	Augustus Newton, jr	4 00	....do	
8594	Martha Porter	25	....do	
8544	James L. West	65	....do	
		2,204 23		
	WILMINGTON, N. C.			
2796	John Webster	42	None	
2862	Elsie Cain	02	....do	
2981	Collins Evans	1 75	....do	
3029	Caswell Ivy	40 00	....do	
3742	Mary Hardy	19 08	....do	
4365	Louise Watkins	1 11	....do	
4480	Dick Chatam	26	....do	
4766	Adam Brown	10 00	....do	
4780	Charley Lowery	1 20	....do	
4851	Judy Payne	2 90	....do	
4891	John B. Buckner	178 93	....do	
4984	Francis Boney	2 00	....do	
4998	Henry D. McNeil	54	....do	
5112	Simeon Richardson	11 50	....do	
5140	L. E. Rice	14 89	....do	
5166	Laura Williams	7 02	....do	
5225	J. M. Wise	3 80	....do	
5228	Eliza Holland	1 10	....do	
5257	Charles Anderson	05	....do	
5288	Nicholas Rone	04	....do	
5366	J. O. Winants	37	....do	
5368	George W. Price	1 19	....do	
6318	Washington Hein	2 68	....do	
6433	Emily Hall	2 62	....do	
6536	H. H. Simmons	16 05	....do	

List of overdrafts—Continued.

No. of account.	Name.	Amount.	Security.	Remarks.
	WILMINGTON, N. C.—Continued.			
6578	George Murry	$0 15	None	
6584	Wilmington Excelsior Club No. 1	2 24	do	
6671	D. M. Bine	13 04	do	
6771	V. D. Macumber	2,016 19	do	Former cashier.
6939	Lewis Henry	2 50	do	
7360	W. H. Moore	57 35	do	
7432	J. Henry Butler	21 90	do	
9799	Error account, J. H. Smith	291 44	do	Late cashier.
4948	James Harker	20	do	
4974	J. Bishop	5 00	do	
4983	William H. Gerken	53 18	do	
		2,782 71		
	WASHINGTON, D. C.			
4	John Miller	10 35	None	
15	Abbott Pavement Company	480 00	do	In suit.
23	Frank T. Howe	30 32	do	
38	J. G. Meyers	19 74	do	
40	Harry Donehue	20 34	do	
50	J. M. Browne	821 26	do	Judgment, 16194.
51	J. V. W. Vandenburgh	1,261 20	do	In suit.
54	Benjamin Swallow	8 40	do	
72	Marcellus Bailey	35 46	do	
84	H. N. Howard	143 00	do	
89	Charles H. Bliss	188 15	do	
117	Edward S. Jones	25 40	do	
118	Robert E. Williams	13 80	do	
130	Henry Johnson	03	do	
134	Zalmon Richards	115 51	do	
140	Ira A. Hopkins	74 54	do	
163	Israel Dill	9 10	do	
181	Charles R. Douglass	22 14	do	
183	Douglass Brothers	561 52	do	Judgment, 15991.
186	Robert A. Phillips	15 89	do	
213	R. M. Hall	838 98	do	
214	Horace Boughton	2 00	do	
313	R. J. Nicholson	6 00	do	
325	Joseph E. Snodgrass	142 72	do	
347	Ballard Pavement Company	13 46	do	
353	J. Daniels	140 22	do	Judgment, 15329.
354	F. M. Lamson	528 92	do	Judgment, 15332.
364	Smolinski & Lysle	40 06	do	
361	J. J. Georges	01	do	
394	A. Cummings	5 33	do	
	George D. Johnson	28 11	do	Judgment, 15940.
	George D. Johnson, agent	19 00	do	Do.
403	Holden & Spence	49	do	
418	E. L. Spence	2 70	do	
448	William E. Matthews	30	do	
54	Ellock La Rue	10 00	do	
94	James Vincent	10 00	do	
120	John Lane	5 00	do	
195	James Dent	1 38	do	
280	Patience Hardy	4 00	do	
378	Enoch Magruder	5 00	do	
698	James R Parker	50	do	
754	John Smiley	03	do	
755	Joseph Brown	2 00	do	
925	Alcinda Letcher	1 02	do	
	D. L. Eaton & Co	95 13	do	
	John Kimball	38 29	do	
	G. P. Hopkins	1 55	do	
	Daniel Shaw	5 00	do	
603	Sunday Plater	10 51	do	
607	Mrs. S. T. Goodall	50	do	
712	George Grice	50	do	
771	Robert Delaney	25 50	do	
677	Mary E. Williams	20 00	do	
936	Caroline Jackson	3 75	do	
811	Augustus Jones	13 00	do	
892	George Washington	1 00	do	
1038	Elizabeth Herbert	1 08	do	
1046	William H. Brown	39	do	
1076	Elizabeth J. Brown	70	do	
1094	William Warner	6 00	do	
1129	John J. Gray	14 04	do	

List of overdrafts—Continued.

No. of account.	Name.	Amount.	Security.	Remarks.
	WASHINGTON, D. C.—Continued.			
1151	Mary Washington	$6 50	None	
1171	William H. Doolittle	5 00	do	
1179	Alexander Ashley	1 19	do	
1221	Fanny Johnson	20 00	do	
1222	Lewis Byrne	1 00	do	
1277	Samuel Lee	4 98	do	
1289	Charles H. Chum	6 50	do	
1348	Edward Gibson	59 04	do	Judgment, 15935.
1367	James W. Hawkins	11 00	do	
1371	George Ingraham	92	do	
1385	Hester A. Garnett	1 07	do	
792	William Dodson	33	do	
818	James G. Madison	5 02	do	
1390	William H. Gray	8 75	do	
1450	George Williams Barnes	3 84	do	
1460	George Johnson	18	do	
1506	Judson Hard	8 31	do	
1532	Edward S. Fowler	5 00	do	Treas. 1st Cong. S. S.
1594	Margaret Dugan	66	do	
1600	Mary Grayson	7 00	do	
1607	Charlotte Watts	37	do	
1677	John H. Woodward	10 00	do	
1683	Abraham Johnson	15	do	
1692	Amelia Colbert	1 75	do	
1693	Charles Meyer	80 00	do	Judgment, 15933.
1698	George Smith	25 00	do	
1676	John Bolden	20	do	
1700	Clelan Claxton	21 98	do	
1745	Stafford Payne	02	do	
1885	William S. Keppeth	01	do	
2096	Maria Hicks	40	do	
2116	Mary R. Goines	37 58	do	
2119	Rebecca Lancaster	02	do	
2209	Braxton Harrison	02	do	
2246	Edmund Tyler	1 25	do	
2247	Emily Tyler	1 76	do	
2307	James Schooler	14 95	do	
2310	Patrick Cosgrove	10 00	do	
2332	Amelia T. Brown	30 00	do	
2444	Cornelius Hamilton	25 00	do	
2499	O. S. B. Wall	25 00	do	
2505	C. N. Meding	48	do	
2518	William H. Goodacre	28 25	do	
2575	George Grant	38	do	
2586	C. F. Grimes	70 00	do	
2620	Charles Mellaley	25 00	do	Judgment, 15934.
2659	James Schooley	90 29	do	
2748	Catharine Lancaster	5 04	do	
2741	Matilda A. Wheeler	1 97	do	
2764	Dr. Robert Phillips	10 00	do	
2770	Octavia Herndon	3 12	do	
2925	Samuel J. Davis	02	do	
2995	Lawrence G. Fletcher	2 00	do	
3042	Charles Weiss	15 00	do	
3079	Lucius W. Sydnor	5 00	do	
3107	Mrs. A. G. Gaston, agent	27 59	do	
3111	Eliza Bolden	4 99	do	
3153	Rachael Mason	5 10	do	
3229	James W. Somers	02	do	
3259	Joseph E. Venning	02	do	
3307	William Alexander	11	do	
3281	Thomas Sorrell	5 00	do	
3314	A. C. Spalding	15 00	do	
3322	W. T. Bronaugh	9 40	do	
3332	W. G. Meldrum	50	do	
3465½	John C. Hinn	50	do	
3497	Sons and Daughters of Mayberry	09	do	
3540	Louisa Coates	10	do	
3588	Peter Roberts	1 35	do	
3602	Thomas Perry	9 40	do	
3790	Thomas Little	10	do	
3749	E. J. Knowles	65	do	
3869	James Grant	10 27	do	
3894	George T. Cook	653 96	do	Cannot be found.
3838	John J. Knox	20	do	
3897	John Bell	5 00	do	
3908	Francis Henry	10	do	

List of overdrafts—Continued.

No. of account.	Name.	Amount.	Security.	Remarks.
	WASHINGTON, D. C.—Continued.			
3943	Alexander Williamson	$9 00	None	
3978	Alexander Davis	49 50	do	
4027	H. B. Philbrook	90 85	do	
4223	Daniel Welch & Co	171 54	do	Judgment, 16195.
4234	A. Pannell	221 51	do	Cannot be found.
4254	McNair & Wheeler	30	do	
4299	Sally Jenifer	18 00	do	
4349	Joshua Whitney	150 41	do	Disputed.
4444	Nancy Lomax	25 00	do	
4456	New Church Book and Tract Society	35 71	do	
4509	F. H. Young	22 08	do	
4567	John S. Polar	18 61	do	
4582½	Chris. C. Callan	6 00	do	
4657	J. E. Ayers	35 00	do	
4692	John R. Harrison	24 78	do	
4777	John L. Duffy	70 00	do	
4785	John Brattle	50	do	
4821	Henry Bailey	70 36	do	
4904	H. E. Addison	64 72	do	
4983	James H. Hawes	28 91	do	
6080	M. Duffy	12 00	do	
6127	A. B. Rogerson	5 00	do	
6130	N. H. Miller	17 84	do	
6171	William Roe	3 90	do	
6181	Charles E. Chaphart	10 87	do	
6252	Edward Lloyd	16 00	do	
6491	Julia A. Holmes	15 85	do	
6633	Tanney E. Ruffin	4 44	do	
6841	T. J. Rickaler	25 20	do	
6768	Mary Ellings	20	do	
6923	Thomas Thompson	1 67	do	
7039	Mount Olivet Lodge No. 1333	4 67	do	
7159	J. McC. Perkins	25 00	do	
7190	Lucy Roy	85	do	
7285	Thomas Smith	2 00	do	
7306	Francis A. Pannell	2 77	do	
7520	John W. Smith	15	do	
7611	Elizabeth Baldwin	5 00	do	
8113	William R. Woodward	3 91	do	
8139	George Shermerhorn	288 90	do	Judgment, 14095.
8186	James Stevenson	9 92	do	
8308	Thomas Bond	2 65	do	
8705	Frances Johnson	02	do	
8811	Smith Kelly	3 00	do	
8901	Joseph H. Sheffield	53	do	
8951	Daniel and Terrence Duffy	03	do	
8987	William B. Logan	15 00	do	
9735	H. S. Stotler	10 00	do	
9518	Allen Rutherford	1 09	do	
9633	William H. Gunnison	436 87	do	$16.85 paid March 15, 1878. Being paid by installments.
9660	Samuel Borrow	3 72	do	
9667	Charles Wieman	34 32	do	
9746	Sophronia Wade	200 00	do	
9780	Joseph Walsh	67	do	
9768	Bennett R. Bates	02	do	
9890	A. Erdman	25 75	do	
9906	Eveline Hutchinson	75	do	
9939	Thomas W. Chase	26 75	do	
9984	John Bradford	1 00	do	
10066	William C. McIntire	45 04	do	
10094	J. M. McAvoy	6 00	do	
10176	A. Pollock	73	do	
10199	Thomas G. Allen	50 00	do	
10269	Edward Burcharts	1 00	do	
10306	Alfred Day	42	do	
10310	L. Deane	868 40	do	Judgment, 15506.
10285	J. M. Ormes	4 54	do	
1'420	A. L. Lowell	25 00	do	
1 540	Wilson Church fund	18 40	do	
10703	Mary Bell	23 42	do	
10705	William and Lucy Munroe	20 00	do	
10724	Calvin T. A. Holland	1 00	do	
10758	F. C. Holland	10 06	do	
10770	Mrs. A. A. Whitney	30	do	
10845	Charles E. Green	01	do	
10846	C. H. Boynton	6 00	do	

List of overdrafts—Continued.

No. of account.	Name.	Amount.	Security.	Remarks.
	WASHINGTON, D. C.—Continued.			
10905	James L. Davis	$12 04	None	
10909	A. H. M. Taylor	48 70	....do	
10965	Kate Wood	10 00	....do	
10985	E. Freyhold	1 00	....do	
11003	W. J. Murray	7 00	....do	
11025	John W. Hunter	10 86	....do	
11294	David Johnson	10	....do	
11248	George W. Phillips	142 71	....do	Judgment, 14093.
11299	G. T. Langley	30	....do	
11306	J. C. Napier	30 00	....do	
11382	Linda T. Jones	133 33	....do	
11403	James A. Handy	9 86	....do	
11507	Thomas Lewis	2 77	....do	
11538	George Wheeler	50 00	....do	
11579	J. W. Nichols	4 00	....do	
11660	William E. Harley	4 00	....do	
11731	William H. and Mary Ann Tee	12 99	....do	
11760	Margaret Hetzell	4 84	....do	
11773	Peter Hays	50	....do	
11798	Clara E. Collins	3 94	....do	
11764	Peter Lewis	3 50	....do	
11764	Horace T. White	42 10	... do	
12409	R. B. Lloyd, agent	108 57	....do	
12026	Mrs. S. B. A. Robinson	39 01	....do	
12038	Jerome B. Ten Eyck	02	....do	
12103	Rev. W. B. Evans	8 18	....do	
12161	Arthur Simmons	39 47	....do	
12222	W. F. Johnson	54 27	....do	
12235	James Barry	10	....do	
	Juan Boyle & Co	1 98	....do	
	Thomas M. Healy	31 00	....do	Judgment, 16120.
12355	C. A. Newton	3 30	....do	
12387	John H. Cook	20 00	....do	Disputed.
12453	Joseph G. Hill	1 00	....do	
12511	Mildred A. Bolden	4 10	....do	
12623	Lewis Thomas	2 00	....do	
12653	Elizabeth Davis	2 59	....do	
12727	R. H. Marsh	66 05	....do	Judgment, 15936.
12781	Thomas H. Cushing	20	....do	
12797	Mary H. Cook	50	....do	
12894	Samuel Jackson	1 00	....do	
12901	Jennie L. Hall	6 75	....do	
12954	Jerry Lomax	4 00	....do	
13173	T. J. Lazenby	5 15	....do	
13296	Walter Bowden	10	....do	
13405	Jennie Hughes	10 00	....do	
13428	John Ernest	25	... do	
13473	Sarah Jackson	7 23	....do	
13550	Cynthia Gaskins	6 00	....do	
13638	John W. Sanderson	1 00	....do	
13805	Oliver C. Black	32	....do	
13839	Maria Turner	01	....do	
14069	Stephen Smallwood	94	....do	
14093	Lorenzo Westcott	47	....do	
14148	Annie Campbell	06	....do	
14216	Charles D. Parker	7 75	....do	
14219	Wolfgang Ruckddschel	10 00	....do	
14307	Robert Gilmore	97	....do	
14371	John Crawford	01	....do	
14420	Sarah Ann Lewis	2 60	....do	
14422	Everett J. Willard	1 48	....do	
14452	Joseph Henson	1 76	....do	
14589	N. S. Wright	80	....do	
14829	A. Michaels	5 53	....do	
14983	Robert Jones	10	....do	
15098	Juvenile Union Friendship	15 68	....do	
15112	G. R. Thompson	01	....do	
15237	W. T. Mockbee	3 44	....do	
15329	A. S. Taylor	9 99	....do	
15340	A. R. Fowler	129 25	....do	
15350	Frank Wilson	81	....do	
15432	Eugene Johnson	3 00	....do	
15460	William H. and Julia Griffin	6 50	....do	
15481	Sunday Bryant	4 00	....do	
15523	Lamp Stewart	13 00	....do	
15626	Thomas Evans	3 83	....do	
15668	Catharine Shinn	25 00	....do	
15708	Richard T. Budd	3 06	....do	

List of overdrafts—Continued.

No. of account.	Name.	Amount.	Security.	Remarks.
	WASHINGTON, D. C.—Continued.			
15828	Lewis Bolden	$10 00	None	
15957	John Fallen	25	....do	
16010	William H. Lewis	7 00	....do	
16027	Martha Jones	3 87	....do	
16037	Stephen King	01	....do	
16073	Frederick Wallace	3 00	....do	
20115	Andrew Jackson	8 35	....do	
20177	Moses Madrid	26	....do	
20250	Vincent West	2 39	....do	
20352	John Pinckney	13 64	....do	
20414	James H. Toy	3 07	....do	
20504	Charles Johnson	13 07	....do	
20508	Colored Union Benevolent Association	10 00	....do	
20665	John H. Brown	10 85	....do	
20744	Fifth Baptist church	221 90	....do	
198	J. W. Wright	6 50	....do	
11144	Jerome F. Johnson	8 20	....do	
3270	Jerome A. Johnson	13 37	....do	
		12,303 34		
	Total	55,507 63		

No. VIII.

Statement of sewer-scrip owned by the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.

To whom assessed.	Square.	Lot.	Amount.	Interest from—
Ann Pickrell	172	4	$151 96	May 31, 1871.
Elizabeth L. Watson	172	6	252 79	Do.
Do	172	8	253 11	Do.
Martha Noble	172	9	133 19	Do.
George W. Harkness and James McGuire	172	Of 10	44 66	Do.
Do	172	Of 11	51 81	Do.
Do	172	Of 12	77 02	Do.
Morris Johnson	37	Of 20	15 21	Aug. 3, 1870.
William Easby	37	21	33 35	Do.
Do	37	21	33 33	Do.
Do	37	21	33 33	Do.
Do	37	21	33 33	Do.
James Stoddard	37	Of 22	16 18	Do.
Do	37	Of 22	16 15	Do.
Do	37	Of 22	16 15	Do.
Do	37	Of 22	16 15	Do.
Brooke Mackall	43	5	82 63	Do.
Do	43	5	82 62	Do.
Do	43	5	82 62	Do.
Do	43	5	82 62	Do.
William Easby	59	2	57 32	Do.
Do	59	2	57 30	Do.
Do	59	2	57 30	Do.
Do	59	2	57 30	Do.
James Gillette	59	Of 4	100 67	Do.
Do	59	Of 4	100 67	Do.
Silas L. Loomis, trustee	65	Of s. of 1	31 32	Do.
Do	65	S. of 1	31 32	Do.
Do	65	S. of 1	31 32	Do.
Do	65	S. of 1	31 32	Do.
George Willis	65	Of 5	10 88	Do.
Do	65	Of 5	10 86	Do.
Do	65	Of 5	10 86	Do.
H. N. Easby	104	12	35 52	Do.
Do	104	12	35 49	Do.
Do	104	12	35 49	Do.
Do	104	12	35 49	Do.
Do	104	13	28 88	Do.
Do	104	13	28 85	Do.
Do	104	13	28 85	Do.
Do	104	13	28 85	Do.

Statement of sewer-scrip, &c.—Continued.

To whom assessed.	Square.	Lot.	Amount.	Interest from—
Thomas Lawson	104	15	$29 33	Aug. 3, 1870.
Do	104	15	29 30	Do.
Do	104	15	29 30	Do.
Do	104	15	29 30	Do.
G. T. McGlue	107	Of 26	2 58	Do.
Do	107	Of 26	2 56	Do.
Do	107	Of 26	2 56	Do.
Do	107	Of 26	2 56	Do.
A. Nailor	107	Of 27	10 50	Do.
Do	107	Of 27	10 47	Do.
Do	107	Of 27	10 47	Do.
Do	107	Of 27	10 47	Do.
Benjamin Qualls	107	Of 27	16 41	Do.
Do	107	Of 27	16 41	Do.
Total			2,556 29	

Scrip filed with Commissioners of the District of Columbia for settlement.

To whom assessed.	Square.	Lot.	Amount.	Interest from—
S. H. Howell	681	16	$50 00	May 31, 1871.*

* Paid March 2, 1878.

No. IX.

Statement of tax-sale certificates owned by the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.

To whom assessed.	Square.	Lot.	Amount.	Date of sale.
Albert Grant	760	S. 1 & imp.	$310 08	Dec. 10, 1874.
Do	760	S. 3 & imp.	244 52	Do.
Do	760	S. 4 & imp.	244 52	Do.
Do	760	S. 5 & imp.	244 52	Do.
Do	760	S. 6 & imp.	244 52	Do.
Do	760	S. 8 & imp.	244 52	Do.
Do	760	S. 9 & imp.	244 52	Do.
Do	760	S. 10 & imp.	244 52	Do.
Do	760	S. 11 & imp.	244 52	Do.
Do	760	S. 12 & imp	244 52	Do.
Do	760	S. 13 & imp.	244 52	Do.
Do	760	S. 14 & imp.	306 46	Do.
Do	760	S. 16 & imp.	122 80	Do.
Anthony W. Dimmock	25	S. 1	19 65	Oct. 15, 1874.
Do	25	S. 3	15 52	Do.
Do	25	S. 4	15 52	Do.
Do	25	S. 5	15 52	Do.
Do	25	S. 6	15 52	Do.
Do	25	S. 7	15 52	Do.
Do	25	S. 8	15 52	Do.
Do	25	S. 9	15 52	Do.
Do	25	S. 10	15 52	Do.
Do	25	Part of 18	143 75	Do.
Thomas Carberry	754	6	12 88	Do.
Aaron O. Dayton	368	Part of 3	7 36	Do.
James W. Barker	453	Part of 5	210 10	Do.
R. M. Hall	Block 7*	4	9 54	Dec. 10, 1874.
Do	Block 18*	19	7 60	Do.
Total			3,719 58	

* Meridian Hill.

No. X.

Statement of sewer-scrip held by the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company as collateral to the loans of J. V. W. Vanderburgh and the Abbott Pavement Company.

To whom assessed.	Square.	Lot.	Amount.	Interest from—
Brooke Mackall	5	C	$3 45	Nov. 11, 1870.
Do	5	C	3 43	Do.
Do	5	C	3 43	Do.
Do	5	C	3 43	Do.
Do	5	D	3 45	Do.
Do	5	D	3 43	Do.
Do	5	D	3 43	Do.
Do	5	D	3 43	Do.
Nicholas Callan	5	7	30 63	Do.
Do	5	7	30 61	Do.
Do	5	7	30 61	Do.
Do	5	7	30 61	Do.
William P. Elliott	79	Of s. C	62	Nov. 7, 1870.
Do	79	Of s. C	10	Do.
Do	79	Of s. C	10	Do.
Do	79	Of s. C	10	Do.
J. McDermott	79	Of 12	13 23	Do.
Do	79	Of 12	13 23	Do.
Do	79	Of 12	19 53	Do.
Do	79	Of 12	19 53	Do.
William Orr	79	Of 12	13 23	Do.
Do	79	Of 12	13 23	Do.
Ann E. Boyle *et al*	79	19	43 14	Do.
Do	79	19	45 97	Do.
Do	79	19	45 97	Do.
Maria B. Hoban	80	Of 16	23 47	Do.
Do	80	Of 16	23 47	Do.
Levi Cohen, in trust L. Cohen	101	Of 10	4 91	Do.
Do	101	Of 11	5 19	Do.
Samuel Sanderford	102	Of 6	23 40	Do.
Do	102	Of 6	23 40	Do.
Mary Ann Eckel	102	Of 10	23 02	Do.
Do	102	Of 10	23 00	Do.
Do	102	Of 10	23 00	Do.
Do	102	Of 10	23 00	Do.
William Brown	120	S. D	10 71	Do.
Do	120	S. D	10 71	Do.
Do	120	S. E	10 71	Do.
Do	120	S. E	10 71	Do.
Do	120	Of 3	24 23	Do.
Do	120	Of 3	24 23	Do.
Do	120	S. G	24 23	Do.
Do	120	S. G	24 23	Do.
German Lutheran church	121	5	42 44	Do.
Do	121	5	42 44	Do.
Do	121	5	42 44	Do.
Do	121	5	42 44	Do.
Thomas Lawson	122	Of 9	2 70	Do.
Do	122	Of 9	2 70	Do.
Allison Nailor	141	Of 4	21 97	Do.
Do	141	Of 4	21 95	Do.
Do	141	Of 4	21 95	Do.
Do	141	Of 4	21 95	Do.
Mary Kearney	141	Of 6	32 94	Do.
Do	141	Of 6	32 94	Do.
George T. McGlue	142	Of 7	6 96	Do.
Do	142	Of 7	6 96	Do.
Julius A. Fay	142	Of 7	14 15	Do.
Do	142	Of 7	14 15	Do.
John B. Turton, trustee	142	Of 12	11 73	Do.
Do	142	Of 12	11 71	Do.
Do	142	Of 12	11 71	Do.
Do	142	Of 12	11 71	Do.
Do	142	Of 13	3 63	Do.
Do	142	Of 13	3 61	Do.
Do	142	Of 13	3 61	Do.
Do	142	Of 13	3 61	Do.
H. R. Lansdale, trustee, Mrs. Todd	142	Of 14	13 91	Do.
United States	169	S. 1	14 14	Do.
Do	169	S. 1	14 14	Do.
Do	169	S. 1	14 14	Do.
Do	169	S. 1	14 14	Do.
Do	169	S. 2	17 07	Do.
Do	169	S. 2	17 05	Do.
Do	169	S. 2	17 05	Do.
Do	169	S. 2	17 05	Do.
Do	169	S. 3	17 07	Do.
Do	169	S. 3	17 05	Do.

atement of sewer-scrip held by the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, &c.—Continued.

To whom assessed.	Square.	Lot.	Amount.	Interest from—
ited States	169	S. 3	$17 05	Nov. 7, 1870.
Do	169	S. 3	17 05	Do.
Do	169	S. 4	17 07	Do.
Do	169	S. 4	17 05	Do.
Do	169	S. 4	17 05	Do.
Do	169	S. 4	17 05	Do.
gar Speeden	169	S. 5	17 05	Do.
Do	169	S. 6	17 05	Do.
Do	169	S. 7	17 05	Do.
mas Lawson	169	S. 49	9 90	Do.
Do	169	S. 49	9 90	Do.
Do	169	S. 49	9 90	Do.
Do	169	S. 49	9 90	Do.
Do	169	S. 50	9 90	Do.
Do	169	S. 50	9 90	Do.
Do	169	S. 50	9 90	Do.
Do	169	S. 50	9 90	Do.
Total			1,541 42	
uel Redfern	5	8	37 06	Aug. 7, 1871.
Do	5	8	37 06	Do.
Do	5	8	37 06	Do.
gar Patterson	5	11	37 06	Do.
Do	5	11	37 06	Do.
Do	5	11	37 06	Do.
Do	5	11	37 06	Do.
Do	5	12	30 63	Do.
Do	5	12	30 61	Do.
Do	5	12	30 61	Do.
Do	5	12	30 61	Do.
rge W. and John D. Maynard	25	S. 1	11 50	Do.
Do	25	S. 1	11 50	Do.
Do	25	S. 1	11 50	Do.
Do	25	S. 2	10 00	Do.
Do	25	S. 2	10 00	Do.
Do	25	S. 2	10 00	Do.
Do	25	S. 3	10 00	Do.
Do	25	S. 3	10 00	Do.
Do	25	S. 3	10 00	Do.
Do	25	S. 4	10 00	Do.
Do	25	S. 4	10 00	Do.
Do	25	S. 4	10 00	Do.
Do	25	5	10 00	Do.
Do	25	5	10 00	Do.
Do	25	5	10 00	Do.
Do	25	6	10 00	Do.
Do	25	6	10 00	Do.
Do	25	6	10 00	Do.
Do	25	7	10 00	Do.
Do	25	7	10 00	Do.
Do	25	7	10 00	Do.
Do	25	8	10 00	Do.
Do	25	8	10 00	Do.
Do	25	8	10 00	Do.
Do	25	9	10 00	Do.
Do	25	9	10 00	Do.
Do	25	9	10 00	Do.
Do	25	10	10 00	Do.
Do	25	10	10 00	Do.
Do	25	10	10 00	Do.
Do	25	11	10 00	Do.
Do	25	11	10 00	Do.
Do	25	11	10 00	Do.
Do	25	12	10 00	Do.
Do	25	12	10 00	Do.
Do	25	12	10 00	Do.
Do	25	13	10 00	Do.
Do	25	13	10 00	Do.
Do	25	13	10 00	Do.
Do	25	14	10 00	Do.
Do	25	14	10 00	Do.
Do	25	14	10 00	Do.
Do	25	15	10 00	Do.
Do	25	15	10 00	Do.
Do	25	15	10 00	Do.
Do	25	16	10 00	Do.
Do	25	16	10 00	Do.
Do	25	16	10 00	Do.

Statement of sewer-scrip held by the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, &c.—Continued.

To whom assessed.	Square.	Lot.	Amount.	Interest from—
George W. and John D. Maynard	25	17	$92 25	Aug. 7, 1871.
Do	25	17	92 25	Do.
Do	25	17	92 25	Do.
Francis Dainese	38	S. 1	16 81	Do.
Do	38	S. 1	16 81	Do.
Do	38	S. 1	16 81	Do.
Do	38	S. 1	16 00	Do.
Thomas H. Lane	38	S. 2	15 71	Do.
George L. Crow	38	S. 13	8 58	Do.
Do	38	S. 13	8 58	Do.
Do	38	S. 13	8 58	Do.
Do	38	S. 13	8 58	Do.
Thomas Lawson, National Sailors' and Soldiers' Home	169	S. 26	34 61	Do.
Do	169	S. 26	34 61	Do.
Do	169	S. 26	34 61	Do.
Do	169	S. 26	34 61	Do.
Do	169	S. 27	52 89	Do.
Do	169	S. 27	52 87	Do.
Do	169	S. 27	52 87	Do.
Do	169	S. 27	52 87	Do.
Do	169	S. 28	17 06	Do.
Do	169	S. 28	17 06	Do.
Do	169	S. 28	17 06	Do.
Do	169	S. 28	17 06	Do.
W. W. Corcoran	225	7	37 83	May 4, 1872.
Do	225	7	37 80	Do.
Do	225	7	37 80	Do.
Do	225	7	37 80	Do.
Do	225	Of 6	33 41	Do.
Do	225	Of 6	33 39	Do.
Do	225	Of 6	33 39	Do.
Do	225	Of 6	33 39	Do.
Total			1,962 60	

No. XI.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE
FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
Washington, D. C., February 1, 1878.

To the Creditors of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company:

In deference to the desire expressed by many of the depositors of this company, to divide what funds we have, rather than await the slow accumulation of a sufficient sum for a 20 per cent. dividend, we have concluded to declare a dividend of 10 per cent., that being all our present cash balance will warrant, and will commence to pay the same on the 20th of March next.

It has been our great desire to make the second dividend at least 15 per cent., and to accomplish it we have made every effort to advance pending suits sufficiently to obtain leave of court for the sale of certain District of Columbia bonds and securities held as collateral security therein; but the court having denied, for the present, our petition for that purpose, we have decided to pay 10 per cent. rather than delay longer.

Payments will be made, as heretofore, at our office, upon the presentation of the pass-books, or other evidences of indebtedness, by checks drawn to the order of the original depositors, on either the Treasurer of the United States in this city or the United States assistant treasurer at New York City.

The pass-books, or other evidences of indebtedness, may be presented in person, or forwarded by mail or express, or through some responsible banking-house.

To insure prompt returns, persons forwarding them are reminded of the necessity of accompanying them with their full post-office address.

The commissioners deem it proper to add to this notice that, while they fully share in the disappointment of the depositors at not being able more speedily to convert the assets of the company into cash, it should be borne in mind that, excepting some $56,000 in notes, which are either being paid in installments or have not yet matured (and the District of Columbia bonds and securities above referred to, amounting to about $80,000, held as collateral), all the remaining assets of the company consist in real estate, lawsuits, and unavailable judgments, and that the general depression in all kinds of business, the shrinkage of values, and the want of confidence in investments have been and are such as to make it next to impossible to effect sales or make disputed collections.

Of 134 pieces of property offered by us at foreclosure sales, we have been compelled to buy in for the benefit of depositors 117 pieces, scarcely any bid, other than our own, having been made at any of these sales. Of these, we have succeeded in selling, since their purchase by us, only 24. Two pieces have been redeemed by the mortgagors, and two sold under prior deeds of trust, leaving 89 pieces, of an assessed value of not less than $250,000, vested in us as commissioners.

To these should be added the banking-houses in this city, at Jacksonville and Tallahassee, Fla., Nashville, Tenn., and Vicksburg, Miss., and other properties acquired by the company before its failure, of an assessed value of about $275,000 more, which also remain undisposed of.

The lawsuits which we have been compelled to engage in for the protection of the interest of the creditors of the company, and which have been prosecuted to judgment, or are now pending in the courts of this District. the United States Supreme Court, and sundry other courts in the Southern States, involving over $650,000, have not, as yet, resulted in any pecuniary gains. On the contrary, they have been an item of expense to us.

Special efforts have been made by us at every session of Congress, since the management of the company's affairs have devolved upon us, to induce Congress to provide for the purchase for the use of the government, at a fair price, of the banking properties in this city and Jacksonville, Fla., for which purpose they seem especially adapted; but, so far, without success.

An attempted sale at public auction, after extensive advertising last summer, of our banking-house in this city, resulted in but one *bona-fide* bid, and that of only about one-half of its assessed value, and less than one-third of what is regarded a fair value of the property; and it may be safely said that a forced sale, at this time, of all our remaining assets, exclusive of our cash balance, would not produce 10 per cent. of our liabilities, while a fair value ought to produce at least from 20 to 25 per cent.

We are unwilling to submit to such sacrifices unless Congress should see fit to direct us to do so. At the same time, we renew our assurance that no effort will be spared to effect a final settlement of the affairs of this company at the earliest practicable moment consistent with the interests of the depositors.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
ROBERT PURVIS,
ROBERT H. T. LEIPOLD,
Commissioners.

No. XII.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE
FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
Washington, D. C., January 19, 1878.

SIR: We have the honor to inclose herewith draught of a bill for the purchase by the United States of certain property (real estate) of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.

The real estate referred to consists of the west half of lot 3, lots 4, 5, 6, 7, and part of lot 8, in square 221, in this city, extending 186 feet 10 inches on Pennsylvania avenue and 136 feet on Fifteen-and-a-half street. It contains 21,654 square feet of ground, and is improved by a four-story, basement and Mansard-roof, Seneca-stone front, fire-proof building, a large two-story frame, and a three-story brick dwelling.

The upper stories of the first-named building, known as the "Freedman's Bank building," and which covers 62 feet 11 inches on Pennsylvania avenue by a depth of 110 feet (less than one-third of the entire ground), are now leased to the government for the sum of $17,000 per annum. Three of them are occupied by the Department of Justice, and the fourth by the records, &c., of the Bureau of Education.

The property is especially adapted for the uses of the government, and the government is greatly in need of it. It was erected with a special view to its extension, and if extended (which can be done at a moderate cost) would, in addition to the Department of Justice, accommodate all the outside bureaus of the Treasury Department, including the Second Auditor's Office.

The lower floor of the bank building, now occupied by Messrs. Fitch, Fox & Co. and ourselves, and which has, upon examination, been pronounced very suitable for the use of the Court of Claims, can be vacated at any time upon thirty days' notice.

No cheaper nor more eligible property can be secured by the government for the purposes indicated, and as its purchase by the government would, with other funds in our hands, enable us to declare and pay to the depositors of this company, a dividend of at least 20, and perhaps of 25, per cent., we most earnestly urge upon your committee and Congress speedy and favorable action.

Inclosed also please find copies of certain correspondence in relation to said property between the honorable the Secretary and the Supervising Architect of the Treasury.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
ROBT. PURVIS,
ROBERT H. T. LEIPOLD.
Commissioners.

HON. HENRY L. DAWES,
Chairman Committee Public Buildings and Grounds,
United States Senate.

No. XIII.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., February 17, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th ultimo, inviting my attention to a bill, inclosed, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to buy certain property for the use of the United States (H. R. 4285) and asking my views as to the advisability of the purchase.

In reply, I transmit herewith copy of the report of the 26th ultimo of the Supervising Architect, to whom the matter had been referred, and also copy of a report on the same matter made by him to this office March 29, 1876, to which reference is made.

The property in question, which is now owned by the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, is conveniently located for public purposes and can be used therefor advantageously, as stated in the accompanying reports.

In my opinion, the purchase of the property, as proposed in the bill, will be for the interest of the government.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. F. CONANT,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. B. B. DOUGLAS,
Chairman Select Committee on Freedman's Bank.

No. XIV.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
January 26, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference, of the letter from Hon. B. B. Douglas, relative to the purchase by the government of the Freedman's Bank property, opposite the north front of this building, and in response thereto, I respectfully submit herewith a copy of a report made March 29, 1876, by H. G. Jacobs, esq., acting Supervising Architect, to the late Secretary of the Treasury, which contains a full statement of the character and estimated value of said property.

I deem it unnecessary for me to add much to the report referred to. The depreciation of real estate in value is such, at the present time, as to materially decrease the estimate contained in this report. The property is fully described in said report.

The bank building is substantially fire-proof, and is well adapted to office use, which, in addition to its convenient location, makes it very desirable property.

All but the first story is now occupied by the government, at an annual rental of $17,000. Half of the first story is leased for a term of years at an annual rental of $2,000; and the other half is at least equally as valuable, to which is to be added $2,000 annual rent received from rent of other buildings on the premises. This makes the entire rental value of the property $23,000, which is more than 7 per centum upon the amount proposed to be appropriated.

That portion of the property situated on the corner of Pennsylvania

avenue and Fifteen-and-a-half street, and now occupied by temporary buildings, is one of the finest building locations in this city, especially so as a site of a building for government offices.

In my opinion, the acquisition of this property by the government is desirable, and the amount named in the bill ($325,000) is a fair and reasonable price therefor.

The letter of Mr. Douglas is herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

JAS. G. HILL,
Supervising Architect.

Hon. LOT M. MORRILL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. XV.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
March 29, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference, of the letter from Hon. B. B. Douglas, relative to the purchase by the government of the Freedman's Bank property, opposite the north front of this building, and, in accordance with your direction, I have prepared an estimate of the value of the same.

The property extends 186 feet 10 inches on Pennsylvania avenue, running eastward from Fifteen-and-a-half street; fronts 136 feet on Fifteen-and-a-half street, on a line running northerly from Pennsylvania avenue, and thence 95 feet 4 inches in a line running easterly parallel with Pennsylvania avenue; thence 25 feet in a line parallel with Fifteen-and-a-half street; thence 91 feet 6 inches in an easterly direction, and thence 111 feet in a line running southerly to Pennsylvania avenue, parallel with Fifteen-and-a-half street, as shown on the inclosed plat, and contains 23,121.83 superficial feet.

It is improved by a four-story building, with basement and Mansard stories, of fire-proof construction, except the Mansard-roof. The building fronts 62 feet 6 inches on Pennsylvania avenue, and extends back at right angles thereto 111 feet, and is valued at $176,255.66. The land is also improved by a large two-story frame building, and on the corner of Fifteen-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue by an old brick building, with basement, two stories, and attic, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue 30 feet, and running back on Fifteen-and-a-half street 40 feet 2 inches, with an "L" building 38 feet by 17 feet 6 inches, two stories high. The value of these buildings may be estimated at $2,000, and the value of the land, 23,121.83 superficial feet, at $7, $161,852.81, making a total of $340,108.47; to which must be added the cost of releasing leases held upon the property and of conveyance, amounting to about $10,000; or it will require an appropriation of $350,000 to make the purchases, should it be decided to be for the interest of the government to do so.

The letter of Mr. Douglas is herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

H. G. JACOBS,
Acting Supervising Architect.

Hon. B. H. BRISTOW,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. XVI.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE
FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
Washington, February 18, 1878.

SIR: Since the issue by us of the circular of February 1, 1878, declaring a dividend of 10 per cent., to be paid on and after the 20th of March next, a bill has passed the Senate of the United States, authorizing the purchase, by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the use of the United States, of the banking-house and adjacent property of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, located on Pennsylvania avenue, between Fifteenth and Fifteen-and-a-half streets, in this city; which bill, we are informed, has been referred to your committee. As the enactment of this bill into a law before the 20th of March, the day appointed for the payment of the 10 per cent. dividend, would enable the commissioners to pay to the creditors of the company double the amount, thus avoiding the expense of the payment of an additional 10 per cent. dividend in the event of the subsequent passage of the bill, and as the early sale by us of the property would, to that extent, facilitate the final closing up of our trust, you will pardon us for urging upon your committee immediate and favorable action.

There are on the books of the company some 67,000 open accounts, the depositors being scattered all over the country; and as the payment of each dividend requires additional employés to effect it, and involves the transmission to us, and by us to each depositor, of his pass-book, the expense of each dividend is no trifling matter.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

ROBERT PURVIS,
R. H. T. LEIPOLD,
Commissioners.

Hon. PHILIP COOK,
Chairman Committee Public Buildings and Grounds,
House of Representatives.

45TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 44.

COINAGE OF THE TRADE-DOLLAR.

ARGUMENTS

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON COINAGE, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES,

RELATIVE TO

The continuance of the coinage of the silver trade-dollar.

MARCH 22, 1878.—Recommitted to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures and ordered to be printed.

ARGUMENTS OF HON. HORACE DAVIS, REPRESENTATIVE FROM CALIFORNIA, AND HON. THOMAS WREN, REPRESENTATIVE FROM NEVADA, IN FAVOR OF THE CONTINUANCE OF THE COINAGE OF THE SILVER TRADE-DOLLAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 19, 1878.

Mr. DAVIS said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I appear before you with reference to the coinage of the trade-dollar. I have seen it stated that there was a proposition before this committee for the abolition of the coinage of the trade-dollar, and I desire to show the committee the necessity that exists for its continuance. First, I shall try and show the committee the condition of our trade exchange in China in early times, and the difficulties which we labored under. Then I will show you how we tried to get over those difficulties by coining the standard dollar, and how we failed in that attempt, and then how the trade-dollar came to be coined; how it was adapted for that purpose; the benefit which has come by it, and the detriment which would come from the abolition of it.

Prior to 1858 our bullion production was nine-tenths gold, and it all went by way of Panama to New York and London. In 1858 came the discovery of the Comstock ledge, and with it came a glut of silver in our State.

At that time exchanges were made in this way: We were trading with China, and in order to pay our debts to China we shipped Mexican dollars there at a great loss, and made up for the balance (which we could not ship in Mexican dollars) by exchanges on London. The Mexican dollar is about the size and value of our trade-dollar. It is very popular in China. It has been found very uniform and very steady in value, and it had become at that time the standard coin of China in all trade transactions. But the Mexican Government had put an export duty upon it, and in order to ship Mexican dollars to China we had to pay that export duty; we had to pay its transportation from Acapulco to San Francisco, and we had to pay the profits of those who

exported it, and, besides, occasionally a speculation was produced by a corner in Mexican dollars.

Mr. DWIGHT. What had you to pay for Mexican dollars?

Mr. DAVIS. The price was very variable. It was rarely less than 8 per cent. premium, and it would run up from that to 22 per cent. premium. But I ought to say to the committee that at that time the 412½-grain dollar was at 3 per cent. premium. It contained 3 per cent. more silver than the dollar was worth as silver was rated at that time; and on the trade-dollar itself we would have had to pay 4½ or 5 per cent. legitimate premium by its weight.

Mr. DWIGHT. You mean premium over the silver dollar of 412½ grains?

Mr. DAVIS. No, sir; but over the gold dollar. I am putting everything upon the gold standard as it stood at that time. In 1858 our people, being thus glutted with silver, undertook to get relief by shipping standard dollars of 412½ grains to China. These dollars were at that time out of circulation. Our people obtained from the government permission to put the San Francisco mint on these dollars, and during the years 1859, 1860, and 1861 there were coined about $1,300,000 of those standard dollars at San Francisco, and these were shipped to China. I call attention particularly to this fact, because Secretary Sherman has said in the printed notes of his conference with this committee that the 412½-grain dollars can be substituted for the trade-dollars. I repeat, that during the years 1859, 1860, and 1861 we shipped over a million and a quarter of these 412½-grain dollars to China, and the experiment was an utter and absolute failure. The Chinamen utterly refused to take them except simply as bullion. They disappeared as rapidly as they reached China, and after persevering in the experiment for between two and three years, we were obliged to abandon it. Now there is the historical fact; and that is the fact to-day. Nor is it at all strange. The business in China was rated on the level of the Mexican dollar. That dollar contains 377¼ grains of pure silver while our standard dollar contains only 371¼ grains, and the idea of substituting our standard silver dollar for the Mexican dollar would be very much like trying to put the French franc alongside of our quarter-dollar. All our retail business being done on the business of a quarter dollar, the French franc could not be substituted for it. Neither could you substitute this 371¼-grain dollar in China in place of the 377¼-grain dollar, so that the experiment utterly failed, and we were driven back to the old system, and renewed our method of shipping Mexican dollars to China and paying the balance in exchange on London. Then we conceived the idea of trying the shipping of fine bars. That was measurably successful. We could make a portion of our shipments in fine bars, but only to a very limited extent.

Mr. MULDROW. What do you mean by a fine bar?

Mr. DAVIS. I mean a parted bar—a pure silver bar.

Mr. DWIGHT. Do you mean assayed bars?

Mr. DAVIS. Not only assayed but parted and brought up to standard fineness, which in England is 925. The highest standard fineness of silver is only 999. In 1872 Dr. Linderman, in consultation with the bankers of San Francisco, conceived the idea (about that time the bonanzas had been discovered and the glut of silver had become fearful) of making a dollar which should be the equivalent of the Mexican dollar, and of making an experiment with it on the Chinese market. There was not *much* confidence felt in the experiment, but it was determined to try it,

if it would not be too expensive. The government accorded us all the aid it could give us, and we started the trade-dollar. The trade-dollar is worth about $\frac{27}{100}$ of a cent, or, in round numbers, a quarter of a cent more than a Mexican dollar. It contains 378 grains of pure silver against 377¼ grains in the Mexican dollar, and against 371¼ grains in the standard dollar. We shipped these trade-dollars to China, and the progress which they made there was very rapid, as will be shown by the figures of our shipments. In 1874 the shipments were, in round numbers, three million six hundred thousand; in 1875, five million seven hundred thousand; in 1875, six million one hundred thousand, and last year we coined nine million one hundred thousand. Last year, however, all the trade-dollars were not sent to China. Some of them went into circulation here; but during the calendar year of 1877 there were shipped to China (I telegraphed for this information, which I received), eight million six hundred and ninety-six thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars in trade-dollars, and I observe by a memorandum which I have here that the shipments during the month of February were clear up to the average of what they had been. They were over eight hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for the month of February of this year.

I do not question the abuse of the trade-dollar, if it was to be coined for circulation here. I admit that a wrong would be inflicted upon the government and upon private parties by doing so. That I will come to presently. The reason why the trade-dollar has been so popular in China is because it contains a shade larger quantity of silver than the Mexican dollar does, and because it was found to be perfectly accurate in assay and weight. It was found to be a better and more reliable dollar even than the Mexican dollar itself had been, and it has been made a legal tender throughout the southern parts of China, and has become current there by count. I want the committee to understand the meaning of that phrase, "current by count." From a little north of Canton clear down to Singapore it has become a count coin for that enormous mass of people. The Chinese Government has no count coin of its own. The only count coin there is is the Mexican dollar and the trade-dollar.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri. What do you mean by count money?

Mr. DAVIS. Everything in China goes by weight. For instance, if the standard dollars of 412½ grains were sent there they would only be taken by weight, but the trade-dollar goes by count in the south of China. The confidence which the Chinese have in it has increased, and the trade-dollar has been found so accurate and good, that the Chinese are satisfied now to take the trade-dollars by count all the way from Singapore up.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri. All other coins they take by weight?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes; except the Mexican dollars.

Mr. DWIGHT. Would they not take the 412½-grain dollars by count after they became familiar with it?

Mr. DAVIS. I think not, because in the first place we have made the experiment and kept it up for nearly three years and it was an utter failure. The reason of it is very plain. It is because all transactions in China are based upon the Mexican dollar. The Mexican and Spanish dollars have been going there for over 100 years. They are scattered all through the interior of China, and all commercial transactions are based upon it. For instance, if I buy a draft, the transaction is always made in Mexican dollars. If I make a shipment to China and draw against it, the draft is made at the bank in Mexican dollars. They do

not take any other drafts. You cannot expect these exceedingly conservative people (the most conservative people in the world), after they have got a good currency, a currency which their fathers and grandfathers have been using clear back for 100 years, to give up that currency merely to gratify us, while there stands England with its trade-dollar and Japan with its trade-dollar, both ready to jump in and take the market away from us the moment we cease to coin the trade-dollar. There will be no occasion for the Chinese to take our standard dollar of 412½ grains, because they have plenty of better dollars without it.

Mr. DWIGHT. In your business operations, do you not pay out and receive the standard dollar and the trade-dollar as equal?

Mr. DAVIS. We have never had any 412½-grain dollars in San Francisco. If they circulated at all, of course the trade-dollar and the standard dollar would be on a level.

Mr. DWIGHT. Then the real difficulty seems to be that in your transactions you would receive the heavier dollar at the same rate as the lighter one, and you would get the benefit of the difference.

Mr. DAVIS. I will show you a method by which all that can be remedied. My proposition to this committee will be, if you conclude to continue the coinage of trade-dollars, that you limit the amount, or that you authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to limit the amount to a certain monthly provision which is equivalent to the trade-demand, and that when the trade-dollars are coined they shall be placed in the Treasury, or subtreasury, or custom-house, only to be drawn out for the purpose of exportation, and, if you please, to be placed by government teams upon the ship. Then I do not see what possible competition there can be between the trade-dollar and the standard dollar. The Secretary spoke in his conference with this committee of the possibility of the standard dollar's going over to China and coming back here, but he forgets that it costs, in the first place, 1 per cent. freight to send silver to China, 1 per cent. freight to bring it back, 1½ per cent. insurance for bringing it to China and 1½ per cent. insurance on bringing it back, besides the interest on the money, which would be 1½ per cent. more, so that there is a margin of 6½ or 7 per cent. which would be lost in sending those standard dollars to China and bringing them back again; so that it is hardly possible they should come back.

The CHAIRMAN. What the Secretary of the Treasury said on that point was that the Chinese would take care of it themselves.

Mr. DAVIS. The committee will recollect that the cost of the coinage of these trade-dollars is paid by the depositor. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to assess upon it whatever is deemed to be the cost of the coinage, and which Dr. Linderman states to be 1¼ per cent. at Philadelphia, and 1½ per cent. at San Francisco and Carson City.

The CHAIRMAN. What you state is that those who hold silver bullion and want trade-dollars coined for it pay the expenses of the coinage.

Mr. DAVIS. The Secretary of the Treasury has the privilege of assessing upon them whatever he deems the cost of coinage. I make that statement here, because I find that there is a general impression that the goverment paid for the coinage of the trade-dollars. That is an error. Now for the benefits which have resulted from this coin. It has turned the tide of exchange, so that now, instead of shipping our bullion to London, and from London round to India and China (which are the great markets to which it all flows), our bullion is put in this popular form, and we are enabled to ship it directly across the Pacific to China, thereby saving the transportation from San Francisco to London, and making San Francisco a rival bullion center with London. It has made

is independent of Mexico. We are no longer obliged to stand this tremendous export duty on the Mexican dollar, which Mexico charged us with, and which, at one time, was as high as 6 per cent. It has made us independent of London, in that we can often sell exchange to London. We not only ship coin and bullion enough to pay our ordinary indebtedness to China, but also enough to pay a large part of the indebtedness of other people. Last year we shipped across over seventeen millions in coin and bullion, over half of it in trade-dollars alone.

And now I want the committee to reflect upon the population of the East. China contains two or three hundred millions of people—nearly one-fourth the population of the world—without a coin of count; and if we can give them a coin that will be absorbed into the mass of that population, and will serve as the coin of count, let me appeal to you, gentlemen—you who are so earnest in the desire to rehabilitate silver, and to put it on a level with gold—to consider the enormous outlet which you are opening up for our silver production, and for the absorption of that silver demonetized by the nations of the old world. There is no field of silver consumption in the world equal to the field that will be obtained if we can make the people of China and of the nations south and west of China take the trade-dollar, and do their commercial transactions with it as a coin of count instead of doing it on a bullion basis.

Mr. MULDROW. How would the absorption of silver in China increase the volume of silver circulation in this country, which is the object of our legislation?

Mr. DAVIS. We want to bring gold and silver on the same level—that is what we want now—to increase the great foundation on which all business stands—to double the foundation. We can do that by increasing the consumption of silver in China, and thereby putting silver and gold upon a level. We do not want, as I understand, to enlarge our own standard of money unless we can maintain it.

Now with reference to the effect upon our commerce. The circulation of the trade-dollar in China has increased the value of the bullion product of the United States. According to the testimony of bankers, as given to the mint commission in 1876, it has increased the value of our silver-bullion product at least 2 per cent. and probably more. On this point I will refer the committee to the annual report of the Director of the Mint for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877. From page 46 to page 57 of that document there will be found the testimony of leading bankers relative to the purchase of silver bullion, &c. I read from the evidence of Mr. Tompkins, agent of the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank of San Francisco.

Q. What effect on the bullion-market here has the coinage of trade-dollars had, in your judgment?—A. It has been of great benefit to the silver producers in bringing silver up in this market.

Q. It has been the means of converting a large amount of silver into a convenient form for shipping?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. They have, to a great measure, taken the place of the silver circulating in that country?—A. Yes, sir; they have not thoroughly supplied it, but they are crowding it out of the market, and taking the place of it to some extent.

Q. Trade-dollars are now practically current in Hong-Kong, Canton, Foo-Chow, Ah-Mow, and Ong-Chow?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And are working their way as far south as Singapore?—A. Yes, sir; the largest shipments are made to See-Kung for the purchase of rice.

Q. How much do you think the silver market here has appreciated? How much benefit are the producers of silver deriving to-day from the mere fact that the government is coining trade-dollars?—A. I should fancy fully the cost of transportation between here and London—2 per cent.

That is, he says the silver-bullion product of the United States has appreciated 2 per cent. in value by the coinage of the trade-dollar. Now, I will read to the committee from the evidence of another gentleman, Mr. Hickox:

Q. Would your testimony confirm that of Mr. Tompkins in regard to the additional value given to silver in the market here?—A. I think there is no possible question but that the trade-dollar has made a very large demand for silver, which would have been a drug here. Formerly, the only means of getting silver to China was in refined silver bars, and those could only be handled by a few persons, by large importers and heavy shippers. Now the trade-dollar forms the means of shipment for small dealers. They are shipped in amounts of $100 and upward, and thousands of them are carried away in the hands of passengers privately. * * *

Q. Then, in your opinion, the fact of the government coining trade-dollars at the mint here has added to the value of the silver production of the United States very appreciably?—A. There is no question of that.

Q. Mr. Tompkins stated that he thought that it had raised the value about the cost of the freight and insurance from here to London, which was about 2 per cent. Is that your opinion?—A. I should think that it had really made a value for the silver greater than that. If there were no trade-dollars coined bar-silver would take a range of certainly 4 or 5 and perhaps 6 per cent. below its present rate. * * * *

So that, if these statements are true, and if our silver product amounts to forty millions per annum, the coinage of the trade-dollar has given to the United States a clear profit of $800,000 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean to the people of the United States?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir; to the producers of silver, besides making us independent of foreign nations, and making our own country one of the centers of bullion business instead of being simply a subsidiary feeder of the London market.

There are two objections made to the coinage of the trade-dollar, one of which I have already considered, and that is the fact that if it goes into circulation it discredits the silver dollar of 412½ grains. I do not think that it is a valid objection because it is a matter which can be easily controlled by legislation. If Congress legislate to the effect that the trade-dollar shall only be coined in limited quantities, and shall be kept under the control of the government until it is put on board of a vessel and delivered only for export, I think you will get over that difficulty entirely.

Now, with reference to the lack of mint capacity, there is a valid objection. Of course, if you coin five or six or seven hundred thousand trade-dollars per month, just by so much less can you coin the standard dollars of 412½ grains. We only point out to you the great value of this trade-dollar to the country, and we ask you to restore the mint at New Orleans, or to build a mint at Indianapolis, or somewhere else, and take such measures as may be in your power to provide for what you may deem needful to the country at large. The trade-dollar is an exceedingly valuable adjunct to the business of San Francisco, and the continuance of its coinage will raise the value of silver by keeping open this outlet for our own silver, and it will leave the government free to save the transportation on silver from San Francisco to New York by purchasing at New York the silver which has been demonetized in Europe, and which is now offered for sale. The Secretary of the Treasury expressed some surprise at the fact that silver is higher at San Francisco than it is at New York or London, but it is perfectly natural that it should be. San Francisco is nearer the market. San Francisco is one of the centers of production. London is another center. London is as near to India as we are to China, and silver ought to be a little higher in San Francisco than in London, because the cost of transportation from London to India is about ¼ to ½ per cent.

higher than the cost of transportation from San Francisco to China. Therefore, silver ought to be a little higher in San Francisco than it is in London. It could not be otherwise by the legitimate laws of trade, because it takes less money to bring it into market.

Mr. MULDROW. What is the difference in the value of silver at San Francisco and New York?

Mr. DAVIS. I cannot tell you. I only know that silver is held higher in San Francisco to-day than it is in New York. The Secretary of the Treasury is under the impression that there is a corner in silver out there. I do not know but that there may be, but I know that the production of silver is considerably less than it has been.

The CHAIRMAN. About what amount of trade dollars would meet the demands of business? You say, limit the amount to the monthly demand.

Mr. DAVIS. Let me repeat the figures of the shipment of trade-dollars for the last year. I think it would average, at to-day's condition of the market, from $700,000 to $750,000 a month. But if the future is at all like the past, the demand will be very much larger if we continue coining the trade-dollars as freely as the Chinese will take them.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri. Can we not coin them too freely?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir; but the figures that I give you are the figures of the trade-dollars actually shipped to China during the calendar year. I telegraphed to the Pacific Mail Company at San Francisco to be sure and give the exact figures.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri. I take it that if the Chinese demand for trade-dollars was equivalent to the supply, none of them would go to New York at all.

Mr. DAVIS. No, sir; but allow me to say to you that there is a large surplus of the coinage of trade-dollars over and above the shipments.

Mr. BREWER. You mean that there have been more trade-dollars coined than there have been shipped?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir. I hope that the committee will not determine to cut off this, which is a very valuable outlet for our silver product. It seems to me that it would be unwise. It seems to me that it would be as unwise as it would be to forbid shipping boots and shoes to the West Indies, or calicoes to Mexico. If the coinage of trade-dollars is discontinued, you cut off the only popular and valuable method we have ever had of shipping our bullion product to China. We have got possession of the market now. We have worked hard for it. We have spent a good deal of money and taken a great deal of trouble to establish the business. The coin has become popular in China; the Chinese like it, and if we cut it off the English and Japanese have trade-dollars of their own, and stand ready with their mints to put their trade-dollars in the market, and to get the same prestige there as we have got. And then, of course, whenever this country is fully supplied with the standard dollar, and we resume the coinage of the trade-dollar, we have got to go through with the same contest again.

Mr. MULDROW. How do the English and Japanese trade-dollars compare in fineness and weight with ours?

Mr. DAVIS. I think they are about the same. The Japanese yen is the equivalent of our standard dollar, and the Japanese trade-dollar and the Hong-Kong trade-dollar are, as I understand, the exact equivalent of our trade-dollar. I speak only from general information. If you find it absolutely necessary to cut off the coinage of trade-dollars, and if the committee is unable to see any way to get out of the present condition of things without suspending the coinage of the trade-dollar,

let it be suspended but not abolished. Let it be suspended for a few months only, until those other mints are got in operation, but I pray that the committee will do no more than that.

Mr. DWIGHT. How would the suspension of trade-dollars for six or twelve months affect you?

Mr. DAVIS. I do not think that the suspension of the coinage for six months would result in any very serious injury, but I should hope that it would be found possible to get one of these other mints in operation inside of that length of time, so that the San Francisco mint could be allowed to resume the coinage of trade-dollars and keep up this business which is so valuable to us.

Mr. DWIGHT. I understand you to say that there have been more trade-dollars coined than are really necessary; and if so, would not a suspension of their coinage relieve you?

Mr. DAVIS. The Secretary of the Treasury can tell you what amount of trade-dollars there is on hand at San Francisco. I have here a newspaper-slip, which came to me last night, showing the quotation of trade-dollars at San Francisco at 97 and 98, and of Mexican dollars at 94 and 95, so that the trade-dollar stands three cents higher than the Mexican dollar. I only mention that to show you what a character our trade-dollar has obtained. As a business-man it seems to me that it would be unwise to throw that advantage away, and to let any other people come forward and take it. I think that we should maintain the fair ground of vantage which we have now in the bullion business, and not be remanded back to be the mere subsidiaries—the mere handmaids—of the London market and of the London bankers. This is a matter of vital interest to our people.

I thank the committee for the opportunity which is given me and for the patience with which it has listened to me.

Mr. WREN said: Mr. Chairman, if the coinage of the trade-dollar shall be continued, its coinage should be regular, and the Secretary of the Treasury or Director of the Mint should, at no time, suspend its coinage for any considerable period, for the reason that, whenever its coinage is suspended for any great length of time, it rises in value from 3 to 5 per cent. in the San Francisco market.

The committee will readily see how easy it would be, if the power to suspend were uncontrolled, for "corners" to be made for speculative purposes. This has happened in San Francisco more than once, although I presume the Director of the Mint never intended that such a result should follow a suspension of its coinage. I presume, of course, that he is honest, and did not intend that any such result should follow the suspension of its coinage.

The trade-dollar is selling to-day in the city of San Francisco at 97 and 98 cents for exportation to China, six cents over its bullion value in London; and for 99 cents in New York, seven cents over its bullion value in London.

It seems to me that, with these facts before us, nothing further is requisite to show the importance of the continuance of this coinage, with a proviso, however, that the coinage shall be regular.

I think that the suggestion of the chairman, however, on that point was most excellent, and for a reason additional to that given by him. As I understand his reason for the suggestion, it was for the purpose of preventing the circulation of the trade-dollar in the Eastern States,

thereby preventing confusion and embarrassment incident to the use of the trade-dollar and legal tender dollar at home, possessing different values.

I think the trade-dollar will soon be above par for exportation to China and the East Indies. Of course, when that occurs, none will come East.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri. Can you give any reasons why there have been shipments of trade-dollars to New York?

Mr. WREN. I cannot, although I have heard two reasons given. One was that some 2 or 3 per cent. could be made by their shipment here, but precisely how I never heard. Another reason I heard given was that trade-dollars were sent to New York for the purpose of influencing adversely legislation on the silver question. You will all recollect that the newspapers which were opposed to the passage of the silver bill, made a great ado about the inconvenience of the trade-dollars which had been shipped to the Eastern States. Whether they were shipped here with any such object in view or not, I of course do not positively know. I believe no shipment was ever made before those made just prior to the passage of the silver bill, and none has been made since; at least none to any considerable amount.

At the price at which the trade-dollar is now selling, both in San Francisco and in New York, and at which it will probably sell in the future, it seems to me highly improbable that any eastern shipment is liable to occur again.

If the views taken by the silver men are correct, and silver bullion—after the law shall be in operation a sufficient length of time to affect the market—shall rise to 58 or 59 pence per ounce, English standard, the trade-dollar will certainly rise with it and be above par, and all motive to ship it East will cease.

And now, in relation to the trade with China. Dr. Linderman wrote a little book, entitled "Money and Legal Tender," which was published only last year, and, I believe, in the latter part of last year. He devoted one chapter of this book to the trade-dollar, the reasons of its coinage and the results of its coinage; and it seems to me that no stronger case can possibly be made out in favor of the continuance of its coinage than those given in this book. If the book had been written two or three years ago, conditions might have changed, so that what he said then would have no application at the present time; but he brings the whole matter almost up to the present date in his book.

He says, on page 49, "The United States silver dollar of 412½ grains has never been well received in China, nor amounted to much as a coin in commerce, for the reason that its bullion value is less than that of the old Spanish dollar, and its successor the Mexican dollar, both of which have played a very important part in the commerce of the world."

Commerce in China was carried on in Spanish dollars before the separation of Mexico from Spain; since the separation it has been carried on in Mexican dollars.

Mr. Linderman gives his testimony to the fact already alluded to by Mr. Davis, that the dollar of 412½ grains, notwithstanding we tried for years to carry on our commerce with China in that dollar, has never been well received there.

For a series of years, from 1859 to 1873, the dollar of 412½ grains was coined in this country, and I apprehend mainly for the purpose of carrying on our commerce with China and the Indies, because it had no considerable circulation in the East. It was found that it could not be introduced into China to advantage in competition with the Mexican dol-

lar, a coin with which the Chinese had been accustomed to carry on their commerce with the outside world.

The great body of the Chinese people are semi-barbarous, and it is no easy matter to break down a custom or prejudice they may have in reference to coin or anything else.

I may remark here that the Chinese themselves do not coin money. They have no mint. They receive money by weight, or, as in the case of our trade-dollar, and perhaps of the Mexican dollar, by count. The attempt was then made, as Mr. Davis has already stated, to carry on our commerce with China with bars of fine silver.

All silver contains when melted down more or less of the base metals, usually antimony, lead, and copper. These metals or some one of them are found in the lodes in which the silver is extracted almost universally. I may say in fact that there is no exception to the rule, so that, after the silver is amalgamated by the process used to extract it from the rock in which it is found, it is not in a pure state. These metals amalgamate with the quicksilver along with the silver. The amalgam is melted down into bars that range all the way from 500 to 990 fine. These bars are assayed by the assayers of the various companies producing them, and they stamp them with their fineness, weight, and value. When these bars are exported, of course the parties purchasing them will not rely on the assay made by the producer, and a reassay is made to ascertain their value.

Differences frequently, in fact almost universally, occur between the assays of the producer and the purchaser, and reclamations and troubles grow out of those differences. The committee can readily see from this how difficult it would be to carry on commercial transactions in bars of bullion as they come from the producer, the value of the bullion not being definitely settled.

If, to remedy this difficulty, the bullion is refined at the government mints and the value of the bars is correctly ascertained and stamped upon them, a cost almost equivalent to coinage is incurred, and the bullion is still in an inconvenient form for handling and passing from hand to hand.

Now, the trade-dollar is convenient to pass from hand to hand; both the buyer and seller are content to give and receive it at the stamped value thereon indicated, and, as I have already shown you from Dr. Linderman's book, they are received in China by count; at least, they are so received in very many of the cities and provinces of China, and are received in others by weight without assay, the Chinese people being satisfied that they are of the fineness, and in most cases of the weight which they purport to be, and which the government that has stamped them has certified they are.

Mr. MULDROW. Why could not that be done in reference to silver bars also? Could they not be stamped by the government with their weight and fineness?

Mr. BREWER. A silver bar is not so handy to circulate as the trade-dollar is.

Mr. WREN. I have already explained that the expense would be very nearly that of coinage; and besides, they would not be as convenient for circulation. The Chinese have no mints for coining, and if they received silver bars they would be compelled to send them abroad for coinage. You will, therefore, see that the trade-dollar is far more valuable—being ready for circulation from hand to hand—than silver bars could possibly be; but the best evidence of that is, that trade-dollars command, *and always* have commanded, a large premium over bullion in bars in

San Francisco, the place where they are most wanted, the place from whence they are exported, and the place at which they are principally coined.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri. Both you and Mr. Davis have alluded to the point that the value of silver would be increased by the coinage and exportation of the trade-dollar. What other effect would it have on the commerce between this country and China? In other words, what good results, besides that of increasing the value of silver, would it produce?

Mr. WREN. One of the most prominent ideas that suggests itself to my mind is this: that it enables our merchants to make a profit on the silver bullion which they purchase for the purpose of having it coined into trade-dollars, and it affords them a better and cheaper medium with which to carry on trade with China and the Indies than they would have if the coinage of trade-dollars was abolished.

Mr. DWIGHT. Are the trade-dollars exported for anything except in payment of purchases made in China?

Mr. WREN. I think not, to any extent.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. As I understand you, the coinage of trade-dollars comes into competition with the trade-dollars of England and Japan.

Mr. WREN. Not only that, but our trade-dollars are better received in China than the trade-dollars of either Japan or England.

Mr. DWIGHT. That probably arises from their being worth a little more, and not costing the Chinese any more.

Mr. WREN. Yes, that is it.

Mr. BREWER. If the trade-dollar were done away with, you would be at a disadvantage in your dealings with the Chinese, and Mr. Davis has fixed the disadvantage at from 4 to 6 per cent.

Mr. WREN. It would be fully that. If the coinage of the trade-dollar were abolished, we would have to send our bullion to London and sell it there, if we did not have a market for the whole of it here, and we would have to purchase Mexican dollars or coin elsewhere at a premium with which to carry on our trade, or carry it on again with bars of bullion at great disadvantage.

Mr. RYAN. If the trade-dollars were abolished entirely, the trade between this country and China would be injuriously affected.

Mr. WREN. It so seems to me.

Mr. RYAN. And that would be a loss to this country. Independent of the loss sustained by our merchants in exporting bullion there would also be sustained a direct loss to our commerce.

Mr. WREN. It appears to me that if we are to have commerce we should carry it on with and through the most convenient mediums of trade.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri. Is there any antagonism between the cities of New York and San Francisco in their contest for the commerce of the world, which would cause it to be for the interest of the one to have trade-dollars and for the interests of the other not to have them?

Mr. WREN. I think not. I think the trade-dollar is as important to the commerce of the city of New York as to the commerce of San Francisco.

Mr. DWIGHT. Would not the Chinese take the standard dollar by weight?

Mr. WREN. No, sir; except at a discount. They take the trade-dollars by count; that is, they prefer them for dollars, as they purport to be on their face.

Mr. DWIGHT. But would they not take the dollars of 412½ grains by weight at the rate of their real value?

Mr. WREN. They would hesitate to do so on as good terms as they take the trade-dollar, because they have been accustomed to carry on commerce with foreign nations in "dollars" of nearly the weight of the trade-dollar, and all their business has been adjusted to that dollar. It is what they have been accustomed to for probably one hundred years or more.

Mr. DWIGHT. As a matter of convenience I suppose they would prefer it, but would they not take a lighter dollar at its real value as compared with the heavier one?

Mr. WREN. It appears that they would not and did not, if Dr. Linderman is correct, and I apprehend that he is. If they had taken the standard dollar at its weight, and if it had been as convenient a medium for the transactions of commerce with China and India as the trade-dollar has proven to be, then the trade-dollar would never have been adopted. The coinage of the trade-dollar was authorized principally because those people would not take the dollar of 412½ grains.

Mr. DWIGHT. They would not take it, of course, at the same value as the Mexican dollar, while the trade-dollar, being a little heavier than the Mexican dollar, they would take it.

Mr. WREN. Most of the principal reasons for the passage of the act authorizing the coinage of trade-dollars, and the results flowing from that coinage, are very clearly and fully stated in Dr. Linderman's book before referred to, pages 47 to 59 inclusive, and are, in my judgment, conclusively in favor of the continuance of their coinage, with proper restrictions.

45TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 45.

M. P. O'CONNOR vs. RICHARD H. CAIN.

PAPERS

IN THE CASE OF

O'CONNOR vs. CAIN,

SECOND DISTRICT, SOUTH CAROLINA.

MARCH 22, 1878.—Ordered to be printed.

PAPERS OF CONTESTANT.

No. 1.

Notice of contest.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *December* 5, 1876.

To Hon. RICHARD H. CAIN:

SIR: You are respectfully notified that I do and will contest your claim of election from the second Congressional district of South Carolina to the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States, upon the following grounds:

I. Because the entire number of votes cast, for members of Congress, in the three counties of Charleston, Orangeburg, and Clarendon, comprising the second Congressional district of South Carolina, exceeds about nine thousand the legally-qualified voters in the said counties of the said second district, and the said votes so cast, in excess of the regular and legal voters in the second district, were cast for you, and should be subtracted from your aggregate vote, as shown by the returns.

II. The whole of the county of Charleston was so controlled by systematic intimidation and terrorism that no free opportunity was given to the qualified voters thereof to vote for the candidates they desired, and many who would have voted for me, were prevented and intimidated thereby from so doing; and by force of the said intimidation and terrorism at the polls, throughout the county, vast numbers repeated their votes for you, and numbers under age, and otherwise not qualified to vote, voted for you.

III. At certain of the voting precincts or polling places in the said county of Charleston, to wit: Wappetaw Church and Four-Mile Church, in the parish of Christ Church; Muster-House and New Hope Church, in the parish of Saint Thomas and Saint Dennis; Club House, Red Top Church, Cut Bridge, and Baptist Church, in the parish of Saint Andrews; Pineville and Saint Stephen's Depot, in the parish of Saint

Stephen's; Dutart's Creek, Thirty-Mile House, and Board Church, in the parish of Saint James, Santee; Black Oak, Strawberry, and Calamus Pond, in the parish of Saint John's, Berkley; Four-Mile House, Whaley's Church, Mount Holly, Summerville, and Hickory Bend, in the parish of Saint James, Goose Creek; Calvary Church, Wright's store, Andell's store, Campbell's Church, Rushland camp ground, and Enterprise, in the parish of Saint John's, Colleton, armed and organized bodies of men, with muskets and bayonets, and in military discipline, paraded and formed around the polls, threatening and menacing with death and violence any voter who dared to vote the Democratic ticket, on which ticket my name was printed as candidate for the regular term Forty-fifth Congress, and that the said armed bodies of men voters with arms in their hands, and so continued until the close of the election, by means of all which no fair election could be had, many voters from fear were prevented from voting for me, and the result of the election was thereby changed.

That at the said precincts qualified voters who voted the Democratic ticket or expressed a desire or intention to do so were beaten and cut and injured and threatened with violence and death, whereby large numbers who desired to vote said ticket were prevented from so doing, and the result of said election thereby changed.

That at the aforesaid precincts, and also at the following, to wit: The Union Star Engine House in ward No. 2, Inspection and Washington streets, ward No. 3, Hope Engine House, ward No. 4, United Engine House, ward No. 5, Washington Engine House, ward No. 6, Niagara Engine House, ward No. 8, large numbers of qualified voters who desired to vote said Democratic ticket, upon which my name was printed as candidate for Congress, had said ticket taken away from them and other tickets forced into their hands, and were compelled by threats of violence to vote such substituted tickets with your name printed thereon as candidate for Congress against the will and intention of the voters, whereby the result of said election was changed.

That there were present at the aforesaid voting precincts large numbers of persons claiming to be deputy sheriffs and wearing badges so designating them (such pretended deputy sheriffs having been appointed by the sheriff of the county in direct violation of law and being without any lawful office or authority), who, pretending to act under color of such office, did by intimidation and threats of violence prevent and stop many persons from voting the said Democratic ticket upon which my name was printed as candidate for the Forty-fifth Congress, by which unlawful violence and intimidation of said pretended deputy sheriffs the result of the election was changed.

That gross and unparalleled fraud was practiced in the casting of the vote of said county, large numbers of persons under age having been allowed by the managers to vote at every precinct, and many voters having illegally and fraudulently voted repeatedly at the different voting precincts, the total vote in said county, purporting to have been cast at said election, amounting to five thousand or more than there are qualified voters resident in said county, and that such fraud, and repeating, and voting of minors and other unqualified voters was practiced by the Republican party, which supported you, and by which fraud, and repeating, and illegal votes, the result of the election was changed.

IV. That at several of the voting precincts and polling places in Orangeburg County, another of the counties composing the second Congressional district, intimidation and terrorism were systematically *practiced* around the polls, by persons threatening with violence any

voter who dared to vote the Democratic ticket, on which tickets my name was printed as candidate for the Forty-fifth Congress, and that the said intimidation and terrorism were kept up until the close of the election, and large numbers of qualified voters who desired to vote said Democratic ticket with my name upon it for Congress, had said tickets taken from them, and other tickets forced into their hands, which substituted tickets, having your name printed upon them as candidate for the Forty-fifth Congress, from fear of violence they were forced to vote against their will and intention, whereby the result of said election was changed.

V. Because the entire vote cast in Orangeburg County for member of the Forty-fifth Congress exceeds by more than two thousand votes the legally-qualified voters of the said county, all of which illegal and fraudulent votes brought about by repeating and voting minors, were cast by the Republican party, which supported you, and such illegal and fraudulent votes in excess of the legitimate vote of the county, should be subtracted from the aggregate vote counted for you in said county.

VI. Because the entire vote cast in Clarendon County, another of the counties included in the second Congressional district, for member of the Forty-fifth Congress, exceeds by many hundreds the qualified voters of the said county, all of which illegal votes, brought about by minors voting and by repeating, were cast by the Republican party, which supported you, and such illegal votes in excess of the legitimate vote of the county, should be subtracted from the aggregate vote counted for you in said county.

VII. Because I received in said election the votes of thirteen thousand and twenty (13,020) of the qualified voters, residing in the second Congressional district, and that they compose a majority of the qualified voters in the second Congressional district, and I am thereby entitled to the seat, as member elect of the Forty-fifth Congress.

VIII. Because there should be subtracted from your aggregate vote all the illegal votes cast in the said district, and in excess of the qualified voters therein, and there should be subtracted also from your count, and added to my aggregate of thirteen thousand and twenty, the votes of at least three thousand voters, who, in a fair election, would have voted for me, and from fear of violence or bodily harm were prevented from so doing, and were forced to vote for you.

For these and other good causes appearing, I protest the said election held for members of Congress and other officers, on the 7th of November last, and contest your right to the seat from the second Congressional district of South Carolina, in the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States, and pray that a decision may be rendered in my favor.

M. P. O'CONNOR,
Contestant.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
Charleston County:

Personally appeared John H. Devereux, who being duly sworn, deposeth that he served personally upon Richard H. Cain on the 14th day of December, 1876, a true copy of the original grounds of contest as herein contained. The copy was handed to him at his residence in the city of Charleston.

JOHN H. DEVEREUX.

Sworn to before me this 4th day of October, 1877.
[SEAL.] E. M. MORELAND,
Notary Public.

No. 2.

CHARLESTON, *December* 22, 1876.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
State of South Carolina, Second Congressional District:

In the matter of the election held November 7, 1876, for a member of Congress for the second Congressional district of South Carolina.

Hon. RICHARD H. CAIN:

SIR: You are respectfully notified that I do and shall contest your claim of election from the second Congressional district of South Carolina, to the Forty-fifth Congress upon the following grounds, supplemental to the original grounds served upon you on the 14th of December instant.

Because the proclamation of D. H. Chamberlain, governor of South Carolina, issued on the 7th day of October, 1876, and the proclamation of U. S. Grant, President of the United States, issued on the 17th day of October, 1876, did overawe, intimidate, and threaten, so as to prevent qualified voters of said Congressional district, from the exercise of free right of suffrage, and interfered with the freedom of said election. And further because said proclamation disarmed the rifle-clubs composed of Democrats, and kept the colored militia organized, and in possession of their arms, and thereby rendered the terrorism most effectual in intimidating and preventing colored men from voting the Democratic ticket, and preventing the Democrats from affording them any protection in the free exercise of their right of suffrage.

Because said proclamations of President Grant and Governor Chamberlain having disarmed the Democrats, kept the colored militia, being Republican, in possession of their arms, and they being so armed, did on divers days immediately preceding the election of the 7th of November, appear in armed bodies at various public political meetings in the counties of Charleston and Orangeburg, in said Congressional district to the great intimidation and terror of very many colored voters who desired to vote the Democratic ticket, and on the day of said election, did at various polls of said Congressional district, appear in arms, and with drum and fife, march to the polls, thereby intimidating many colored voters from voting the Democratic ticket, with my name upon it as candidate for Congress, who desired to vote the said ticket, and otherwise would have voted it.

Because the whole system of the election, and the conduct of the canvass being under the control of the Republican party which voted for you, have been so planned and managed as to have rendered the perpetration of fraud easy, and did produce intimidation and gross frauds in the following particulars:

1st. For the failure to pass registrative laws required by the third section, eighth article of the constitution of South Carolina, whereby repeating and illegal voting were practiced to an enormous extent.

2d. In the appointing as deputy and assistant deputy marshals of the United States only persons who were of the Republican party, and who acted as political partisans in said election.

3d. In passing a law of the said State, that no voter could vote except one general ticket upon one piece of paper, whereon the names of all persons to be voted at said general election, should be printed or *written.*

Because of the many palpable errors, irregularities, frauds, and illegalities committed contrary to the statutes of said State and of the United States relating to said election, and the omission to comply with the requisitions of such statutes by the managers and clerks of polls, and by supervisors and deputy marshals of the United States, at many of the polls in said Congressional district.

Respectfully submitted.

M. P. O'CONNOR,
Contestant.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
Charleston County:

Personally appeared John H. Devereux, who being sworn deposes that he served a copy of the original supplemental grounds of contest upon Richard H. Cain by leaving the same at his residence in the city of Charleston.

JOHN H. DEVEREUX.

Sworn to before me this day of
[SEAL.]

E. M. MORELAND,
Notary Public.

No. 3.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA:

To the House of Representatives of Congress of the United States:

The Hon. Henry E. Hayne, late secretary of state, as I am informed, has furnished to Richard H. Cain a certificate that according to the returns of the board of state canvassers then in office, he, the said Richard H. Cain, has been *(prima facie)* elected to the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States as the Representative of the second Congressional district of the State of South Carolina.

In the discharge of what I deem an imperative duty and as showing the views I entertain of the actual and substantial merits of the claim of said Cain and of the contestant, M. P. O'Connor, to the seat, I make the following statement of facts connected with the case with a view of conducing to a proper decision of the case when submitted to your honorable body, which is to render final judgment thereon.

First. The board of State canvassers, upon whose returns said certificate of election to said Cain was based, was at the time when said returns were made under prohibition issued from the supreme court of the state enjoined and prohibited from making and certifying said returns as to members of the State legislature, and said returns were made by them in contravention of said order of the supreme court of the State.

Secondly. That on the 14th day of November, the counsel for the Democratic party notified the said board of canvassers that he had applied to the supreme court of the State for a writ of prohibition and mandamus in every case of election coming before said board, in consequence of which notification the said board adjourned to await the result of said application and that at their next meeting on the following day, the 15th of November, the said board unanimously adopted the following resolution, which was filed in the supreme court, viz:

Resolved, That this board will not act upon any proposition until the question of its jurisdiction and duties be decided by the supreme court.

That notwithstanding such resolution of the board of State canvassers and the pending of the proceedings in prohibition in the supreme court of the State, the board of State canvassers proceeded to declare the result of the general election held on the 7th of November, 1876, and for such illegal action the said board of State canvassers were adjudged guilty of contempt and punished by fine and imprisonment.

Thirdly. That said board of State canvassers, making the said returns upon which said certificate of election was certified to said Cain, was composed of persons who themselves were candidates upon the same general ticket as said Cain, and did thus pass upon and certify to their own election as well as that of said Cain, but that each person composing said board, who had so certified to his own election, after full investigation and proof under proceedings had in the supreme court of the State, as to the correctness of said returns and their rights to the offices claimed thereunder, has been ousted, by the judgment of the supreme court of the State, of the several offices to which they had certified themselves elected.

Fourthly. That said board of State canvassers returned that M. P. O'Connor, the contestant, received thirteen thousand and twenty-eight (13,028) votes at said election for said seat, and that Richard H. Cain, according to his answer to the protest of said M. P. O'Connor, to me shown, has admitted that the said O'Connor received said number of votes.

Fifthly. I find that thirteen thousand and twenty-eight (13,028) votes is, according to the last United States census, a majority of all the legal votes in said Congressional district, and from the evidence within my knowledge and submitted to me, I firmly and confidently believe that thirteen thousand and twenty-eight legal votes is a majority of all the legal votes cast at said election for said seat in said Congressional district.

Sixthly. I further find upon evidence submitted to me and within my knowledge that the election at which said Cain appears, by said returns, to have been elected, was accompanied by such wide-spread intimidation, resulting from the intrusion and presence in the State and in the said Congressional district of United States troops, as well as with such disorder, outrages, and frauds on the part of the political friends of said Cain, as to satisfy me that the certificate held by said Richard H. Cain, based upon the said election returns, is false as a certificate that he was duly elected by a majority of the legal and qualified voters of said Congressional district. Abundant and conclusive evidence of the facts and views above stated will be presented in due time to the Congress of the United States, but the certificate of election having been issued to the said Richard H. Cain, I deem it due to truth and justice, as well as to the contestant, M. P. O'Connor, and the constituency voting for him, that I should certify this statement, that the whole case may be fully stated and explained.

Witness my hand and the seal of the State at Columbia, this 10th day of October, 1877, and in the 102d year of American Independence.

[SEAL.] R. M. SIMS,
Secretary of State.

No. 4.

MEMORIAL AND PROTEST.

In the matter of the election of member of the Forty-fifth Congress from the second Congressional district of South Carolina.

Memorial and protest of M. P. O'Connor and others of the people, on behalf of themselves and thirteen thousand and twenty-eight voters, against the right and title of Richard H. Cain to the seat.

To the honorable the members of the House of Representatives of the United States in the Forty-fifth Congress assembled:

On the 7th of November, 1876, in conformity with the laws of this State and of the United States, an election was held in the counties of Charleston, Clarendon, and Orangeburg, composing the second Congressional district of South Carolina, for a member of the Forty-fifth Congress from said district.

There were two candidates for this office in the field—Richard H. Cain, the Republican candidate, and M. P. O'Connor, the Democratic candidate. The machinery for conducting the election was made up by the appointment by the governor of three commissioners of election in each of the aforesaid counties, two of each class being chosen from the Republican party and one from the Democratic party. These commissioners then appointed three managers of election to each polling-precinct in their respective counties, two of each class of managers being taken from the Republican party and one in each from the Democratic party. Besides these, a number of United States deputy marshals and supervisors of election, composed of a two-thirds majority of Republicans, were appointed; and, in addition, a number of deputy sheriffs were appointed by the sheriffs of Charleston and Orangeburg Counties, exclusively Republican in their politics. In the appointment of all these officials, from the county commissioners of election down, the selection was so biased as to give an undue advantage and ascendency to the Republican party, and was designed to affect the fair result of said election.

In presenting the state of the vote cast in these three counties, constituting the second district, we will adopt in our enumeration, for convenience and the facility of public reference, the vote cast for governor, inasmuch as the variance in the votes cast for governor and those cast for member of Congress is so very trifling, that for this purpose, and for eliciting the truth, we can safely assume them to be the same.

By reference to the table of votes to be found at page 116, part 2, Congressional Report upon the Election in South Carolina, we find that the whole number of votes polled in Charleston County amounted to 23,841, of which we will assume (for the discrepancy is but the smallest fraction and too trifling) that Richard H. Cain received 15,032, and M. P. O'Connor 8,809.

In Orangeburg County 7,339 votes were polled; of which R. H. Cain received 4,469, and M. P. O'Connor 2,870.

In Clarendon County, 3,317 votes were polled, of which R. H. Cain received 1,881 and M. P. O'Connor 1,436.

The total vote for R. H. Cain in the three counties summing up 21,382 and the total for M. P. O'Connor 13,115, with a majority, according to these tables, of 8,267 in favor of R. H. Cain.

The primary returns from which this summary is taken were made by the managers of polling-precincts to the county commissioners of election, and by them aggregated and doctored in the interest of the Republican party, and forwarded to the board of State canvassers, sitting in Columbia. The members of this board were candidates for State offices on the same general ticket with R. H. Cain, the Republican candidate for member of Congress; and the members of the board who certified their own election along with that of Cain, have been ousted of their State offices by the judgment of the supreme court of the State of South Carolina.

This last board met in secret; conducted their proceedings in a manner to exclude all investigation or scrutiny of their conduct; usurped and exercised functions that did not belong to their office; first ignored and then set at defiance the authority and mandate of the supreme court of the State; were attached for contempt of the authority of the court, fined, and imprisoned; and, escaping punishment through the surreptitious and malign intervention of another tribunal, have never to this day purged themselves, but now stand convicted and unpurged of their crime.

H. E. Hayne, who was then secretary of state and a member of this returning-board, but now a fugitive from justice, issued to Richard H. Cain a certificate certifying his election as member of the Forty-fifth Congress from the second Congressional district of South Carolina.

This certificate is false in this, that Richard H. Cain did not receive a majority of the legal votes cast in said election; that his alleged majority is fictitious and fraudulent by virtue of the illegal votes which were cast in said election in his favor, largely in excess of the legitimate vote of the three counties of the second Congressional district, and in excess of his alleged majority, and because his competitor, M. P. O'Connor, did in fact and in truth receive a majority of the legal votes cast in said election, which entitles him to the seat.

To determine the legal vote of the Congressional district, we have various data to guide us in our inquiry. Taking the population of the three counties as a basis and applying the recognized ratio of one-sixth, which the voting population bears to the whole, we are furnished with one method of solution.

According to the tabulated statements of votes in the various States of the Union, as reported in every general election held in the States, the voting strength of a community has never in normal times exceeded one in every six of population, and has not always equaled this ratio.

Now, the actual population of Charleston County, according to the United States census of 1870, amounted to 88,863, and the voting population to 18,559; of Orangeburg County, to 16,865, and the voting population to 3,828; and of Clarendon County, to 14,038, and the voting population to 2,925. The aggregate population of these three counties, according to the census of 1870, as there laid down, amounted to 119,766, and the aggregate voting strength to 25,012. But if we take one-sixth of the aggregate population as the voting strength of these three counties, we have as a result 19,794, constituting the entire vote, and if we increase the ratio to one-fifth, we have 23,953 as the full vote. Now, the whole vote cast in these three counties at the election in November, 1876, amounted, upon the face of the returns and the declaration of the board of State canvassers, to 34,497, in the proportion of 1 vote to each 3½ of population. Now subtract from this one-fifth, 23,953, the given ratio of the voting to the whole population, we have left 10,544 votes over and above the legitimate vote of these three counties; and,

taking another test, if we subtract from the entire vote cast 34,497, the aggregate vote of the three counties, according to the United States census of 1870, which has been stated to amount to 25,012, we have left 9,485 in excess of the legitimate vote.

Now, we will separate the counties for the purpose of ascertaining the legitimate vote in each, and the excess cast in each in 1876:

In Charleston, population		88,863
Vote in the ratio of one-fifth of population	17,772	
Vote cast in 1876	23,841	
Excess over legal vote	6,069	
In Orangeburg, population		16,865
Vote in the ratio of one-fifth of population	3,373	
Vote cast in 1876	7,339	
Excess over legal vote	3,966	
In Clarendon, population		14,038
Vote in the ratio of one-fifth of population	2,807	
Vote cast in 1876	3,317	
Excess over legal vote	510	
Total population recapitulated		119,766
Total vote cast in 1876	34,497	
Vote in ratio of one-fifth of population	22,953	
Excess over legal vote	10,544	

And testing it according to the voting strength by the United States census of 1870, we have as follows:

Charleston, voting strength		18,559
Vote cast in 1876	23,841	
Excess over legal vote	5,282	
Orangeburg, voting strength		3,528
Vote cast in 1876	7,339	
Excess over legal vote	4,811	
Clarendon, voting strength		2,925
Vote cast in 1876	2,807	
Excess over legal vote	118	

Bearing in mind constantly, throughout our inquiry, that these three counties, and, in fact, the whole State, have been under the most complete domination and sway of the Radicals from 1868 down to 1876, let us see how this comparison is borne out by the registration and the votes cast in the successive general elections from 1868 down to the last general election.

The registration of voters in Charleston in 1868, when the widest latitude was allowed by the registrars to all offering to register, gave to Charleston 18,285, Orangeburg 5,025, and Clarendon 2,320. Considerable discount should be allowed for the anxiety of the Republican managers to swell the registration as large as possible. In the Presidential contest of 1868, the whole vote polled in Charleston was 17,536; in Orangeburg, 3,055; in Clarendon, 2,220. In the Presidential contest of 1872, the whole number of votes cast in Charleston was 13,500; in Orangeburg, 3,384; in Clarendon, 1,431. Now, if an average should be taken of the votes cast in the different general elections between 1868 and 1876, in those counties where the Radical party had unopposed and unobstructed sway, the result will be found to tally closely with the vote allowed these counties, in the ratio of one-fifth to their entire population. The vast excess took place in 1876, by fraudulent and illegal voting, when the Republican party was struggling for life, and to avert

the downfall which had been foretold and expected by some of its sanguine followers.

At the general election held in 1874 there were two Republican rival candidates for member of the Forty-fourth Congress, viz: C. W. Buttz and E. W. M. Mackey. E. W. M. Mackey received the certificate of his election from the secretary of state, based upon the returns of the board of State canvassers. Buttz contested Mackey's seat, and the committee of the House of Congress to whom the matter was referred, after a full, minute, and patient investigation, reported that the frauds and irregularities of said election were so numerous and widespread as to vitiate the whole election, and recommended that it should be declared null and void, and the seat held by Mackey made vacant. This report of the committee was confirmed upon a full vote taken in the House, and a new election for the unexpired term was ordered. It will be useful in this investigation to have recourse to certain facts that are made to appear in the committee's report, of kindred nature to the present issue. The main ground relied upon by the committee, in their report in this case, was the large and excessive vote thrown in the city of Charleston. The committee say: "The whole evidence clearly shows the character of the election in the city of Charleston, and must, we think, satisfy the House that such an election ought not to be sanctioned or tolerated. To allow the returns from such voting precincts to be canvassed is to encourage fraud and corruption; and your committee have unanimously come to the conclusion that the whole vote of the city of Charleston must be rejected, as fraud was committed by, or assented to by, the managers of the election, as well as by other parties, and it is impossible to ascertain how many legal votes were cast."

Now, let it be borne in mind that the vote cast in the city of Charleston in this election was 10,409 against 12,517 in 1876.

If the frauds and irregularities practiced in that election were monstrous, they pale into insignificance before the stupendous crimes committed against the freedom and purity of the elective franchise in 1876. The enormous and excessive vote which was polled in Charleston and Orangeburg Counties last November cannot be accounted for, save upon the theory that the whole election machinery was engineered and manipulated by a party determined to bring about a result that would give Chamberlain so large a majority in this populous negro section as would counteract any majority for Hampton that might be given him in the upper counties of the State.

In order to swell the Republican vote beyond its legal proportions and decrease the full strength of the Democratic vote, not only was the election machinery craftily and fraudulently used, but intimidation and threats of intimidation upon a gigantic scale were resorted to to force the colored people, whether so inclined or not, to vote the Republican ticket, and to prevent them from voting the Democratic ticket. Fraudulent repeating of Republican voters, and voting minors of all ages between fourteen and twenty-one, was boldly and openly done. There was no hinderance to the perpetration of these frauds, for every license was given to the turbulent element among the blacks by the State and municipal authorities in this locality to overawe peaceful and law-abiding citizens into constrained submission to the most flagrant outrages. At page 12, Report of Congressional Committee, Part 1, the committee say "Many cases of threats and actual violence were proven as coming from the colored people to deter men of their own race from voting with the Democrats. Women utterly refused to have any intercourse with men of their own race who voted against the Republicans. One in

stance was proven of the actual desertion by a wife with the children of a husband, because he made campaign speeches for the Democrats." Maddened by the dread of defeat, and the intoxicating counsels of their leaders, they held unrestricted sway in Charleston and the islands adjacent, and the country surrounding; and an open field was afforded for the stuffing of ballot-boxes, repeating, and the perpetration of other wrongs and enormities, which their evil passions and the counsels of their leaders might prompt.

At page 23, Congressional Committee Report, Part 1, the committee say: "In the low country, both before and upon the day of the election, almost every kind of intimidation was resorted to in order to prevent negroes from voting the Democratic ticket. Threats were first employed, and when they failed to produce the desired effect, the most cruel and barbarous measures were resorted to; negroes were stripped naked, beaten with whips and clubs, and in some cases cut with knives or razors; their only offense being that they had resolved to vote the Democratic ticket. The negroes, maddened by the report circulated by unscrupulous party leaders, that if the Democratic party should be successful in electing its candidates they would again be reduced to slavery, were like so many ferocious wild beasts. At some of the voting-precincts the voters were nearly all negroes. Upon election-day they assembled at the polls, armed with shot-guns, rifles, muskets, swords, knives, bayonets on sticks, and almost every other conceivable weapon, shouting, cursing and threatening, swearing that they would kill any damned Democratic nigger that offered to vote. As the negro approached the polls he would be set upon by these armed men. If he had a Democratic ticket in his hand it was taken from him, a Republican ticket substituted, and the voter marched up to the ballot-box, with clubs brandished over his head, and compelled to deposit his ticket in the presence of his assailants. It was by such means that the voice of the people was stifled, and large majorities rolled up for the men who had brought ruin and disaster upon every business interest in South Carolina, impoverished her people, made her treasury bankrupt, banished from the faces of her children the smile of hope, and left in its stead a settled gloom and despair."

Large re-enforcements of United States troops were sent into the State upon the call of Governor Chamberlain, a short time previous to the election, for the ostensible purpose of preserving the peace and preventing violence growing out of the political issues to be passed upon by the people at the election. These same troops were used to overawe the colored people, and prevent them from voting the Democratic ticket. Their presence in the State had the effect of encouraging the insolence of the radical blacks, making them more audacious in their designs and impressing them with the belief that they had come in the interest of the Republican party, to serve as a shield and protection to the radical blacks in any tumult they might stir up in the election.

At page 12, Congressional report, the committee say: "In addition to the army, the State was crowded with United States deputy marshals and supervisors of election. Fifteen hundred of these men were stationed on election-day at the various precincts in the State. Many acted as electioneering agents of the Republican party. Many of these could not read their own commission, nor the printed instructions issued by the attorney-general. They were entirely unfitted to be charged with preserving the peace of the community at a time of so much excitement." In conjunction with these forces, a host of deputy sheriffs were appointed by the sheriff of Charleston County, to act as rallyers and whippers-in of the Republican party, and as intimidators. The whole influence of the

State government and its officials, and of all the United States office-holders, were concentrated and freely used, for some weeks before the election, to carry the election, foul or fair, for the Republican party.

Against these combined efforts of tyranny and wrong, the only safeguard and protection left for the white people and Democrats depended upon the rifle-clubs that were organized in Charleston. These clubs were originally formed for social purposes, but were fostered by Governor Chamberlain; some of them were armed by the State through him, and were called the militia of citizen soldiery of the State. They were drilled by their officers to afford protection to the negroes who desired to act and vote with them, and their individual members held themselves in readiness to act in case of any great or sudden emergency, or when the public peace or safety was imperiled. In the latter part of September or the beginning of October, Governor Chamberlain issued a proclamation commanding these rifle-clubs to disband, and there can be no doubt, in the language of the committee, that "the letter of his order was complied with." Thus disarmed and powerless to repel aggression, the Democrats were placed at the mercy of an angry and lawless mob, infuriated to acts that would strike terror into the colored people and prevent them from voting the Democratic ticket.

It was under this black and malignant reign, with tumult and strife in the very air, and bloody-handed riot ready to spring from its lair and rend the vitals of society, that the political canvass of 1876 was conducted, and the election of the 7th of November was held in Charleston and Orangeburg Counties. Such an election was a mockery and a snare.

At this distance of time from the date of the occurrence, it makes the blood boil over the recollections of the taunts, indignities, and outrages that were heaped upon unoffending citizens at the polls in Charleston. The city of Charleston on the day of election was at the mercy of a brutal and licentious mob; and her patient and law-abiding people saved from an outburst of insurrectionary frenzy and crime simply by the fortitude of their endurance and submission. At two o'clock a. m., the morning of the election, bands of black radicals, with fife and drum, paraded the streets of the city, making the night hideous with their barbarous yells; and at this dead hour summoning with loud demonstrations at each citizen's gate the minions of their party to swell the ranks of the boisterous legions who were preparing to do the evil work of that election-day. Mischief was then afoot, and it is not surprising that their devilish machinations should have culminated in the scenes of riot and bloodshed which a few days after disgraced the streets of Charleston. In the language of the committee, "clearly an election held under such circumstances should not stand for a moment." To uphold it would be at war with all sense of right, and would shock any fair mind. An election to be valid must be free. No show of military power at an election to interfere with or in any way to control or influence it should be tolerated for a moment.

An election under such circumstances is worse than a fraud. To recognize the election under such circumstances would bring our institutions into disgrace and contempt. And every virtuous citizen of the republic answers back the indignant denunciation of the committee, that the man who carries with him to the Forty-fifth Congress the certificate of the historically infamous returning-board of 1876 should not be allowed to ascend the steps, or profane with his tread the pavements of the Capitol. So impressed, yea, astounded, were the house of representatives of the general assembly of this State by the enormities of the *frauds and irregularities* which were done in Charleston at the election,

ıfter a most careful and impartial investigation of the whole sub-
the case of the protest against the Charleston delegation by the
ittee specially appointed for this purpose, it was resolved by an
t unanimous vote to exclude the Charleston delegation, and their
were declared vacant, and a new delegation ordered; which has
ıeld, and a new set of representatives been chosen.
se are the facts sifted out of a vast mass of testimony, upon which
tants claim—
That the certificate of election as a member of the Forty-fifth
ess which R. H. Cain holds is false and fraudulent.
That M. P. O'Connor did, in truth, receive a majority of the legal
cast in said election; and this being made to appear from the
tated, if the House should determine that a valid election has
ıeld, he is entitled to take the seat as member from the second
t of South Carolina in the Forty-fifth Congress.
upport of these propositions your memorialists claim that, accord-
the United States census of 1870, without regard to the other
cited upon which to base an enumeration, the legal vote of the
es of Charleston, Orangeburg, and Clarendon cannot exceed the
ıum of 25,012 votes; and that the excess of votes cast over this
ır should be subtracted from the total vote shown by the returns
e been given to R. H. Cain. This subtraction from his vote should
le because it has been shown, and the report to Congress estab-
it, that all the illegal votes were cast by the Republican party.
ld was clear, and they had the opportunity to cast them, and to
sh the vote that would have been cast for the Democratic candi-
y preventing many who were inclined to vote for him from doing
he vote in excess of the legal vote, according to the United States
of 1870, has been shown by figures and statistics to amount to
deduct this quantity from 34,497—the total vote in the three
es—would leave 25,012, of which M. P. O'Connor actually received
; leaving him a clear majority of over 500 votes. The vote that
ived was genuine and regular, and cannot be and has not been
hed. All that did vote for him were duly qualified to vote, and,
d in these scales, there is little doubt that the free, fair, and
expression of the community has been spoken in his favor; and
ction was the will of the majority of the legal voters in the three
s of Charleston, Orangeburg, and Clarendon, declared through
lot-box.
if the House should come to the conclusion not to seat Mr.
ıor, in that event we protest as invalid the election held for mem-
Congress from the second Congressional district of South Caro-
ınd in behalf of the laws which have been trampled upon, and
which has been overthrown in that election, and for the vindica-
the freedom and purity of the elective franchise, and for the
of American institutions, we demand and protest that the said
n be declared null and void.

M. P. O'CONNOR,
B. H. RUTLEDGE,
F. W. DAWSON,
G. LAMB BUIST,
R. SIEGLING,
JOHN H. DEVEREUX,
EDWARD LAFITTE,
R. B. RHETT,
THOMAS R. McGAHAN,
And others.

No. 5.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

To RICHARD H. CAIN:

Whereas, in pursuance of the constitution and the statutes of the State, an election was held on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1876, for member of the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States from the second district of South Carolina, and upon examination of the returns which have been received, and by the determination and declaration of the board of State canvassers filed in this office, it appears that you, the said Richard H. Cain, have been duly elected by the highest number of votes: I do, therefore, by virtue of the power in me vested, certify that you, the said Richard H. Cain, have been declared duly elected as a member of the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States from the second district of South Carolina.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, in Columbia, this sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and in the one hundred and first year of the Independence of the United States of America.

By the secretary of State:

[SEAL.] H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

No. 6.

PAPERS OF CONTESTEE.

Response of Richard H. Cain.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *January* 6, 1877.

To the Hon. M. P. O'CONNOR:

SIR: On the 14th day of December, 1876, you caused to be left at my residence, in the city of Charleston, S. C., what you term a notice of contest of my seat as a member of the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States of America from the second Congressional district of said State, upon the certain allegations made by you of frauds committed in the casting of the votes in the counties of Charleston, Orangeburg, and Clarendon, comprising the second Congressional district of said State. "exceeds about 9,000 the legally-qualified voters in the said counties of the second district, and the said votes so cast in excess of the regular and legal voters in said second Congressional district were cast for me, and should be subtracted from my aggregate vote as shown by the returns; that the whole of the county of Charleston was so controlled by systematic intimidation and terrorism that no free opportunity was given to the legal and qualified voters thereof to vote for the candidates they desired."

In answer to the said allegations of all the counts in your notice of contest, I deny their truth and statement as matter of fact, as will be shown and amply proven by the returns made by the managers of the polls at the various precincts, and by witnesses whose testimony cannot be impeached; and further, I deny that there were armed men at the polls, whose bearing and actions were of such a nature as to prevent any person casting his vote for you if they were so disposed. And fur-

ther, I will prove by incontestable evidence that at *all* the polling-places in Charleston County that no one was prevented voting for you if they were so disposed, or were forced to vote for me against their will.

II. Your first ground of contest is, that the entire number of votes cast for members of Congress in the three counties comprising the second Congressional district of Charleston, Orangeburg and Clarendon, exceeds by nine thousand the legally qualified voters of the said counties; that the votes so cast illegally were cast for me, and should be subtracted from my aggregate vote; as shown by the returns. In answer to the above, it will devolve on you to make good the said allegations before the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States of America, by proofs sufficient to sustain the same and vitiate my claims to said seat in the Forty-fifth Congress from the second Congressional district of South Carolina.

In your second objection, that the whole county of Charleston was so controlled by systematic intimidation and terrorism that no free opportunity was given to the qualified voters thereof to cast for the candidates they desired, &c., I shall at the proper time and place, before the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States, be prepared under the laws of Congress governing contests and protests to controvert and disprove your allegations by such evidence as shall be required to establish my claim and disprove yours.

III. In your third count, and reason for such contest, namely, that at certain places named as polling-places, I shall meet the same at the proper time and place, in manner and form according to the law made and provided in such cases.

IV. In your fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth counts, I will hold myself ready to meet and refute by such facts and testimony as the law requires. Also, to the notification supplemental (dated December 22, 1876) to the first notice (dated December 14, 1876) I will be prepared to show before the proper tribunal, whose duty it will be to examine, hear, and decide our respective claims to a seat as a qualified and legally-elected Representative of the qualified voters and citizens of the second Congressional district of South Carolina in the House of Representatives of the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States of America. And, further, I shall then and there be prepared to show by incontrovertible testimony that a regular, systematic organization of intimidation and frauds has been carried on by persons who have controlled the Democratic organizations in each county composing the second Congressional district of this State, by which thousands of colored and white Republicans were prevented voting the Republican ticket on which my name was printed for a member of Congress for the forty-fifth session from this State; and that, because of such intimidation and fraud and force of fears, hundreds of citizens in the city of Charleston and in the county were prevented casting the Republican ticket with my name printed thereon. And, further, that that intimidation was of the most terrifying nature, namely, the refusal of work, by which honest men were compelled to vote the Democratic ticket with your name printed thereon, or be discharged from employment and reduced to starvation and want. That the fear of this starvation for themselves, their wives, and children compelled those men to vote the Democratic ticket, on which your name was printed, against their wish and desire to vote the Republican ticket, on which my name was printed, as their preference for member of Congress from the second Congressional district. And, further, I deny that the whole number of votes cast for you as a member of the Forty-fifth Congress were all legally cast,

for the following reasons: First, that it was a part of the plan of operations of the Democratic party, each white voter to carry to the polls one black voter and see that he voted the Democratic ticket against his will, being under the fear and eyes of the white voter who employed him, and who had brought him to the polls for the purpose of compelling him to vote a Democratic ticket with your name printed or written thereon; and that if such watch had not been exercised, and undue influence and fear had not been practiced by the Democracy in all three of the counties of Charleston, Orangeburg, and Clarendon, my majority would have been much larger than it is returned by the commissioners. And, further, I protest against the validity of your claim to a seat as a member of the Forty-fifth Congress from the second Congressional district of South Carolina, because there was a system of bribery and corruption practiced by Democrats, by purchasing, by the payment of money for the votes, and by the payment of dry-goods, groceries, provisions, house-rents, and extra employment, and paid extra prices for that day's work, thereby preventing many persons voting the Republican ticket with my name printed or written thereon, against their uninfluenced wills, and by fears of being discharged from employment. And, further, because, in the counties of Orangeburg and Clarendon, the land-owners did, by the advice of the Daily News and Courier and the Democratic committees and rifle-clubs, threaten, scare, and intimidate the Republican voters in said counties by refusing to rent them lands or to hire them to work for them. And, further, that the system of preference of men who would swear to vote the Democratic ticket was a standing menace to any Republican who was employed in a Democratic business firm or individual merchant, and that hundreds who would have voted the Republican ticket with my name printed or written thereon were compelled to vote the Democratic ticket with your name printed or written thereon, thereby preventing them casting a vote for me as a member of the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States from the second Congressional district of South Carolina. And I further protest against your claim to a seat in the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States as a member from the said district on the grounds that there is no testimony to prove your allegations of intimidation in the city of Charleston at the polling-places named in your first and second counts of notification of contest served on me at my residence in Morris street, Charleston, S. C., on the 14th day of December, 1876, for the reason that there was placed at each polling-precinct one Democratic manager with two Republicans; and that there have not been any complaints made of any intimidation at these polls by either the Democratic managers or Republicans. No legal measures have been instituted to prove said allegations in the districts or precincts where the alleged wrongs were committed, and there does not exist any proof of said violations of the right of the citizens in any of those places. And, further, I deny the allegations that in the city of Charleston intimidation and illegal voting were practiced by Republicans, because there has been no sworn testimony offered by the managers of the polls in said city of such violations; had there been such, surely the Democratic managers and citizens who were ever watchful of such conduct would have brought the facts to the attention of the proper authorities, and it would now be a matter of public record. And, further, as to the matter of deputy sheriffs at the polls being a matter and ground of contest, it is a question over which I as a candidate had no control. All officers of the law are enjoined to keep the peace and maintain order at all times, and the presence of such officers did not prevent any citizen casting his vote as he pleased. No

complaints are legally lodged against any officers for interference to such an extent as would change the result of the election in favor of either of us as candidates. And, further, I deny your right of claim on the ground assumed by the Democratic counsel in the case of The Board of Canvassers *vs.* Wade Hampton and others. The said counsel hold and contend that the said board of canvassers should simply count the vote as certified by the commissioners, and issue certificates of election to the persons having the highest number of votes cast for them, and that they have no right to exercise judicial powers in rendering their decisions.

Having received a majority of eight thousand three hundred and fifty-seven of the votes cast for a member of the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States of America, I am legally elected, and shall so maintain before the said body, and shall take such measures and employ such means as shall make good my claim at such time and place as you shall appear to make your claim a valid one.

Respectfully,

RICHARD H. CAIN.

O

45TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 46.

THE GALVESTON AND CAMARGO RAILWAY.

[To accompany bill H. R. 2067.]

MEMORIAL

OF

M. R. JEFFERDS, OF GALVESTON, TEXAS,

PRAYING FOR

The passage of the bill (H. R. 2067) to authorize the Secretary of War to contract with the Galveston and Camargo Railway Company for the immediate construction of its line of road to Rio Grande City opposite Camargo, Mexico, as a coast-defense, and for the purpose of establishing a commercial and military rail highway to the Rio Grande.

MARCH 29, 1878.—Recommitted to the Committee on Railways and Canals and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Your memorialist would respectfully represent that the Galveston and Camargo Railway Company in asking governmental aid to the extent of six thousand dollars per mile for three hundred and fifty-two miles of its proposed line of road, or an aggregate of $2,112,000, are well aware of the prejudice existing in the minds of our American people in regard to aiding any enterprise, either public or private, from the public treasury. In this instance, however, it can be clearly shown that to aid this line of road is a measure of economy and not of subsidy.

Although at peace with all nations of the earth to-day, for which we should justly feel proud, there are elements at work that may precipitate our country into a bloody and expensive war at almost any moment, as you will see by reference to appendix in papers Nos. 1, 2 (folios 1, 3, 6, and 8), 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13 (folios 1, 2, and 9), 18 (folios 1 and 2), and 23.

The people of Texas have many times, through their Representatives and by various petitions, informed our general government of the depredations and lawless incursions of armed bands of marauders upon our extensive and exposed frontier, and asked only that protection vouchsafed to every State by the Federal Constitution. (See appendix, papers No. 1 and No. 2, folio 7.) Shall I say that they have not received a respectable recognition?

By reference to appendix, papers 9 and 10, hereto annexed, you will find the sad expression of the feelings of our people upon this subject at the present time.

Protection we must have. We believe the surest, safest, and least expensive mode of obtaining it is by opening avenues of trade, by and through which the peoples of both countries can exchange commodities. (See appendix, papers 13 (folio 6), 14 (folio 2), 15 (folio 2), 17 (folio 5), and 18 (folio 4).

We believe the locomotive to be the greatest of all pioneers in modern civilization, and thus believing, have organized the Galveston and Camargo Railway Company, with the view of protecting our property, reclaiming the valuable lands in the valley of the Rio Grande from barbarism and desperadoism (see appendix, paper 15, folio 4), and offering to our neighbors in Mexico, whose numbers exceed nine million of people that now trade with countries far across the Atlantic, such facilities for trade and commerce as will give vigor to their industries and establish for them a commercial, social, and political status commensurate with their superior geographical advantages, open new markets for the products of our famishing industries, and at the same time protect our territory from rapine and plunder.

By reference to the custom-house reports for the past two decades you will find that the trade through the Rio Grande ports has diminished nearly 70 per cent. As regards the present condition of trade on the Rio Grande, your attention is called to appendix, papers 3 and 17.

Some of the considerations that have prompted the Galveston and Camargo Railway Company to ask for governmental aid in the construction of their line of road are, briefly stated:

First. From Brazos Santiago to the delta of the Mississippi there is not a fort, bastion, parapet, or even a musket to resist invasion from hostile fleets or cruisers. Our government has no fleet that could go to sea and arrest a descent of any foreign navy in force, and where the attack would be directed there is no matter of doubt. The most exposed portion of the American coast would invite the first attack, and that is our Texas seaboard. (See appendix, 20.) One of the most directly understood of the moral obligations which made Texas an integral part of the whole country was the protection of the coast. (See appendix, papers 11, 12, and 14, folio 5.) To put our extensive coast into a state of defense by means of forts, as promised by the agents of the United States during the wooing process which led to the annexation of Texas, would cost this government millions of dollars. The construction of the line of railway which you now have under consideration would furnish better protection than forts could possibly do, as it would afford facilities for placing troops at any point upon the coast at any time. (See appendix, paper 14, folio 3.) Therefore the government should, as a protective measure, aid in the construction of this line of road.

Second. The best and most feasible point on the Mexican border to place troops and supplies for the protection of the Texas frontier in case of war with Mexico, is Rio Grande City, opposite Camargo, Mexico. It is, in fact, the key to Mexico in a commercial as well as a military point of view. (See appendix, paper 13, folio 4.)

The saving in transportation of supplies to this point at the maximum rate proposed by this line of road will be 74 per cent. as compared with the rates now paid by the government between Galveston and Rio Grande City (Ringgold Barracks). (See Secretary of War's report, paper 3, schedule A.

Nineteen-twentieths of the inhabitants of Mexico live in a latitude south of Camargo. In order to reach their northern frontier they must use their national highway, which is only seven miles from Camargo, or

their mountain-passes near by, which can be commanded by our forces to cut off supplies or prevent the Mexican army from reaching our borders. The Galveston and Camargo Railway, when built, would furnish quick transportation for both troops and supplies to that most valuable and commanding point, therefore the government should, as a military measure, aid in the construction of this line of road.

Third. The harbor of Galveston is the water-base of the State of Texas; *i. e.*, the only reliable harbor on our coast. (See appendix, 13, folios 4 and 8.) In case of invasion or war with the Republic of Mexico this line of road would be needed above all other lines that could possibly be constructed to reach the stronghold of our frontier (see appendix, 14, folio 5; also paper No. 2 in report from War Department); therefore the government should, as a cautionary measure, aid in its construction.

Fourth. The most desirable portion of Mexico for trade in case of peace and reciprocity treaties with that republic, is that portion south and west of Camargo. It is the most easy of access, the most thickly populated, and will require the largest quantity of our goods and wares.

Monterey, a few miles southwest of Camargo, is the initial point for trade and commerce with Mexico. South and west of it are nine million people who do not know what a Yankee clock is, and the tens of thousands of articles used by us daily would be to them a curiosity. Our export of all the products of American industry and skill to that country has reached only the insignificant average of 52 cents per capita of its population. Twenty dollars' trade per capita per annum with Mexico would give the famishing industries of the United States nearly $200,000,000 trade per annum, and this amount we should, at least, control, and to secure it the Galveston and Camargo Railway would form the principal nucleus; therefore the government should, as a measure to prevent war and facilitate trade and commerce, aid in the construction of this line of road. (See Appendix, 17, folio 5.)

Fifth. Within a zone or belt of eighty miles in width skirting the Gulf of Mexico, from Oyster Creek to the Rio Grande, there is, it is calculated, at least six million acres of sugar-lands that will mature five feet of sugar-cane each year, yielding, in many instances, an average of two and one-half hogsheads of sugar and four barrels of molasses to the acre. If one-half the acreage of sugar-lands in this belt were cultivated and should yield only one hogshead of sugar and two barrels of molasses to the acre, it would amount to the enormous sum of three million hogsheads of sugar and one hundred and eighty-nine million gallons of molasses, or two and one-half times the amount of sugar and three and seven-eighths times the quantity of molasses consumed in the United States during the year 1876. (See appendix 15 and 16.) Nearly all kinds of vegetables can be grown on this land, and produce from two to three crops each year by alternating varieties. These lands, although called "bottoms," lie in beautiful plateaus, from ten to forty feet above the ordinary stage of water in the rivers which pass through them, and are not what they are ordinarily supposed to be—low and marshy. The malarial diseases in this district, according to the Statistical Atlas of the Census of 1870 (Plate XLII), average only four per cent. of the deaths from all causes, while in Washington and vicinity the average of malarial diseases are seven and one-half per cent. The great desideratum to be filled which will cause these lands to become utilized by sugar-planters is protection from rapine and plunder and transportation by rail. The construction of this road will fill the desideratum. There is no satisfactory reason why the United States should continue

to pay annually millions of dollars to foreign nations for the articles of sugar and molasses. (See annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, November, 1877, pages 4, 5, and 6.) This report shows the balance of trade against the United States on these articles alone to be $62,000,000 annually, when the whole supply could be produced from the lands contiguous to this line of road; therefore the government should aid in its construction. (See appendix, paper 16.)

Sixth. The construction of the Galveston and Camargo Railway to the Mexican border will introduce that class of civilization that has never failed to accomplish the desired result. (See appendix 13, folios 6 and 10; 15, folio 4; 17, folio 6; and 18, folio 4.) The locomotive has been truly termed the greatest of civilizers, and the United States Government should aid in the construction of this road to the Mexican border as a means of civilization and of starting up their industries and developing a country that is rich in everything that pertains to wealth except civilization.

The construction of this road concerns not merely our national self-love, the honor of our flag, but above everything else, the development of trade and commerce with our sister republic. Latin America, that is to say, Mexico, Central, and South America, with cheap and quick transportation, and modern communication by rail, will become to the United States what Asia is to England, *its vast market.*

The Mexican question lies at the very base of a new question, which looms up as the day dawn of the resurrection and resuscitation of our American industries. It will develop new wants and change the whole society of the Mexican Republic. It will open to us a new market, as rich as the Indies (see appendix 21). It is by the exchange of the products of the tropics for those of the colder climates, the corn and wheat, the hardier fruits, and industrial arts of the north, for the coffee, the rice, the sugar, and the delicate fruits of the South, that our people are to be mostly benefited in gathering the rewards of industry.

There is no advantage derived by the exchange of the potatoes of Colorado for those of Ohio, nor the wines of Missouri for those of California. Those are the products of the same domestic industry, and grow along the same isothermal path.

The products of the earth and industry which create commerce are rendered more valuable as officiating ministers to human happiness when exchanged between people occupying regions of different temperature. This truth is demonstrated by the entire experience of the human race. All the rich commerce of the world, since Joseph went down into Egypt, has grown out of the exchange of the products of the temperate for those of the tropical zone.

"No people have become cosmopolitan and been vitalized by eclectic elements of civilization who have not exchanged products with tropical climes, and between zones." And if it be true that in an elder day cities and nations were enriched by the trade of the East Indies and Africa, how much greater must be the opportunity for the people of these United States to enrich themselves by the trade of Mexico and Central and South America?

The European farmer is the rival of the American farmer in the grain markets of the world, and the American manufacturer is fast becoming the rival of the European. The course of trade and condition of the markets now open to the American manufacturer and farmer demonstrate that we must earnestly seek for more profitable consumers, especially when, as in the case of Mexico and Central America, they will buy our

productions and are not competitors in any of our chosen fields of industry.

English statesmen have called British India, with its vast commercial interests, the "jewel pendent" of Asia; Mexico is the "jewel bracelet" of the New World.

The Republic of Mexico extends from about the 15th to the 30th degree of north latitude.

Its extent, resources and capabilities, in varieties of climate and soil; in its known, and its yet unknown treasures of precious metals and gems; and in the exuberance of its supply of nearly every article needful for the comfort and luxury of man, it has no superior.

Its extreme length is 2,000 miles; its extreme breadth 1,100. It has a coast-line on the Gulf and on the Caribbean Sea of 1,600 miles; and on the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of California, of 4,200 miles; a larger coast-line, it is believed, in proportion to its area, than any other country of equal extent in the world.

It joins the United States by a coterminous boundary of 1,800 miles. The twenty-five States, the federal districts, and the territories of the Republic of Mexico contain an area of 862,460 square miles, an aggregate equal to all the twenty-six United States east of the Mississippi River. It is a territory ten times larger than all Great Britain, and nearly equal in extent to all France, Spain, Portugal, Austria, and the British Isles combined. Of this immense region, more than three-fifths enjoy rather a temperate than a torrid climate. The peculiar characteristics of Mexico in respect to climate are determined less by latitude than probably those of any other portion of the globe. Its mountain regions, its plateaus, and lowlands, diversified in countless forms of beauty, magnificence, and sublimity, have long been the themes on which travelers and historians have lavished their admiration. The mountain ranges arrest the moisture wafted by the aerial currents from the Atlantic and the Gulf; the lofty crests congeal it in eternal snows; the mountain breasts condense it in fertilizing rains, and the lowlands receive the descending streams that enrich a soil of inexhaustible fertility, therefore giving all the varieties of climate of the torrid, the temperate, and the frigid zones. The mineral wealth of Mexico is fabulous. There is not a mineral known, except cryolite, that is not found within her borders. Her mines are comparatively little worked, and, in hundreds of instances, unclaimed. Many handsome and rare varieties of marbles, jaspers, agates, porphyries; also jet, alabaster, plumbago, kaolin, saltpeter, soda, sulphur, salt, ocher, lime, gypsum, guano, and rich fertilizing marls; also coffee, indigo, rice, tobacco, sap of the rubber tree, esculents, tropical fruits, spices, medicinal gums, barks, and roots, cochineal, ornamental and dye woods, timber, flax, wool, hides, and gold and silver will all enter into articles of exchange for the products of our various industries as soon as facilities are afforded them for rapid and cheap transportation. (See appendix 22, 23, 24, and 25.)

We can have no satisfactory increase in our commercial relations with Mexico until adequate means of inland communication shall be provided. The people of Mexico have no inter-communication with any country except by water. Their harbors, especially those on the Gulf of Mexico, are dangerous and uncertain, which compels the merchants and tradesmen to buy their goods and wares from twelve to fifteen months in advance. An immense cash capital or an excellent credit is indispensible. Long credits are given to Mexican merchants, both in England and France, which American merchants are compelled from necessity to refuse. With the Galveston and Camargo road constructed, the Mexican

merchant would be within five or six days of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, which would change his whole mode of transacting business from a long credit to a short time or cash system, and also afford facilities for the rapid exchange of commodities.

The districts of Mexico bordering the United States are Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora, and Lower California.

Camargo, in the State of Tamaulipas, and directly opposite Rio Grande City, the southwestern terminus of the road we now have under consideration, is in north latitude 26° 18′ 31″. The number of inhabitants in that portion of Mexico lying north of this latitude was estimated in 1875 to be 429,226, and those south of this latitude 8,823,415, making the total population of Mexico 9,252,641. From this it will be seen that 95.37 per cent. of the people of Mexico with whom we should create friendly relations and offer facilities for trade and commerce live south of the Rio Grande terminus of this line of road.

The largest population on the Texas side of the border within 100 miles of the Rio Grande is between Laredo and Brazos Santiago. This district is bisected by this line of road, and extends over an area of 16,562 square miles, and contains a population of 27,128, of which 17,009 are Mexicans. See appendix 6, 17 (folio 4), and 13 (folio 2).

The excess of Mexican population in this district—and they still cling to the habit and whims of their mother country—may account for the incredible testimony given by American officials in Mexico and traders in the Zona Libre in regard to Texans driving stolen cattle into Mexico.

This line of road completed would be the means of populating this valuable section with Americans, who would soon outnumber the Mexicans who now control the vote of that district. (See appendix 13, folio 6.) From the northwest corner of this district (latitude 28° north, longitude 100° west) to El Paso, in latitude 32° north, longitude 106° 30′ west, is an area of 63,766 square miles, or a territory nearly nine times as large as the State of Massachusetts, in which there is a population of only 13,088, of which 5,133 are Mexicans.

It will therefore be seen that the largest number of both Mexicans and Americans on our Texas frontier inhabit the section bisected by this line of road. It is upon this portion of the border that all or nearly all the depredations and raids have been perpetrated, as may be seen by reference to Appendix 2, folios 1 and 5.

By reference to Appendix 2 (folio 2), 13 (folio 6), 14 (folio 4), 15 (folio 2), 17 (folio 5), 18 (folio 4), and other documentary evidence in the hands of the Railway and Canal Committee of the House, it will be seen that this road will be a great protection, if it does not entirely cause a cessation of hostilities upon the Mexican border.

It is so judged from the fact that during the three or four years that the Southern Confederacy held this frontier there was no complaint of raids or cattle-stealing. An immense commerce sprang up between the Confederacy and the outside world across the Rio Grande. This gave occupation to the people, and they went to work. Give them occupation again and they will again go to work. In that event one regiment would give ample protection where four regiments are now used and more are required. The cost to the government of each regiment is estimated at one million dollars annually, and if, when this road is completed, only one regiment will be required to protect that frontier, it is clear that the saving made by this road to the government will be three million dollars annually, or 40 per cent. more in a single year than the whole sum required by this bill.

In soliciting governmental aid for the construction of this road our

people are well aware of the prejudice that exists in the minds of the people against subsidies. It is not at all strange that such a feeling should prevail. During and immediately subsequent to the late civil war a mania for building railroads with subsidies granted by the Federal Government sprang up, which led to many disastrous results. Railroads were projected in every possible direction through lands belonging to the Federal Government, and enormous subsidies in lands, and in some instances in money and bonds, were granted by Congress without the slightest reference to the exigencies of the country or the character of the corporations asking for aid, until the national domain, which should have inured to the advantage of the people at large, has passed almost entirely into the hands of capitalists and speculators. Nor did the wrong then done end here. Irresponsible corporations were enabled by this policy to fasten upon the country an enormous railroad debt, which now rests like an incubus upon our drooping industries.

It is perfectly obvious that the great mistake made during the period referred to was not in granting governmental aid, but in the reckless and indiscriminate manner in which it was done. Had a judicious and prudent policy in regard to aiding railroads through rich and fertile regions of the country for the purpose of their development, which otherwise could not have been built perhaps for generations, been adopted by Congress, all the advantages which have resulted from the magnificent net-work of railroads that now cover the country might have been attained without any, or at least but very few, of the evils now so seriously felt. The lesson taught by the experience of Congress and the people in this regard is an important one. Having run to one extreme in the way of subsidizing every road that applied to Congress for aid without reference to the merits of the case, it surely cannot be deemed wise to go to the other extreme and refuse aid altogether in every instance, no matter how meritorious the project may be or how greatly it may redound to the advantage of the nation at large.

The many and great advantages which would result from the construction of the Galveston and Camargo Railway, in both a military and commercial point of view, to which I have as briefly as possible called your attention, it is believed cannot fail to commend this road to the intelligence and patriotism of both houses of Congress and of the nation.

Your memorialist, therefore, asks Congress to pass said Galveston and Camargo Railway bill, H. R. 2067.

M. R. JEFFERDS,
Of Galveston, Tex.

APPENDIX.

[From President's message, December, 1877.]

The long commercial depression in the United States has directed attention to the subject of the possible increase of our foreign trade and the methods for its development, not only with Europe but with other countries, and especially with the States and sovereignties of the western hemisphere. Instructions from the Department of State were issued to the various diplomatic and consular officers of the government, asking them to devote attention to the questions of methods by which trade between the respective countries of their official residence and the United States could be most judiciously fostered. In obedience to these instructions, examination and reports upon this subject have been made by many of these officers and transmitted to the department, and the same are submitted to the consideration of Congress.

1.

Mexican relations.—Letter of Gov. R. B. Hubbard, of Texas, to President Hayes.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Austin, Tex., January 8, 1878.

To His Excellency RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
President of the United States:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the promptness and spirit of justice which have characterized your official action in reference to the appeals of the executive of this State in the matter of the late troubles on our Mexican frontier.

Folio 1. In the demands which I made, under the extradition treaty, for fugitives from justice, in connection with the Rio Grande City and the Duval and Hidalgo County affairs, as well as my recent request for United States troops to aid in suppressing insurrection, as well as invasion of our territory by Mexican citizens (of which I was officially advised) at San Elizario, your ready compliance with that request deserves, as it has received, the earnest thanks of the State government and the people of Texas.

The questions involved are of great moment to Texas. Much misconstruction and misapprehension have arisen beyond our limits as to the motives and policy as well as to the facts which have caused us to invoke the intervention of the General Government. To the end that those motives and those facts may be placed in a formal and official shape before your excellency and the Congress, this paper is submitted.

* * * * * * *

Folio 2. The government and the people of Texas have exhausted every means of communicating to the general government a correct knowledge of their grievances. They have forwarded individual petitions, memorials of legislatures and conventions, reports and depositions, and for years they have waited for action adequate to give the frontier of Western Texas protection. Up to the present there is insecurity to persons and property on the Rio Grande. The only hope for protection and redress is in the general government. It would be folly to expect any change for the better, as far as the Mexican Government is concerned. A people who make war upon their own government; who raise the standard of revolt and levy contributions upon their fellow-citizens, and misapply them; who recognize revolutions as an element of political reform; who decide elections by the bayonet; who disregard treaties and who have no confidence in each other; who disregard, *in fact*, if not in diplomacy, all the obligations of national comity and good neighborhood, cannot be looked to with any prospect of success in a case involving the interest and welfare of a nation they regard as hereditary enemies, and hate with unquestioned intensity.

The correspondence between the executive of Texas, the extradition commissioners and the Mexican authorities, touching the Rio Grande City jail-breaking and release of indicted felons, and touching, likewise, the five indicted murderers from Duval and Hidalgo, who, after formal demand under the treaty, were turned loose in the streets of Matamoros; all this, together with the explicit military correspondence of General

E. O. C. Ord, commanding this department, show conclusively the bad temper of the people and officers of the border States of Mexico toward this country.

Granting that President Diaz, whether from considerations of prospective recognition by the United States, or from an honest desire to cultivate friendly and commercial relations with this country, intends to enforce obedience to international laws and treaties from his border people, the past and present, at least, do not furnish us with any hope that he will succeed. Troops may be—as they are said to be—coming to his eastern frontiers from the city of Mexico. They will not, if the future is to be judged by the past, obey their President in any case involving the extradition of Mexican citizens proper, or of American citizens naturalized, but who are of Mexican blood.

But granting, also, that for the future all may be well, and peace and protection should reign on the extended boundary-line of the Rio Grande, does that absolve the Republic of Mexico from reparations for wrongs committed on person and property of Texas citizens in the past? What action has been taken by the Mexican Government looking to legal and national satisfaction for these latest outrages (now pressed before the government), as well as for the numerous instances heretofore recited and made a subject of a grave official report to Congress by a committee of its most able and impartial members? (See report on "Mexican Outrages" of Hons. G. Schleicher, Banks, Lamar, and others.)

The only answer—understood if not expressed—we have received to all these complaints has been—

"Let the dead past bury its dead."

A memorial goes to the State legislature from our frontiers, joint resolutions—as for thirty years—are adopted, Senators and Representatives present them to our Congress and the result has generally been statutory promises for better protection in the future; more troops, more railroads, more ships, and more coastwise commerce and reciprocity treaties are vouchsafed. But we are still made to feel, by expressive silence, that property already stolen, homes already plundered, citizens already murdered, belong to the past, which comes not back again. The result is, Texas has been compelled to spend nearly two millions of her own money to maintain her own soldiers on a line nearly one thousand miles long, both of Mexican and Indian border.

Texas does not want war. Her members of Congress have recently told the country, faithfully and truly, that we only want protection now and for the future and just reparation for the past. Our material interests would not be profited, and surely the destruction of precious life, more valued than gold, urges the avoidance of war by every means known to national honor. The present executive of Texas has taken every precaution to avoid conflict—a conflict which he might have precipitated at any hour or day. He has subjected his troops to the orders of the United States department commander in all matters touching crossing the Rio Grande in pursuit of raiders or robbers from Mexico. The correspondence with General Ord—now published by order of Congress—shows this most conclusively. In demands for "fugitives from justice," under the extradition treaty, no courtesy ever known to enlightened diplomacy has been neglected, nor have any boastful threats been uttered by our official extradition agents, in word or in writing, toward our weaker neighbor.

Whether from an unmanly fear that war would depress the values of American bonds they may hold, or for the time interfere with pet schemes of speculation at the capital of Mexico, or from that lurking distrust or hatred of any measure looking to redress of wrongs which Texas has borne—whether from one or all of these motives, certain it is that injustice, gross injustice, has been done to the government and the people of this State by the false charges coming from beyond her borders that Texas wants war for its own sake, or for selfish ambition. We have asked for rights only—even-handed justice—based on the Rio Grande City and the Duval and Hidalgo outrages, and we have been denied them positively and even rudely.

We followed the same prudent course in the recent El Paso troubles. A cool, sagacious officer (Major Jones), was sent to that distant scene of trouble. He said to both Texan and Mexican citizens that we wanted no violence and no interference by their kindred on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. Peace was restored; a detachment of State rangers was stationed there. Twenty days had not passed before a mob, composed largely of Mexican citizens, broke their pledges of peace and became drunk with riot and blood. It has been said that the Mexican Government has nothing to do with these local affairs. The Republic of Mexico, as such, doubtless, did not order the raiders to break the jail at Rio Grande City, or to release Texas murderers at Matamoros. Nor is it charged that President Diaz ordered actual citizens of Mexico to aid the mob, as they did, who recently set at defiance the civil authority, attacked our citizens and soldiers at San Elizario, forced them to surrender by base treachery, and then cowardly shot to death three of these betrayed Texan citizens by the merciless fusilade.

But this massacre loses nothing of its horrible significance when the commander of the Texas rangers makes official report, as he does, that these men "were placed in

front of their open graves and shot to death by a detail of nine citizens of Mexico from across the Rio Grande!" * * *

Yet, who will, in this age, deny that, for all these acts of her people, Mexico must make amends, by every principle of international law we have recited and invoked, and thus, and thus only, clear her national skirts of the great crime committed by her own citizens?

If, indeed, that government acknowledges the crimes of her citizens, punishes them herself, or allows us to do so, and makes proper reparation for the persons and property destroyed, then surely we have no claim on a country who thus rises at once to the dignity of a great and Christian power.

If she refuses to thus account for the criminal acts of her individual citizens, whether alone or in mobs, then their government *is responsible*, and the "argument being exhausted," a resort to the last arbiter of nations would be unfortunately the only alternative.

To the wisdom and justice of the President and of the Congress, we submit this plain statement of our case; reiterating again that the people and the government of Texas desire nothing but honorable peace at home and abroad, based upon the mutual observance of comity and national treaties for the *future*, and an equitable adjustment of mutual claims of reparation for the *past*.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. HUBBARD,
Governor of Texas.

2.

Extracts from report of the special committee appointed under a resolution of the House of Representatives, January 6, 1876, *on Texas frontier troubles.*

Folio 1. Saying nothing of the claims investigated, which do not come properly under the notice of your committee, the statement of facts, the accounts of the murders and robberies, must be considered as correct, and are corroborated by all that came immediately before your committee. We deemed it, therefore, unnecessary to again go over the same ground, but confined our examinations to the condition of that region since the date of that report here mentioned, only referring back occasionally, so as to keep the thread of a connected history unbroken. But even for that time the documents from the War and State Departments were found so bulky, and the array of robberies and murders so long, that your committee confined themselves chiefly to the occurrences of the last year and the present condition of that country. For the same reasons your committee excluded all matter referring to the incursions and raids of Indians, residents of Mexico, near the Upper Rio Grande, into Texas for murder and pillage, and confined themselves to the district in which the raiding is done by the Mexicans residing on the south bank of the Rio Grande, from its mouth up some 300 to 400 miles. * * *

Folio 2. During the civil war of the United States, and until about the year 1866, there was a period of comparative peace on that border. The reasons were various. In the first place, the Rio Grande became the only open inlet into the Southern Confederacy, and an immense trade was established there. The towns were full of strangers; cotton was exported in immense quantities, and vast stores of merchandise imported. Matamoras became an important mart for the commerce of the world, and the whole population had an exceedingly remunerative employment. The roads were covered with wagon-trains and travelers. Many of the Mexican merchants made large fortunes. A number of them had their business in Texas, and mutual profits and usefulness established a friendly feeling. * * *

Folio 3. When we now look upon the fearful history of rapine, murder, and wholesale robbery which from that year to this present date has desolated and is still desolating our border, the robber communities that have sprung up and are constantly increasing, a whole population living on what they plunder from their neighbors, and a set of local authorities conniving at and participating in the spoils of these notorious crimes, grown to be a regular means of livelihood, we cannot wonder at this result, when we reflect on the condition of a government which had to confer rank and position on a successful robber in order to avoid his hostility.

And when we consider that it is our own people who have been the constant victims of these crimes for the last ten years, and are now still more exposed to them than ever, we feel that every sentiment of manhood and of regard for the honor of our country, and its most sacred obligations to defend the life and property of its citizens, cry out against the criminal neglect which allowed this evil to assume its present formidable proportions. * * *

Folio 4. It is shown from the evidence before us that there is on the Mexican or south *side of the Rio* Grande a population far more numerous than that on our side, and who

support themselves mainly by robbing our people. It is shown that they possess only a scanty supply of cows; that they have a few sheep and goats; that their agriculture is not enough to support but a small portion of their number, notwithstanding which they live better, dress better, are mounted and armed better than the same class elsewhere in Mexico. From their entire impunity and the great attractions of the spoils, their numbers are continually increasing. From the oldest times, and among all people, punishment of crime has always been considered necessary to prevent its increase; but here we have the strange spectacle of a community openly subsisting on crime, while there is no punishment for them. There own nominal government is not strong enough to inflict it, while the government of the victims—our own government—from a highly refined sense of international politeness, has refrained from inflicting it. * * *

As long as the cause lasts, the result, the increase of the number and power of the robber clans, will continue. What a few years ago might have been suppressed with a small force, will now demand a much larger one, and much more energetic measures, and unless they are taken now, delay will, day by day, increase the evil and the difficulties in the way of its suppression. * * *

Folio 5. We find that our relations with the Mexicans are far from being the same along the whole border. On the Upper Rio Grande the authorities and the people of the State of Chihuahua are on terms of perfect friendship with our people. * * *

From Laredo to El Paso there is entire harmony and amicable intercourse between the people of the two sides of the river, only for a time disturbed by the raids of the Kickapoo and Lipan Indians who lived in Mexico, and whose robberies were checked by a severe chastisement administered to them on the Mexican side of the river by General Mackenzie. The Indians are now removed, and there has been comparative peace. * * *

Folio 6. Meanwhile our people on the border are impoverished day by day, and their lives are held by a slender tenure. It is stated in the evidence before us that all the American stock-raisers who could do so have abandoned their ranches, and sought safety for their families in the towns. Business in the towns has almost ceased. No merchant dares to credit a country merchant or a stock-raiser, whose whole possessions are liable every day to be swept away, burned, or otherwise destroyed. Such is the insecurity of life that Captain McNally, who appeared before your committee, a man of known daring, and a bold leader in those border fights, declares upon oath that no compensation, however great, could induce him to incur the danger which every inhabitant of the country between the Rio Grande and Nueces incurs every day, and that he considers his life, as a man whose business is war, safer than that of any inhabitant of that district. Deliberately and with full conviction, as this opinion is stated by one who is familiar with that country and all the facts, as a perusal of his evidence will show, it is fearful in its weight, and should come home to the heart and mind of every American. * * *

Folio 7. The appeals from the State of Texas have been earnest and oft repeated. The governor has again and again addressed urgent calls for relief to the Federal authorities. The legislature of Texas and the constitutional convention memorialized Congress. They claim that they are entitled, as certainly they are, to protection by the power of the nation. The representations of Mr. Fish to the Mexican Government have been earnest and persistent. But it is perfectly evident to your committee, and must be evident to anybody who reads the history of this tragedy for the last ten years, that the Mexican Government is utterly powerless to prevent these evils or to check them, and that the only reliance is to be placed in the energetic and positive action of our own government. * * *

Folio 7. The protection of our border is a supreme duty, and we must take such means as will be efficient in giving that protection. Should Congress fail in this, there may be well-grounded apprehensions that the people of Texas will rise in arms in their last despair, and themselves cross the border and wage a war of retaliation. They want no war and no more territory. We are assured that they would consider a war as destructive to their interests, and that they want peace and immigration to fill up their own vast territory before they desire to see new fields opened to draw immigrants elsewhere. Their country offers them all the prosperity they desire, if they can only have peace and security for themselves, their families, and their property. But they are men and they are Americans, and there are limits to patient suffering. A war of retaliation, after what they have suffered, would not be confined to the punishment of the robbers alone, and would precipitate such complications upon this nation that we could not ignore them. A failure to act promptly may, and probably will, therefore, bring about the very thing we wish to avoid.

The report from which the above extracts were taken is signed by G. Schleicher, A. S. Williams. N. P. Banks, S. A. Hurlbut; Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar being absent on account of sickness.

3.

Extracts from report of select committee of the constitutional convention of the State of Texas.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Austin, November 24, 1875.

To the Hon. E. B. PICKETT,
President of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Texas:

Your select committee, to which was referred a resolution concerning depredations upon the people of Texas frontier by bands of marauders, organized beyond the limits thereof to invade the territory of the United States and murder and plunder its citizens, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report:

That they find that since the time of the annexation of Texas to the United States, and especially since the termination of the war between Mexico and our government, resulting in the acquisition by us of an immense and valuable territory theretofore belonging to the Republic of Mexico, the people of the latter government, especially those of the northern and frontier States of Mexico, have entertained feelings of bitter hostility toward Americans. They have also coupled with that sentiment a vehement desire to avenge their defeats and retrieve their losses. This feeling has been evinced in various ways.

They have robbed, murdered, and maltreated citizens of the United States who were residing or traveling in Mexico, in violation of positive treaty stipulations, the laws of nations, and the laws of humanity; they have passed legislative enactments hostile to the interests of Americans living adjacent to Mexican States, injurious to American commerce, and entailing great damage to and upon the revenues of the United States; they have set on foot expeditions upon Mexican soil, or allowed the same to be done, for the purpose of invading the territory of the United States, and of waging a depredatory war upon her citizens and their property; and they have made themselves the allies of Indians whose mode of warfare respects neither age nor sex. These acts of savage aggression have been perpetrated upon our peaceful citizens for more than twenty years.

* * * * * * *

The custom-house records show that the goods introduced by the way of Brazos Santiago and the mouth of the Rio Grande previous to the late civil war between the States amounted to more than $10,000,000 per year, and that the amount now scarcely exceeds $3,000,000 annually. * * *

The border warfare which has been waged upon the territory of the United States, and the people of Texas and their property, has been characterized by savage atrocities. Men have been murdered in cold blood in almost every conceivable way; they have been shot, stabbed, burned alive, and strangled, and their bodies have been indecently mutilated; women have been captured, their persons violated; captive children have been held and sold as slaves. In the latter enormities the Mexicans and Indians have co-operated. In proof whereof the evidence taken before the United States Frontier Commission, in 1873, in the cases of H. M. Smith and others, is respectfully referred to. To be brief: On our exposed frontier, especially on the Rio Grande, a reign of terror has existed which prevented citizens from attending to their vocations; the prices of real and personal property have depreciated; population has not increased; hundred of lives have been sacrificed, and millions of dollars' worth of property have been taken into Mexico, and into the haunts of their savage allies. It is a question of supremacy.

* * * * * * *

Therefore, in consideration of the premises, which are abundantly established by the testimony of the civil and military officers, and various citizens of the United States—

We, the delegates of the people of Texas, in constitutional convention assembled, do most respectfully but earnestly invoke the interposition of the Government of the United States, through its legitimate and constituted authorities, to take such prompt and efficient action as shall secure to her citizens security of person and property and just compensation for the injuries they have so wrongfully suffered at the hands of the people and officers of the government of the Republic of Mexico, claiming to be at peace with our government, so that in the future there shall not be the constantly impending danger of a war between the two countries, and our people be left to enjoy their rights of person and property in peace and security, and that they be compensated for the losses and injuries they have sustained, and the State of Texas be reimbursed for the sums of money she has expended in defense of her exposed and suffering frontier, along the entire Indian and Mexican border.

In making these requests, which we prefer to the honorable the Congress of the United States, we feel that we are but asking that which as citzens of that great government we are justly entitled to; nor can we entertain a doubt that the relief will

be granted when the facts shall be made known to the properly-constituted authorities.

* * * * * * *

GEORGE FLOURNOY,
Chairman.
J. R. FLEMING.
L. S. ROSS.
JOHN S. FORD.
D. A. NUNN.
B. D. MARTIN.
E. L. DOHONEY.
J. W. BARNETT.
JOHN S. MILLS.
C. S. WEST.
HENRY C. KING.

(See report H. R. Committee on Foreign Relations for 1878.)

4.

Extracts from report of joint select committee of Texas State legislature, 1875.

First. That there exists such a state of disquiet and general feeling of insecurity, both to persons and property, along the whole line of the Rio Grande, as to discourage, if not to forbid, any growth, prosperity, or material development in that portion of our State, and such a wholesale and open robbery by armed marauders from the Republic of Mexico of the people of Texas, resident on and adjacent to that border, as to have almost impoverished them, which depredations on the Lower Rio Grande, as high up as the county of Starr, are committed exclusively by armed bandits from our neighboring republic above said county, by marauding Mexicans and Indians.

Second. That these raiders and freebooters from Mexico, heavily armed and well mounted, make their incursions in large parties almost daily, and ride defiantly over the back country for the distance of one hundred or more miles from the river, burn isolated dwellings, rob country stores, murder citizens, gather herds of cattle, and return with their plunder to Mexico, and when they reach the west bank of the Lower Rio Grande find refuge and protection, are in perfect safety, and enjoy, at their pleasure, their ill-gotten gains; and to such an extent do these marauders plunder and murder that the resident upon his isolated and distant ranch, who may discover them while gathering their herds of stolen cattle or passing them to Mexico, is intimidated and hesitates to give information as to their movements through fear of the terrible and never-failing vengeance of the bandit and his confederates in crime.

* * * * * * *

Fourth. That on the Lower Rio Grande, from Starr County to the Gulf of Mexico, these depredations upon the cattle interests have been so great, and have been carried on to such an alarming extent, that of the vast herds which but a few years back covered the great plains adjacent to the Mexican border, and which were such a source of profit to the thrifty and hardy herdsmen, and great wealth to the State, scarce 10 per cent. to-day remains to compensate the stock-raiser for his years and life of labor and toil; and of this amount, unless relief be speedily given, there will soon be not enough left to remind the stock-raiser of his once princely wealth, and of the almost countless herds which but a short time since bore his brand.

* * * * * * *

Eighth. That notwithstanding it is the duty and obligation of the United States to protect the State of Texas and her citizens against forays and plunder by armed aliens, that duty has been sadly neglected and that obligation disregarded to the great wrong and injury of the people of Texas. The great doorway (Camargo) between Mexico and Texas has been left almost unguarded; the national forces upon the border, except in few instances, have been and are utterly inefficient for the service required to protect the Rio Grande line against such a foe as infests and depredates on that country, the number being too small, under the system of management and movement of troops in the Regular Army, to accomplish much good or to effect the necessary protection, no matter how good may be the intention, or however willing the officers may be to fully discharge their duty in the premises. * * *

Your committee are decidedly of the opinion that on the whole line of the Rio Grande, * * * with the exception of in the towns and cities and under the guns of the United States garrisons and forts, there is no security or protection to the life or the property of the citizen or resident of Texas. The American citizen cannot dwell

upon American soil or travel upon American highways or pursue his daily avocations under the laws, and almost in sight of the flag of his country, as it waves above the Federal garrisons, without great risk and danger of forfeiting his life to the vengeance or of being reduced to utter poverty by the cupidity and robbery of armed marauders and bandits from the Republic of Mexico, who make such profitable raids and dangerous forays upon American soil with impunity. * * *

(For further information see report H. R. Committee on Foreign Relations, 1878.)

5.

Extracts from report of the adjutant-general of the State of Texas for the year 1875.—*William Steele, adjutant-general.*

Proceeding from the Nueces to the Rio Grande, the population changes from an English-speaking one to one where the great majority do not understand that language, so that outside of the cities, any one not knowing something of the Spanish language would have difficulty in making his wants known, even for the necessaries of life. This population has little knowledge of the customs of the American people, and none of the laws which are supposed to govern them; the result of which is, that county officers, in some of the counties bordering on the Rio Grande, have little qualifications, except that of being able to read the laws and talk Mexican. And where a very large preponderance of Mexican votes have elected one of themselves to the office of justice of the peace, or other office, he is at the mercy (as one of them told me) of some one who could interpret for him, and he said he did not feel altogether responsible for documents in English which he had signed; and those counties, while having a population ostensibly of Texas citizens, are under control of influences from the other side of the Rio Grande. Their citizenship sits lightly upon them. They look more toward the city of Mexico than to the city of Washington. The language of the country, for one hundred miles from the Rio Grande, being Spanish, and a large number of the inhabitants owing allegiance to Mexico, gives great facilities to the parties of cattle-thieves in their operations.

The thieves and cut-throats, who have collected on the border, think the killing a Texan something to be proud of, and they will kill any one, even of their own nationality, should he happen to encounter them with stolen cattle, unless they have confidence in his discretion. Many have been killed for no other reason than that they knew too much. The result is that many good citizens of Texas, of Mexican origin, feeling that they are unprotected, and at the mercy of the thieves that they may offend, will not willingly give information. But with all these advantages, cattle-stealing could be in a great measure stopped if there was not a safe asylum for cattle-thieves and their plunder as soon as the line of the Rio Grande was passed.

* * * * * * *

The result of my observations leads to the following conclusions:

1st. That parties have been and are still being organized on Mexican soil for the purpose of plundering ranches, stores, and individuals, and other parties for the purpose of collecting herds of cattle in Texas and driving them into Mexico for sale. That these acts are committed with the knowledge and connivance of Mexican officials.

* * * * * * *

4th. That the country near the Rio Grande is being rapidly depopulated of good citizens on account of the insecurity of life and property.

* * * * * * *

6th. That there is an intelligent and industrious population on the Texas border of the Rio Grande, who only need security from foreign incursions to make them valuable, law-abiding citizens, whose flocks and herds will add very largely to the wealth of the State.

(See report House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Relations, 1878.)

6.

Extracts from report of the permanent committee appointed by the citizens of Brownsville, Tex.

The permanent committee, to which was referred the matter of the recent misrepresentations made by Señor Mariscal, the minister of the Republic of Mexico at Washington, in regard to the Rio Grande frontier, whose correspondence on the subject we attribute to incorrect information of our true condition on his part, beg leave to report, that in order that our government may be correctly informed on the subject, it will be

necessary to present a brief review of the history of this frontier from the adoption of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and the final settlement of the Rio Grande as the coterminous boundary between the United States and Mexico, and to give an account of all known causes of complaint that have arisen between the people inhabiting the opposite banks of the Rio Grande, which duty we shall endeavor to perform fairly, correctly, and without prejudice.

In this investigation your committee has confined itself to the territory embraced in the counties of Cameron, Duval, Encinal, Hidalgo, Starr, Webb, and Zapata, these limits being nearly 40,000 square miles in area, with a population, according to the census of 1870, of 27,128 inhabitants, equal in area, but not in population, to the great State of Ohio. It would involve too much delay and expense to extend our inquiries beyond this section; and a more extended investigation is rendered partially unnecessary from the fact that the principal causes of complaint existing have originated within the boundaries specified and the Mexican territory adjacent, on the right bank of the Rio Grande.

* * * * *

WRONGS PERPETRATED AGAINST MEXICANS.

It is often alleged that Mexicans resident in Texas suffer great wrongs at the hands of Americans, and that they receive no protection in their persons and property in our courts. Your committee do not pretend to assert that such wrongs have not been committed against Mexicans by Americans in their individual capacity, but we do most earnestly deny that there has existed or that there could exist in this section of the State of Texas any combination or organization of citizens for such a purpose; but, on the contrary, we maintain a well-known truth when we say that the courts, Federal and State, are always open and ready to redress such private and individual wrongs. The population between the Rio Grande and the Nueces, according to the census of 1870, is twenty-seven thousand, of which at least nine-tenths are of Mexican origin, and the voting population holds nearly same ratio. The right of suffrage and the selfishness of politicians has prevented and will continue to prevent any such injustice as organized hostility to a community that controls the polls and elects our officers. A lean minority can never so oppress a preponderating majority, and the absurdity of the allegation is proven by the bare presentation of the statistics.

INVASIONS OF MEXICO.

And it is equally impossible for Americans of this section of the State to organize themselves into predatory bands for the purpose of invading or raiding upon our neighboring republic. The existence of such organizations would be immediately communicated to those menaced by such bands through their relatives and friends among our residents and citizens of Mexican origin. And, besides, in Mexico they have a most admirable system of rural police, the want of which in this State is one of the causes of the success of the invading bandits in their raids upon our stock-ranches. In Mexico the people are gregarious and live in villages or ranchos, and it is a very rare thing to find an isolated dwelling or household. In each of these ranches an officer is appointed, called an encargado, or superintendent, who has the authority of a justice of the peace, and whose duty it is to give information to the officers of the municipality, parish, or county (to use our own, similar subdivisions), to furnish horses to couriers, to make arrests, to call out the rural police, and to exercise a general supervision over their ranches. No predatory band, however small or however numerous, could penetrate Mexico from this side the Rio Grande without all its movements and designs being known and promptly reported, as the banks of the Rio Grande are lined with ranches from its mouth up to Laredo on both sides. The speedy arrest, trial, and punishment of any predatory band would be as certain and as prompt as the decrees of fate. Upon the subject of the organization of the rural police of Mexico we present the most incontestable and indisputable proof in a sworn statement of its organization and powers, and the impossibility of evading its vigilance, made by the present first alcalde of Matamoros, Señor Castillo Montero, a copy of which is hereto attached, the original being on file in the archives of the Mixed Commission at Washington in the case of King, Kenedy & Co. before the commission. There is another and complete refutation of any charge that Americans are guilty of raiding upon Mexican soil, existing in the fact that not a single American has ever been captured in any such expedition, which, as we have shown by the description of the rural police of Mexico, would have been an inevitable consequence of any such criminal attempt. * * * * *

POPULATION BETWEEN THE NUECES AND RIO GRANDE.

As heretofore stated, the great mass of the population between the Nueces and the Rio Grande is composed of people of Mexican origin, the proportion of this class to all others being quite nine to one, or nine-tenths of the whole number of inhabitants. According to the census of 1870, pages 321, 322, sixteen thousand four hundred and seventy-eight of the twenty-seven thousand enumerated are foreign-born, all of them except,

say, the odd hundreds, being of Mexican birth; eighteen thousand three hundred and ninety-eight are children of parents both of whom are of foreign birth; over nineteen thousand are children of a foreign father, and over nine thousand of a foreign mother. The white or American inhabitants certainly do not exceed three thousand in number in all this region. This fact is one of the causes of our troubles. * * * *

From the incontestable facts presented in the foregoing report, there can remain no doubt that the crimes of cattle-stealing, robbery, murder, and arson are committed to a fearful extent throughout the region of country included in our investigations, as well as in many other counties not included; there can exist no doubt that the thieves are almost exclusively Mexicans, having their organization and headquarters in Mexico; there is not a particle of doubt that vast numbers of stolen cattle are driven from Texas to Mexico for sale and consumption; and, from the extent of this traffic, and the open, public, and notorious disposition of stolen cattle in Mexico, there can be no doubt that the Mexican authorities are cognizant of the facts, and that many of them are in complicity with the cattle-thieves.

CONCLUSION.

We have in the foregoing report referred as briefly as possible to the condition of our frontier, and have cited the principal causes of our troubles. There are many points that might have been mentioned, many others dwelt upon with greater detail, but these have been omitted in order that our report might not become so voluminous as to weary. In conclusion we would call the attention of the government to the reports of the military officers on this frontier, which, we are satisfied, will bear out the conclusions at which we have arrived.

And, finally, we may add, that it is to the interest of our government and people, especially of the people of this frontier, to preserve amicable relations with the government and people of the neighboring Republic of Mexico. We have a large trade passing through this frontier with that country, and our commerce, as well as our local industry in stock-raising, has been seriously injured by the continued disorders with which we have been afflicted. It is to the interest of the manufacturers, the merchants, and the ship-owners of the North, as well as that of the herdsmen and merchants of our own locality, that this question should be speedily settled, and we believe that it can only be settled by the strong arm of our own government, which we invoke to act with promptness and vigor.

J. L. HAYNES.	EDWARD DOWNEY.
JOHN S. FORD.	J. GALVON.
WILLIAM NEALE.	J. L. PUTEGNAT.
G. M. RAPHAEL.	R. B. KINGSBURY.
F. J. PARKER.	H. S. ROCK.
WM. KELLY.	J. G. BROWNE.
A. GLAVECKE.	F. YTURRIA.
M. TREVINO GARZA.	GEORGE WILLMAN.

7.

Extract from memorial of the citizens of Corpus Christi, Tex., to the governor of Texas, asking that State troops be retained on the Rio Grande.

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.,
December 30, 1875.

To his Excellency RICHARD COKE,
Governor of Texas:

* * * * * * *

We therefore earnestly unite with our fellow-citizens of Cameron and the other counties of the frontier in requesting that the company of Captain McNally be increased to a battalion of such numbers and appointments as may be, to some extent at least, commensurate with the requirements of a proper defense of the lives and property of our people.

It is evident that raiding on this frontier can never be effectively suppressed as long as armed citizens and soldiers of Mexico engaged in depredations on our soil can find security in the possession of their plunder, in sight of our people, by crossing an imaginary line, beyond which it is unlawful for our despoiled citizens to pursue them.

With the most earnest desire to abide by the laws, our long-suffering people, to whom these outrages have become familiar by almost daily occurrence, find it hard to understand why the operation of laws designed for the benefit and protection of men in organized communities should in their case be converted into a shield for the protection of wrong-doers.

While we do not look for such protection as would place our citizens on a level with other portions of the State more favorably situated in a geographical point of view, we urgently pray that we shall at least receive such protection as it is in the power of the State government to bestow, in view of the fact that we contribute equally with all other sections to the maintenance of its organization and authority.

As a means to this end, we again respectfully urge upon your excellency the retention in service of the present company of Captain McNally, and its increase to a battalion.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOHN J. DIX,
Chairman.
JOHN M. MOORE.
F. E. MACMANUS.
JNO. S. McCAMPBELL.
FRANK C. GRAVIS.
T. H. CLARK.
JAMES T. SCOTT.
H. A. GILPIN.
DR. HIRSCH.
WM. L. ROYERS.
U. LOTT.
T. DODDRIDGE.
R. M. GROOMS.
CHAS. A. BERNARD.
P. W. HUMPHREY.

(See report H. R. Committee on Foreign Relations of 1878 for further information.)

8.

Extract from letter of L. H. Box, deputy collector, Edinburg, Tex.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, EDINBURG, TEX.,
Deputy Collector's Office, May 13, 1875.

SIR: In reply to your communication of —— date, asking statement of all murders and other outrages committed by armed bands from Mexico, permit me to say that the reliable information (with few exceptions, where I have been called to the scene of murders) that I can give you is from the records of the district court of the county, which shows that there have been, since the time the United States commission was here, thirteen bills of indictment for theft of animals, one for theft of hides, sixteen for murder, all against marauders from Mexico, and as for the theft of cattle, this does not show the hundredth part, as it is a daily occurrence. I do not think that there is a week that passes that there is not from one to three hundred head of cattle stolen and carried across the Rio Grande River. It is so common for the past three years that the people look upon it as a matter of course, and no one makes any note of dates, number of cattle stolen, or number of men driving; but there is scarcely a day that there are not more or less armed bandits on this side of the river committing some kind of depredations, until we conclude that we have to give up all the live-stock between the Nueces and the Rio Grande Rivers to the Mexican marauders unless we get speedy protection. * * *

In fact we, the Americans living in this country, live all the time in dread. It has become so common for the bandits to cross the river and murder Americans that we think it is only a matter of time as to our lives. * * *

9.

Extract from a letter of Hon. William G. Thomas, president Austin City Railway Company, Austin, Tex., to Col. M. R. Jefferds, general manager Galveston and Camargo Railway Company.

DECEMBER 31, 1877.

I have no ax to grind. I do not live on the frontier; have no claim for depredations; am interested in no Rio Grande railroad nor salt lakes; but I do say that the least enlightened power on earth would long ago have avenged the systematic plunder of property, and the wanton shedding of innocent blood, which has been so uncomplain-

ingly borne by our people along the whole frontier for many years, and I say it cannot be wondered at, if, some day, when patience wears out, they take up their own cause and wipe out the bloody record, while the government, which ought to protect them, makes a jest of their martyrdom.

WM. G. THOMAS.

10.

The San Antonio Freie Presse, of December 18, 1877, used the following emphatic language in reference to the troubles on the Mexican border:

"Recent events in El Paso County show clearly that the bitterness between the Americans and Mexicans has assumed such proportions that it cannot be changed by mere diplomatic exchanges. The condition of affairs on the border is still regarded at Washington as a local disturbance, from which no serious consequences are to be expected. The gradual depopulation of a rich tract of country, out of which the size of a dozen New England States might be cut, is regarded by these shopkeepers as a matter of no significance, as long as they can sell their calico and hardware to Mexico. England is willing to permit the extirpation of whole races if she can thereby make something, and the perfidy with which the United States treats Texas is on a par with it—yea, even more perfidious; for England never hesitates to protect her subjects from foreign insult by force of arms, if necessary; while the Union makes no effort, raises no hand, when her own citizens are massacred around their hearthstone, or driven from their rooftree. Any other civilized country in the world would place its honor above the dollar and proceed with energy and decision to call the guilty parties to a stern accountability. And yet, after a neighboring people have waged a guerrilla warfare on us for a quarter of a century, after our citizens have been slaughtered, after every call for explanation has been treated with scorn and contempt, after insult has been heaped upon insult, the offended government refuses to lift its finger. And why? Because the traders and speculators in the North are afraid to lose some of their hoarded gold, if for once they were to appeal to the *lex talionis*. Is anybody surprised that the Mexicans have an unutterable contempt for the Americans? Is it to be wondered at they believe they can drive the Americans before them like sheep, as they claim to have done with the French? What is there to create surprise when a demand is made for indemnity, or an idle threat is made to punish the invaders? Are not affairs on the border in the same condition they were in when Cortina ravaged the border? At that time, in 1853, the bandit captured cities in Texas, he dared to shoot his enemies by the dozen, and to plant the Mexican flag on American territory. And what was done to him? As a reward he was made a governor and a general in the regular Mexican army. Did the United States make Mexico punish this outlaw for his horrible crimes, committed on American territory? There was hardly any talk even of extradition. A dozen or so indictments for various crimes were found against him, but they might as well have been drawn up against the man in the moon. And as it was then it is now. Outrages are systematically practiced on the Texans, and nobody ever thinks of punishment. In Washington they strive to regard the matter as mere local disturbances, and there the matter rests. By all means let nothing be done to the dear neighbor to prevent him from buying calico. It is even regarded as a crime that General Ord dared to follow the thieves to their dens across the Rio Grande.

"Even the recent events in El Paso County will have no other result than that a little diplomatic humbug will be exchanged, and there it will rest. As long as Diaz says it was not done by his order, just so long the Mexicans can do what they please in Texas, and the authorities in Washington will keep on conciliating. A nice state of things, truly."

[From Galveston News, January 2, 1878.]

It is disheartening to observe the persistent ignorance, perversity, and flippancy displayed by a great part of the journalism of the country with reference to troubles on the Mexican border with which, by reason of contiguity, Texas is concerned deeply and to her sore cost and discomfort. From a variety of considerations, the moneyed classes, the bondholders, shareholders, and capitalists in general of the Eastern and Atlantic States conceive that their interests are menaced by any circumstance, incident, or measure which may, apparently or really, point to a war with Mexico. That this apprehension should manifest itself through leading journals of that section is not unnatural; but that these journals should so far obey an inspiration which is neither statesmanlike nor generous as to misrepresent, disparage, and calumniate with studious vehemence the people and the civil authorities of Texas and all who venture to avow sympathy for them with respect to their frontier grievances, is eminently indecent and inexcusable. Such papers are worse than useless either for counsel or instruction. To the extent of their ability and their influence they disseminate ignorance, *diffuse prejudice*, and instill mental poison.

11.

Extract from a pamphlet entitled "Inducements for the Annexation of Texas to the United States, and the pledges made by that government to Texas," by Hon. Ashbel Smith.

INTRODUCTION.

It is thought proper to state that Col. Ashbel Smith was minister to England, and immediately afterward secretary of state to President Anson Jones. He was induced by the earnest request of Colonel Bryan to prepare the two following letters to perpetuate the facts of history, and to sustain the peculiar claims of Texas on the United States Government, for he knew that Colonel Smith was the only Texan official living who participated prominently in the negotiations referred to, and no other person could speak so knowingly as himself on these subjects. His statements are history, and his testimony is indisputable.

He is one of the most revered, cultivated, and intellectual of "Texas veterans," as well as a high-toned, erudite, and accomplished gentleman.

Texas asks only that protection which the Federal Government is bound to secure for each and every State of the Union, and the repayment of moneys disbursed by Texas to provide in times of urgent need for instantaneous protection of the women and children living, having their homes on the frontier. This protection ought to have been furnished by the general government. It was not so furnished; shall I rather say it has not been so furnished? It is some aggravation for us to know that the facts showing the need of protection from Mexican and Indian raids and outrages were known to the administration at Washington in time to meet and repel them, and as well known there as here in Texas. If there is any duty or prerogative of the general government standing out prominent, exclusive, it is that of protecting the States, each and every, against foreign enemies and against foes not amenable to State authority.

* * * * * * * *

For a correct appreciation of the strong claims of Texas for the protection, defense, and repayment in question, it is necessary to appeal to facts once universally known. During the pendency of annexation, a preliminary treaty of peace concluded with Mexico, ratified by the Mexican President Herrera, and sanctioned by an overwhelming vote of the Mexican Congress, extended to the people of the then Republic of Texas the olive branch of peace and independence, with the goodly prospect of amicable relations and friendly intercourse with the northeastern States of Mexico and of a most lucrative commerce with their people. A recurrence to the history of those times would show, if the limits of a letter permitted, that Texas was tendered ample guarantee of true peace and real protection on our Mexican frontier, and for their perpetuity. But I must hasten on.

RELATIONS TO THE INDIANS.

I have here to advert to another important fact, illustrating the strength of the claims of Texas, set forth in your bills, by reference to our former relations with the Indian tribes. During the three years of General Houston's last Presidency, and the one year of Anson Jones's Presidential term, to wit, during the four years immediately preceding and up to the last moment before the consummation of annexation, the Indian tribes in Texas were all friendly. My recollection scarcely serves to bring up a single outrage; surely, no systematic, continued hostilities. Our only difficulties of this nature were traced to United States Indians straggling over the Texas boundary. You will not ask, but less well-informed persons may ask, to what shall be attributed this long peace with our Indian tribes? Texas gave them no subsidy; but Texas officials did not plunder them, did not steal from them, did not cheat them. Texas kept faith with them. Long-continued outrage, harassments, and cruelties have succeeded that peace. Texas has been left to protect her people and to pay for that protection.

WHAT INDUCED ANNEXATION.

I now proceed to another point. It is one of some weight. Peace and independence with Mexico, lucrative commerce with its northeastern States proffered to Texas; long established friendly relations subsisting with our Indians tribes; light taxes; the public treasury replenished with gold, not with irredeemable paper; the great nations of Europe vying in good offices and friendship towards Texas, what inducements were presented to the people of Texas, what spell was laid on the masses that led them, with great unanimity, to forego their solid advantages and embrace annexation?

The stipulations entered into with the deliberation, if not with every formality, of a solemn treaty, covenanting to charge the general government with our relations and with our defense against Mexico and against the Indian tribes, have been sufficiently mentioned. But these were only a part, and not the largest part, of the promises and stipulations made to Texas. Major Donelson and other official agents sent to Texas by the Federal administration, were most lavish of their averments of what the Federal Government would do for Texas as soon as the consummation of annexation would enable them to act. Among the most distinguished of these agents were Gov-

ernor Yell, of Arkansas, Governor Wickliffe, of Kentucky, Commodore Stockton, of the Federal Navy. The promises were, among others, to clear out our rivers for navigation, to deepen the entrances of our harbors, to build light-houses on our coasts for commerce, to erect military works, fortifications for the defense of the coast, to execute important works of internal improvement, and to do various and sundry other good things for Texas, which were beyond our means, or which they could and would do for us better than we of ourselves could.

* * * * * * *

Returning to the gentlemen just named as the accredited agents of the Federal administration, these gentlemen procured numerous public meetings to be held in Texas. At these meetings the people were assured, on the express authority of these gentlemen vouching for the Federal administration, that the American Government would provide ample protection for our Mexican and Indian frontiers, and execute important public works, some of which I have cursorily enumerated. Relying on the declarations and specific promises made by Federal officials, and animated by affection for the country of their birth, the people, with overwhelming unanimity, threw behind them the great advantages they then enjoyed, and embraced annexation. Such are some of the circumstances and some of the leading inducements under which Texas entered voluntarily the Union.

THE PROMISES UNFULFILLED.

Have the promises thus made ever been fulfilled? Has not Texas been rather treated like an intrusive stepchild, not of the blood?

* * * * * * *

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN 1845.

To appreciate the argument of Texas understandingly, it is necessary to revert to the condition of affairs in 1845, when annexation was effected, and to state correctly the relations which at that time subsisted between Texas and the then United States. The application of Texas for admission into the Union had been repeatedly and decidedly spurned by the United States, though the application last made by Texas was on the official invitation and request of President Tyler. The people of Texas then found themselves in a condition not uncommon in the world—they were obliged to rely on themselves. Peace, amity, independence were freely, officially tendered by Mexico to our people. Tranquillity and law reigned throughout Texas. Moderate taxation furnished a revenue in gold ample for all the expenses of the country. The proposition for annexation embodied in the annexation resolutions of the American Congress *came* from the United States. The fear then was, the just apprehension of President James K. Polk was, that the people of Texas would now reject the proposition and accept the tempting offer of peace, amity, independence, made by Mexico. To persuade the people of Texas to vote for annexation and to reject the friendly overtures of Mexico, Mr. Andrew J. Donelson, United States minister to the Republic of Texas, acting in accordance with specific and ample instructions of President Polk, in addition to the specific promises relative to our Mexican and Indian frontiers set forth in my preceding letter, also pledged the Government of the United States to improve our harbors and rivers and to erect ample works for the protection and defense of the coast of Texas. He repeatedly called our attention to our long line of coast, several hundred miles in extent, to its vulnerability, to the costly works necessary to the full utilization of and protection of our harbors and seaports, and to the inability of the people of Texas to execute these works. These were not casual remarks *obiter dicta*, in the course of miscellaneous or of semi-official conversations. They were urged repeatedly. The authority and sanction of President Polk were invoked. They were covenants with every formality which the nature of the case and the mode of annexation admitted. Had annexation been consummated by treaty, as the resolutions by Congress allowed to be done, these promises might, and doubtless would, have been incorporated as stipulations in such treaty. But President Tyler, as about the closing act of his administration, precipitated the decision of the *mode by resolution*, and official notice of the adoption by the United States Government of the mode by resolution was communicated by Major Donelson to the Texas government, at the same moment that he made official communication of the passage of the annexation resolutions by Congress. The promises and pledges to execute works of improvement and defense above alluded to were proclaimed broadcast among the people by Major Donelson and by Ex-Governor Yell himself, also an official agent of the Federal Government, and by other agents sent hither for this purpose. This was done for the avowed object of inducing the people of Texas to vote for annexation. Believed in good faith, they had the effect intended, and were thus made an integral part of the measure of annexation.

* * * * * * *

MILITARY DEFENSES.

The length of this letter forbids me to dwell on the necessity of military defenses *for the* protection of the long line of coast stretching 700 or 800 miles, from the mouth

of the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and for the protection of the country extending interiorly hundreds of miles to the north and west. It is a certainty that the United States will be involved in wars hereafter. Peace conventions and arbitrations will not put an end to wars, even if they diminish the frequency, so long as the human heart is swayed by the motives which have governed it since the creation of man. Galveston is the military key to this large integral part of the Union, and it is not out of place to add that Galveston can be made, for a moderate outlay, compared with the necessary great cost of fortifications, a place of immense strength. The extensive frontage of the Texas coast and the State and adjoining regions extending far into the interior, need for their security fortifications and improvements on the coast—exactly the "fortifications" and "improvements" which Major Donelson, Ex-Governor Yell, General Wickliffe, officially pledged the United States Government should execute for Texas in exchange for merging our separate sovereignty and our independent autonomy in that of the great American Union.

Thirty years have elapsed since annexation was consummated. The presenting now of the claims of Texas on the Federal Government is not hasty nor importunate. Nearly eleven years have elapsed since the clash of arms has ceased by the surrender consummated at Appomattox Court-House. The opinions till lately prevailing in Congress have not been favorable to the consideration of the rights of Texas. But the time has surely come for submitting them to Congress and to the whole country. Circumstances have kept them in abeyance. Those circumstances have in good measure ceased to exist. It is our duty, as citizens of Texas, not to imperil the final loss of our rights by sheer neglect.

* * * * * * *

ASHBEL SMITH.

12.

Letter from Hon. Ashbel Smith, minister to England, and afterwards secretary of state to President Anson Jones, of the Republic of Texas.

EVERGREEN, HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS,
November 19, 1877.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 16th ult. reached me after some delay, caused by the very "irregular" mail with which this neighborhood is served. Unavoidable absences from home have further deferred my answer to your inquiries.

You state that a company has been organized to construct a railroad from Galveston through the west country of Texas to Rio Grande City on the Rio Grande River, opposite Camargo, Mexico, and that aid to the extent of $6,000 per mile will be asked from the government to be disbursed through the War Department. Adverting to the importance of such a road for the defense of the coast of Texas and of a portion of the frontier, you state that you have been in search of information relative to the moral obligations of the Federal Government which led to the annexation of Texas. To your inquiry addressed to me I have the honor to reply:

The act of Congress of the United States providing for the annexation of Texas was not passed at the instance or solicitation of Texas directly or indirectly made known. It was passed by the United States solely and wholly in response to interests of the then United States, and to promote those interests.

Annexation was not necessary; it was not deemed by the people of Texas necessary for the interests of the Republic of Texas, neither for the permanence of its institutions, neither for the security of its citizens at home, neither for protection from abroad. For four years peace and security had reighed on our Indian frontier. For upwards of three years there had been a suspension of hostilities on the part of Mexico, and for months previous to the passage of the act of annexation by the American Congress Texas had certain assurances of a speedy, permanent, honorable peace with Mexico. These assurances were confirmed by a treaty of peace negotiated by Ashbel Smith and Don Luis Cuevas, approved by Signor Herrera, President of Mexico, and ratified by a large majority of the Mexican Congress. This ratified treaty was submitted to the representatives of Texas before American annexation was submitted to the votes of the people. The great nations of western Europe, as well as the minor powers, had recognized Texas as a sovereign state. Our relations with all were most friendly and satisfactory. Within the borders of Texas, law, order, tranquillity reigned. Person and property were as securely protected as in Massachusetts or New York; better protected than in some of the older United States at the present time. Our institutions were becoming healthily consolidated in the affections of the people, for the hard, pinching times of the earlier periods of the Republic of Texas had passed away and given place to general prosperity. The country was rapidly increasing in wealth, and with accessions of an excellent population from abroad.

I beg particular attention to the finances of Texas at this time. The condition of its finances is a sure index of the measure of prosperity of any people. A large debt had indeed been incurred by Texas in the revolution which secured its independence, but during the four years that preceded annexation not one dime had been added to the public debt, nor was there owing one dime of unliquidated indebtedness that had accrued during those four years. But this is only a portion of our financial condition. When Texas merged in the American Union, the Republic of Texas turned over in its treasury to the nascent State of Texas, gold, not bonds, but gold in coin, standard throughout the world, and an amount of gold which actually paid all the expenses of the new State government for upwards of two years after annexation. Our taxes then were not one-tenth of what they are now.

Texas did not jump at annexation as a forlorn hope—a struggling imbecile or a pauper.

It does not come within the scope of this letter to enter largely into the reasons which made the acquisition of Texas indispensable to the United States—reasons which justified all the promises then made by their representatives—reasons which justify the ample fulfillment of those promises in high and honorable faith. I glance at only a single one: Texas remaining an independent government, a separate sovereign state, the entire southwestern frontier of the then United States, Louisiana and Arkansas, several hundreds of miles in extent, was an exposed, unprotected flank, easy of access, open to hostile invasion which would take the negro States and the negro plantations in the rear. In war large armies in the field would be indispensable, battles would be fought on land in immediate proximity to great masses of Southern negroes. Texas might not suffer its territory to be made a battle-ground like little Belgium. That territory is destined under any political relations to teem with millions, sprung from the hardy races of the United States, Great Britain, Germany, and France. It was known, too, that England and France, together with Mexico, were eager to pass a diplomatic act to make a quadruple treaty with Texas guaranteeing the integrity, and this means the inviolability, of our territory. And a proposition of a treaty of this nature was submitted to Texas for consideration the summer before annexation was proffered. The terms appeared so favorable to the wary judgment of President Houston that he ordered instructions to be sent to Ashbel Smith to negotiate in form such quadruple treaty, but he left Europe before receiving these instructions.

Annexation proffered in the act of the American Congress, above adverted to, was not then, as I trust I have made it appear, an act of mere good-will, a token of friendly feeling, a boon of unselfish generosity, an effusion of gushing benevolence. Still less was it an act of pity to a feeble, struggling people. But on the part of the United States annexation was a measure of wise and enlarged selfishness, an act of thoughtful forecast, of far-seeing statesmanship and of consummate wisdom.

I have not room here nor is it necessary to mention other very conclusive reasons which commended powerfully to the United States the acquisition of Texas. But it may be safely asserted that Texas is worth to the United States a thousand times over all the works their representatives here promised should be done to induce us to "consent" to annexation.

To promote annexation, to carry into effect the act of the Congress of the United States, to induce Texas to give our consent to the measure, Major Donelson, then American minister to Texas, made specific promises, which he bound his government to fulfill on the consummation of annexation. Among the promises then so made were the following:

To clear out our rivers for navigation.

To deepen the entrances to our harbors.

To build light-houses on our coast for commerce.

To execute works of internal improvement on a liberal scale, beyond the means of Texas.

To build fortifications and to construct all military works needed for the protection of our coast.

To protect our frontiers and our territories against depredations and invasion and against the world.

There were certain other minor matters, such as postal facilities, which being matters of course I need not recite.

Major Donelson, as minister of the United States, announced these promises or stipulations, and repeated them substantially more than once in his intercourse with me, then secretary of state of Texas. He made them in like manner to President Jones, for they were the subject of conferences between President Jones and me.

To co-operate with Major Donelson in persuading Texas to consent to annexation, President Polk, in pursuance of the policy embodied in the act of Congress mentioned above, sent other distinguished gentlemen. One of these gentlemen was Ex-Governor Yell, of Arkansas. In long and repeated interviews with him he declared to me the object of his visit to Texas. He was in fact a United States commissioner for a specific *service*, and he received from the Federal Treasury for his services $300. Ex-Governor

Yell repeated to me substantially the promises and stipulations as made by Major Donelson, and he vouched the authority of President Polk for making them.

Ex-Postmaster-General Wickliffe, of Kentucky, and Admiral Stockton, of the Navy, visited Texas on the same mission as Ex-Governor Yell. I did not meet them, but President Jones and Attorney-General Ebenezer Allen informed me that they held the same language substantially as Major Donelson and Ex-Governor Yell.

During that exciting period many things occurred; other measures were taken and others attempted by the gentlemen just named, all having for their object to make annexation an inevitable certainty. I need not relate them, though they show the violent determination of the Federal Administration to acquire Texas. But they are not germane to our immediate purpose.

I have aimed to state nothing unless personally known to me. I have referred to no documents—it has not seemed necessary. What may be found among the papers of General Houston, President Anson Jones, or Attorney-General Allen I shall not conjecture. As for the archives in the state department at Austin, it would be inconvenient for me to examine them, nor should I feel much encouragement to do so, for on seeking in that department several years ago for official communications of my own I found the State-paper files terribly plundered, and important documents, even, missing.

To resume, the promises and stipulations above set forth were made by accredited agents of the Federal Government, under the authority and sanction of President Polk, was carrying into effect the policy and purpose of the Congress of the United States as authoritatively declared in the act providing for annexation.

We in Texas believed that these promises and stipulations were made in full good faith. I believe still that they were made in full good faith.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

ASHBEL SMITH.

M. R. JEFFERDS, Esq.,
General Manager of Galveston and Camargo Railroad Company.

13.

Memorial of the citizens of Starr County, Texas, on Mexican-border affairs and the Galveston and Camargo Railway.

At a meeting of the citizens of Starr County, Texas, held at Rio Grande City, January 4, 1878, the following petition and resolutions were adopted:

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your petitioners would respectfully represent—

Folio 1. That the lawless and predatory habits of a large and controlling portion of the inhabitants on the Mexican side of the border, the temptation presented on our frontier, in a country exclusively pastoral, and where the plains are covered with flocks and herds, necessarily without that constant supervision bestowed by the general farmer on his grain-crops, the ease with which the same can be removed across a shoal and fordable river, lined with thickets and hiding-places, the utter inability of the Mexican national government to prevent the crine or punish the criminal, or even to surrender him for trial here, will lead inevitably to one of these results: This border of fertile country, one hundred miles wide, must be abandoned by the American or English-speaking people, and a large portion of the more peaceable and industrious class of Mexican or Spanish descent, and pillage allowed to run its full course without attempting to punish; the uncertain and expensive remedy of war must be tried, with what results to our interests no one can know; or a large military force must be kept, with permanent stations at intervals not to exceed one day's march, with strong posts and permanent garrisons at certain places, of which Rio Grande City must be one; from which the inferior stations can be supplied and supported. Even this occupation might not prevent the war; nor could it wholly cease at the close of hostilities, should they ensue. These conditions must remain just as long as the Mexican republic presents simply a succession of revolutions and the dominant administration in which are never so firmly seated as to be able to enforce order if they desired to do so, and until we can Americanize the population on our own side as well, for the manifold perils of acquiring property here have driven those of each race who do not affiliate with the robbers, or are not too poor to be injured by them, out of the country or into the towns on the river.

Folio 2. This leaves nearly the whole country population from the Nueces to the Rio Grande, Mexican or foreign in habits, in language, in religion and national sympathy, as much so as at the close of the war in 1846. Crime is committed even on our own

side, almost with impunity, and few infractions of the law ever get to the courts, where, the same elements composing the juries, conviction is rare, even when the offense is proved.

Folio 3. Your petitioners, therefore, not believing that the national authorities will entirely abandon them, respectfully urge that the aid asked for by the Galveston and Camargo Railway Company may be granted, and the building of the road thus secured, even though it should be purely as an economical military expenditure, made necessary by any other contingency than abandonment of the frontier.

Folio 4. This late war with the Mexican republic demonstrated that this point—Camargo and Monterey—are upon the natural line of hostilities in war. Brownsville and Matamoros can be reached by a somewhat dangerous Gulf route, but the Rio Grande is impassable for steamers for so great a proportion of the time that Rio Grande City could only be reached by land from there or from Corpus Christi—another dangerous harbor over the poorest of roads—while north of us lie the more sparsely-settled and less important portions of the Mexican frontier; and while as much as the aid required would be saved in moving a single army corps, nearly the same saving would be made in a year in forwarding and supplying any adequate precautionary force in peace.

Folio 5. Your petitioners would further urge that the commercial and business difficulties of the country and enforced idleness of our mechanics demand all reasonable national assistance in opening new markets for our surplus manufactures; and that, in their opinion, such a route would stimulate and open a new trade, which would be important and much more than repay the small sum asked by this railroad company.

Folio 6. But your petitioners insist that such a road, and the trade and the intercommunication that would follow, would largely tend to Americanize our Mexican population and allay the national antipathies of the two races, thus affording certainly the happiest, perhaps the only, solution of the difficulties.

The small American trade is now largely by ox-carts over the horrible roads to Brownsville and Corpus Christi, as it was fifty years ago, and as it will be fifty years to come, unless different and better means of communication be established in some such way as is now proposed.

Folio 7. The Mexican interior and much of the border now get European commodities from the more southern Gulf ports, and in the same primitive way, and all the Americans met by these people are a few officials and an occasional adventurous merchant. Perhaps government could more cheaply solve the difficult problem of this border in that way than any other.

The small available wealth of the country, and the hands that it is principally in, prohibit the building of the railway without national aid; and in view of the suggestions offered, we claim a right to a fair consideration of our request for this aid; and as in duty bound will ever pray.

Folio 8. *Resolved*, That we heartily indorse the Galveston and Camargo Railroad project, connecting as it does the Rio Grande at the head of navigation with the chief port of Texas, the city of Galveston, pledging ourselves to support the measure by every honorable means at our command.

Folio 9. 2. That owing to our present precarious relations with Mexico, we look upon war as inevitable unless prevented by judicious and timely preparation on the part of the general government.

Folio 10. 3. That the completion of this road would not only be the means of opening and fostering commercial relations with Mexico, but would develop a country rich in agricultural resources, and extend to the frontier facilities for obtaining supplies and re-enforcements in case of invasion, and thus in a great measure obviate the necessity of a standing army on the Rio Grande.

4. That a copy of these resolutions and the memorial accompanying them be forwarded to our Representative in Congress, the Hon. Gustave Schleicher, and he is requested to give the measure his earnest support.

5. That we learn with pleasure that Major Price, of the Eighth United States Cavalry, and now in command at Ringgold Barracks, has been called to Washington to give information before the committee on Mexican affairs; that we have the utmost confidence in his truthfulness and ability, and that he will represent the true condition of the border.

6. That a copy of the resolutions and memorial be forwarded to the Galveston News for publication.

T. L. REEVES, *Chairman*.

GEORGE SPENCER, *Secretary*.

14.

Extracts from a memorial of the citizens of Galveston to the Congress of the United States on the subject of trade relations with Brazil and Mexico.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress of the United States assembled:

At a meeting of importers, merchants, and citizens of Galveston, the undersigned were appointed a committee to address you briefly on the following subjects, now before your honorable bodies, and in which we, in common with the citizens of Texas, and of the entire United States, have a very deep interest.

* * * * * * *

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Folio 1. In introducing this topic we are not unmindful that the press, and presumably the people over a large portion of the country profess to believe that the people of Texas are "spoiling for a fight" with our neighbors across the Rio Bravo, and would gladly see the United States engage in a contest with them.

We respectfully and earnestly protest against the imputation, and hesitate not to assert, from our intimate acquaintance of many years with our own people, and with our Mexican neighbors, that no such hostile feeling exists among the people generally. It is true, there are, and have been for years, depredations committed on our border by bands of desperate men who live by rapine and plunder. They range on both sides of the river, and by their lawless acts create more or less ill blood among the people on the immediate frontier. The country being sparsely settled, and that mostly by herders, those ruffians, roaming in large parties, have defied the authorities of both countries, or, if too closely pursued on either side of the river, escape to the other. Only the strong arm of the military power can at present effectually suppress them. The depredations thus committed on our frontier have caused much irritation, and both governments are at this moment earnestly considering the gravity of the situation and the best means of preserving the peace.

Folio 2. It is alleged that the cost to the United States Government of each mounted soldier is $1,000 per annum. The cost of each regiment at its full quota is, consequently, $1,000,000. It is said that, to guard properly the extended frontier between the two countries, will require four regiments, costing $4,000,000 per annum.

We submit that the true way to remove this irritation, and reduce this expense, is to increase, by every means in our power, friendly relations with our Mexican neighbors. The States composing the Mexican Republic contain a population of nine millions. The lands are varied and fertile, the mines are the richest in the world, the climate is unsurpassed for its mildness and salubrity, while the people are chivalrous, simple, frugal, and hospitable. The productions of the soil are varied, and include, in great profusion, the tropical fruits and crops that cannot be produced in this country.

* * * * * * *

Folio 3. Our exports of domestic goods to Mexico for the year 1876 were principally—

Agricultural implements	$18,243
Mules and other live animals	177,449
Biscuit	10,992
Flour, &c	198,002
Clocks	9,441
Coal	13,785
Cotton	890,574
Cotton goods	373,459
Drugs	109,228
Cordage	8,960
Hardware, &c	957,850
Leather goods	89,831
Petroleum	171,348
Provisions	79,311
Sewing machines	75,577
Refined sugar	36,561
Tobacco	106,715
Lumber	126,303
Wooden ware	97,955
Total	3,551,584

The effort to secure a much larger share of this valuable trade is worthy of the most earnest attention of the government, both from material and political consider-

ations. It is assumed that, for a term of years, private enterprise should be aided by the government, and it is claimed that the returns which the government itself would receive would more than reimburse the outlay.

* * * * * * *

Folio 4. A measure worthy the immediate attention of government to develop trade and draw the two peoples more closely together, is the inauguration of reciprocal trade regulations, and a system of easy and favorable interchange of commodities. Commerce is a great civilizer, and the more intimate our trade relations with our neighbor the less danger of war.

As a remedy for the border troubles that now exist, and as a perpetual protection for the future, an effective system of

DEFENSIVE WORKS ON OUR MEXICAN FRONTIER,

located at convenient distances for mutual support appears to be an imperative necessity, not only as a defense to our people, but as a matter of economy to the government. Should such a system be adopted, and numerous small garrisons take the place of a much larger mounted and movable force, the question of the re-enforcement of the troops on the frontier in case of serious trouble or actual war with Mexico, becomes one of signal importance.

Folio 5. Our entire coast from the mouth of the Mississippi to Brazos Santiago is without defense; not a fort, not a gun. Should war with Mexico unhappily occur our entire coast would be open to attack, and privateers holding letters of marque would cover our Mexican Gulf waters. The troops and supplies to re-enforce our frontier posts must run the gauntlet of these privateers, be strongly convoyed, or must reach their destination by a land route; and in this connection we beg to commend to your consideration the proposed construction of a narrow-gauge railroad from Galveston to Camargo, on the Lower Rio Grande. A connection by rail between the Rio Grande and the existing railroad system seems to be a vital military necessity.

Folio 6. A company has been chartered under the laws of Texas for the construction of such a road. The route will follow the coast at a distance of from thirty to forty miles over a soil, a great portion of which is eminently adapted to the culture of sugar, while the topography of the country shows less engineering difficulties than can anywhere be found in a like distance. The sparseness of population on the western half of this line will make the work of construction, by private funds, a question of time, while its construction, at the earliest day, appears to us to be a matter of interest to the government. We therefore beg leave to submit that aid in its construction to a moderate extent, either by advances to be repaid in transportation or by the guarantee of interest bonds for a small fixed amount per mile, would be entirely justified and warranted as a military necessity.

Respectfully submitted,

D. C. STONE,
President Galveston Cotton Exchange.
J. M. WALTHEW,
Vice-President Chamber of Commerce.
M. KOPPERL,
Importer and Banker.
JAMES SORLEY.
C. B. SABIN.
J. H. HUTCHINGS.
A. H. BELO.
H. SEELIGSON.
M. LASKER.

15.

Extracts from a letter of General B. G. Shields, collector of the port of Galveston, Tex., to Hon. R. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Galveston, Texas, January 2, 1878.

MY DEAR SIR: I beg leave to introduce to your acquaintance my friend Mr. M. R. Jefferds, who will hand this to you. He is * * * and is at this time general manager of a work whose importance cannot well be overestimated, a work which for many of the weightiest reasons ought, in my judgment, to receive immediate and efficient aid from the national government. I allude to the early construction of the Galveston and Camargo Railroad.

Folio 1. The region which this enterprise will develop is, for much the greatest part, of unsurpassed fertility, and better adapted, with respect to both soil and climate, to the production of sugar, corn, and cotton, and the raising of stock (all combined), than any other portion of the South within my knowledge. The western portion of this region borders upon and embraces the lower part of the valley of the Rio Grande, and is occupied only by a few scattered stock-ranches, excepting the numerous desperadoes, who from both sides of the river find a safe retreat in the chaparral abounding there. Much of this chaparral covers the finest soil, as I am informed.

Folio 2. The railroad is indeed the only agent that can afford a guaranty of reform in the deplorable state of things so long existing in that quarter, which prevents its settlement and the reign of law and order, imperils our international peace, and discrediting the dignity and character of the whole country.

Folio 3. As the head of the department which directs and controls one of the great arms of the nation's defense and security, you can appreciate properly the aid which such a railroad would afford, when built within convenient distance of the extended line of coast in that exposed portion of our maritime and river frontier.

Folio 4. In the double aspect of reclaiming this region from barbarism and desperadoism and of providing means that are indispensable to proper and efficient national defense, the enterprise claims the support of the intelligence and patriotism of the country. It is not necessary for me to enlarge upon these points. Mr. Jefferds will afford, in reference to details, all the explanations and assurances that may be necessary.

* * * * * * *

Your friend, truly,

B. G. SHIELDS.

Hon. R. W. THOMPSON, *Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.*

16.

Extracts from annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture to the President, November, 1877.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, November 15, 1877.

SIR: By your instruction and under your direction I assumed control of the Department of Agriculture at the beginning of the present fiscal year. * * *

An examination of the report of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department furnishes a suggestive exhibit of our annual importation of the agricultural products of other lands. The following are among the articles imported that can and ought to be produced in the United States, with the value thereof. * * * (See report.)

Thus it will be seen that $236,295,981, besides the additional expense of freight and commissions, are paid annually for imports, all of which could and should be saved to our people.

Among the imported products of other nations which absorb the capital, retard the industry, and depress the commercial prosperity of the country, that which holds the first importance is the item of sugar, for which we are paying to foreign producers nearly a hundred millions of dollars annually, while we have neglected our natural facilities for supplying our own market and contesting the world's market with this production. Nor ought it to lessen our anxiety, in view of this anomalous fact, that, having made freedmen of our slaves, a great portion of the vast amount we thus contribute to foreign industry goes to sustain and support the slave labor of Cuba, a country which takes from us very little, if anything, except gold, in exchange for her abundant supplies of sugar and tobacco.

It is of the greatest importance in the present stagnant condition of the labor and business of the country that the millions of gold thus paid to foreign nations for sugar and other articles of consumption, which habitual use has made necessary for us and which we have such abundant natural facilities for producing at home, be saved to our people. Every pound of sugar needed for our home consumption can be produced cheaply on our own territory. The saving of the vast amount now expended in the importation of this staple is, however, but one of the important results which will follow its home production.

The sugar interest of the country reaches every cupboard in our broad land, and is intimately connected with every branch of the interstate trade and commerce of the republic; and if the manufacture of sugar be encouraged and developed to the extent of supplying our home demand with home-grown sugars, importations will necessarily cease, and the perpetual flow of American gold to countries with which we have comparatively no trade will be arrested, specie resumption will be assured,

confidence restored, and the material prosperity of the country will advance with renewed energy and power under the changed condition of production in this single article of universal consumption.

The great West will purchase the domestic sugars of the Gulf States or California, and pay in flour, whisky, corn, pork, stock, and mechanical implements. Pennsylvania will buy, and pay in coal, iron, and petroleum. The New England States will pay in clothing, shoes, hats, jewelry, cutlery, and other products of their skilled mechanical labor; and the distribution of the 200,000 tons of sugar over this broad land every year will give active employment to an army of common carriers and middlemen. * * *

Such protection and encouragement as the older nations of Europe have always extended to their sugar interest would apply not alone to the protection of cane-sugar, but also to the manufacture of beet-sugar. * * *

Referring to the reports of the United States Bureau of Statistics, and confining attention to the last three years, we are enabled to present the custom-house exhibits of importations, together with the values thereof. * * *

From which the fact is derived that the average annual value of imported sugar and molasses for the last three years is $81,393,091.

17.

Extracts from a letter of Hon. J. L. Haynes, collector of the port of Brownsville, Tex., to Col. M. R. Jefferds, general manager Galveston and Camargo Railway Company.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS,
Collector's Office, January 7, 1878.

DEAR SIR: Your letter dated Galveston, December 21st, ultimo, was received by last mail, the delay being caused by rain and bad roads between Corpus Christi and this place.

Folio 1. If you will examine the returns of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, you will obtain exact figures as to the trade of this frontier. In the mean time the following tables may be of service:

For the year ending June 30, 1877, the import entries at this port were..	$1,724,230
The domestic exports amounted to	1,105,055
The foreign exports amounted to	703,865
Total	3,533,150

See quarterly report No. 4 for 1877, page 463.

In the statistical atlas of the Republic of Mexico of Señor Garcia Cubas, 1874, I find the following tables in relation to the commerce of this frontier, from which I extract only the returns from the frontier ports:

Port.	Importation.	Exportation.
1. Matamoros	$2,076,374	$672,767
2. Reynosa		11,695
3. Camargo	71,638	49,986
4. Mier	47,504	
5. Nuevo Laredo	309,706	178,471
6. Guerrero	63,928	18,740
7. Piedras Negras	116,932	111,055
8. Presidio Del Norte	294,637	468,299
9. Paso Del Norte	35,304	25,266
Totals	3,016,023	1,536,279
Aggregate		$4,552,302

Showing, say, a trade of five million dollars per annum on the entire Rio Grande frontier, of which say three and three-quarter million pass through the port of Brazos De Santiago.

Folio 2. The United States customs districts on the Rio Grande are as follows: Brazos de Santiago, composed of Cameron, Hidalgo and Star counties, all fronting on the Rio Grande; Corpus Christi, composed of Nueces, Webb, Zapata, &c., the two latter only fronting on the Rio Grande; district of Saluria, with Kinney and Maverick counties fronting on the Rio Grande, thence across to Bexar County, thence turning down like a syphon to Indianola and the gulf; and the district of El Paso. Your railroad or

proposed road would punch through three of these districts from that of Galveston, and thus cross four of the five custom-districts of this State. The Rio Grande is navigable up to Roma, in this district, opposite Mier, in Mexico. Camargo, your proposed terminus, is say 20 miles below Mier, and your road would strike the present head of navigation of the Rio Grande. * * * *

Folio 3. In regard to depredations committed by Mexicans on this frontier, I inclose you a report made some two years ago in regard to the subject by a committee of citizens of this place, which contains the general facts. Shortly after the report was made and presented to Congress, the Mexican Government arrested General Cortina, but he escaped and joined the Diaz revolution, upon the success of which he was again arrested and is now held a prisoner in Mexico.

Folio 4. This arrest has had a tendency to materially diminish cattle-raiding upon our frontier, but I suppose it will never cease so long as we have the present population of Mexicans on the frontier of our State (we have about fifty thousand of them between the Nueces and Rio Grande), or until we get railroads running to this frontier.

Folio 5. I believe that a railroad running to the Rio Grande would be a great protection, if it did not entirely cause a cessation of this nefarious traffic. I judge so, because I know that during the three or four years that the Southern Confederacy held this frontier there was no complaint of raids or cattle-stealing. An immense commerce sprang up between the Confederacy and the outside world across the Rio Grande. This gave occupation to the people and they went to work. Give them occupation again and they will again go to work, and the Mexicans are very good laborers. It would be much cheaper for the government to build a road than to go to war with Mexico. We don't want any more Mexican territory so long as it is burdened with its present population, but we do want and ought to have the trade of that country. * * *

Very respectfully,

J. L. HAYNES.

Col. M. R. JEFFERDS,
General Manager Galveston and Camargo Railway.

18.

Extract from testimony of Hon. William H. Russell, before Committee on Foreign Relations, February, 1878.

Folio 1. For many years an almost organized war by a great number of the Mexican population against the border inhabitants of Texas has existed. But few days, at any one time, have elapsed without our community being startled by the news of the killing of citizens and the driving of cattle into Mexico by the robbers. These raids have extended into the interior of Texas a distance of 160 miles from the border. Formerly the stock-raisers were in independent circumstances, but now nearly all within 100 miles of the Rio Grande are comparatively impoverished. It is a common thing to find parties who a few years since had considerable stock and now have none. It is well known that seven or eight years since the great prairies near the Rio Grande were well stocked with cattle, but now the traveler in a day's journey will see but few, whereas formerly he would see thousands. For about 100 miles back from the river there has been almost a total destruction of the cattle wealth. With the people who make these raids the extradition treaty is no remedy and does not apply to the parties committing them.

Question. Have you ever known a single case where a Mexican residing in Mexico was punished there for a crime committed in Texas?

Answer. I have never heard of such a case.

Q. Is it possible that such a state of things can exist, as that on one side of a river there is a community where there is no punishment for any crime committed on the other side of the river, with a dense population like that of Tamaulipas; where there are no courts to punish such offenses, and where practically there is no law to punish murder, robbery, or other crimes committed across the river; can such a state of things possibly continue unless our people submit to being ruined and despoiled forever?

Folio 2. A. Such a state of things does exist, and has existed for many years past, but cannot continue much longer without ruin to our people, dishonor upon our government, and would soon result in our people asserting in the most positive manner the rights of self-defense.

Q. What is your opinion as to what the remedy should be?

Folio 3. A. Believing as I do that the national government of Mexico, no matter how well disposed it may be (if it is so disposed, which I do not believe), is entirely unable to restrain its lawless citizens or execute any order on the border that it may make

which is distasteful to the population, my idea is that immediate force is the only speedy remedy. This force might be brought to bear by capturing the border towns and holding them until the fugitive criminals are delivered up for punishment, or by an army of occupation or observation stationed in all such towns. While this would give us prompt and timely relief, it would last only so long as this force is rigorously applied. It would, however, be expensive and would certainly very soon produce war.

Folio 4. The permanent remedy can only be reached by connecting our border with the metropolis of the State by two or more railroads intersecting the Rio Grande at different points, which would cause such immigration to that section and fill the valley of the Rio Grande with such a population that these disturbances would be no longer possible. The valley of the river would support a very large population. This in my judgment is the most practical and enduring relief that could be extended, and the most economical to the United States.

19.

Population in 63,766 square miles between latitude 28° north and longitude 100° west and latitude 32° north and longitude 106° 30′ west.

Counties.	Total.	Mexican.
El Paso	3,671	1,838
Presidio	1,636	854
Bexar District	1,077	100
Kinney	1,204	594
Uvalde	851	201
Medina	2,078	86
Zavala	133	51
Frio	309	14
Maverick	1,951	1,382
La Salle	69	45
Demmit	109	38
Total	13,088	5,133

Population in 16,562 square miles between latitude 26° north and longitude 97° west and latitude 28° north and longitude 100° west.

Counties.	Total.	Mexican.
Webb	2,615	1,493
Ensinal	427	326
Duval	1,083	860
Nueces	3,975	1,869
Zapata	1,488	1,418
Starr	4,154	3,451
Hidalgo	2,387	2,097
Cameron	10,999	5,495
Total	27,128	17,009

20.

The defenseless Gulf coast.

[From the Galveston News, November 7, 1877.]

Among the obligations incurred by the United States when Texas became a member of the Union was the duty of constructing defensive works for the protection of the coast of the State from possible damage at the hands of an enemy. Up to the present time nothing whatever has been done to secure the city of Galveston or any other point between the mouth of the Rio Grande and the forts on the Mississippi River below New Orleans, and it is not putting the case too strongly to say that the whole coast of the Gulf west of the Mississippi is to-day at the mercy of any enemy prepared to assail it from the sea. Some attention was given to this subject a year or more ago, and a small appropriation was made for a preliminary survey with a view to the ultimate fortification of Galveston Island, but no practical progress has been made in that direction, though the eminent importance of such action without delay has been repeatedly urged upon the consideration of the proper authorities. In presence of intensifying portents of war with Mexico or with some revolutionary chief or faction in that country, the defenses of Galveston and the Gulf coast in general cannot with

safety be neglected for one moment. It may be argued that Mexico has no navy, and that little danger would be apprehended from attacks on cities located on the Gulf. In this connection it will be well to remember that if Mexico has no permanent navy, she is not a party to any treaty or convention agreeing to dispense with the service of privateers, and that she can at any moment call into existence a formidable fleet by the simple process of issuing letters of marque. The inducements that would offer in the way of plunder would be sufficient to secure any number of vessels and any number of desperate adventurers who could inflict incalculable damage to shipping and other property at Galveston and at other places similarly exposed on the Gulf coast. The News has already published the correspondence between the Texas authorities and the representatives of the United States pending negotiations for annexation, from which correspondence it appears that the United States engaged as a special inducement to the young republic to provide promptly and fully for the protection of the Texas coast by the establishment of forts and posts. This matter demands the earnest and active attention of the Texas delegation in Congress, and the session now about to commence should not be permitted to pass without something being done toward providing the defenses required.

21.

What Mexico is worth.

[From the Chicago Times.]

Instead of having to be indemnified by the cession of the Northern States of Mexico, our indemnity for the cost would be the whole of Mexico. We should not make two jobs of the Mexican business, as we did before. We should not leave any ground of cause for any future war with Mexico. We should do what Lord Beaconsfield told Mr. Grant we ought to have done in 1848, we should extend the American dominion over the whole of Mexico.

Let us suppose, then, that the cost would be nearer $100,000,000 than $1,000,000, and let us suppose that our indemnity for the cost would consist in nothing but the silver-mines of Mexico. What would be the value of the indemnity?

Mr. E. C. Cabell, formerly a member of Congress from Florida, has traveled in Mexico, and given a good deal of attention to its mining interests. He says:

"At one time there were more than three thousand mines in operation in Chihuahua, yielding an immense revenue. The country was infested by hostile Indians, and those mines only could be worked which were in the immediate vicinity of settlements. Consequently there are, doubtless, a thousand more mines in the district unexplored and undiscovered. Some of these mines, though worked without machinery and by the slow primitive Mexican process, have yielded almost fabulous wealth. The mines of San Eulalle alone have paid a revenue to the Spanish crown of upward of $430,000,000, though the tax on large amounts was evaded. The mines at Coosinuiviatchi have yielded $70,000,000 in less than thirty years. The mine at Balassidas has accumulated a vast fortune for Wells, Fargo & Co. One specimen of silver found weighed five hundred pounds, and another weighed twenty-seven hundred pounds. More than five-ninths of the $9,700,000,000 silver in the world has come from Mexico. Aladdin's lamp and ring could not produce the wealth which lies buried in the Sierra Madre, according to the report of the commissioner sent to Mexico by Napoleon III. Humboldt and Ward, sent out by the British government, say that one-half of the silver of the world has come from the State of Chihuahua. Vast and inconceivable as is the wealth already taken, these mines still contain many times more as large an amount of precious metals."

From these statements, it would appear that the value of the silver mines alone, in the single province of Chihuahua, would enormously exceed the highest cost of chastising and reducing to proper subordination the two or three millions of turbulent "Greasers" in that country.

But our indemnity would not consist alone in the richest silver mines on the globe. Apart from the amazing quantity of silver with which its mountains are stored, Mexico is in natural resources the richest country on this planet. Every fruit of the earth is found there in profusion, growing almost spontaneously. Every climate, from the torrid to the temperate zone, is found there. The vast table-land, which comprises five-sixths of the country's whole area, presents a soil as productive and a climate as salubrious as Southern Illinois. A writer who claims to temper enthusiasm with moderation of statement, says that the great valley of Mexico is the garden-spot of the world.

Nor is silver the only mineral wealth of Mexico. Gold, platinum, tin, copper, nickel, lead, zinc, iron, all minerals and nearly all precious stones found on the globe, are among nature's bountiful gifts to Mexico—a land cursed by semi-barbarian *mestizos*, revolutionary turbulence, political anarchy, which a political "dog in the manger" called America has for thirty years refused to let any other civilized power approach and also restrained Americans from possessing.

22.

Extract from a letter to the citizens of Galveston, Texas, from Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Speaker of the House of Representatives, May 25, 1877.

The time has come, in my opinion, when the policy of the government should be to enlarge our trade relations with Mexico and with the Central and South American States. It is well for us to study the statistics of the trade between these countries and the markets of the world, from which we find that the people of the United States are not receiving a due share of the commerce of the countries I have named. We need more favorable commercial relations and more comprehensive trade connections with other nations. Let me cite a few figures to prove the truthfulness of my assertion. The public documents show the foreign commerce of the countries lying south of the United States on the American continent to be about $520,000,000. Our share of this amount is about $112,000,000, of which only about $37,000,000 is transported in American vessels and under the American flag. Such a statement should at once arouse our people from their lethargy. The war stimulated the manufacturing facilities of the North enormously, and only by the adoption of such a policy can we keep up the activity of our manufacturing districts and secure a market for our productions. It is a discredit to our enlightenment that we, as a people, stand quietly by and do not make sufficient endeavor to increase our meager share of this important trade. When the extended policy to which I have referred is inaugurated, as it must and will be, then will your city, your State, and the entire coast of the Gulf receive the advantages which nature has bespoken for them.

23.

Hon. Abram S. Hewitt's remarks on Mexico, December 11, 1877, *in House of Representatives.*

Mr. HEWITT, of New York. My colleague, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means [Mr. Wood], has presented very properly, in the usual form, the resolutions referring the President's message to appropriate committees. I could have wished, however, that in one particular the reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs had been more distinctly emphasized, as it seems to me the critical nature of the case demands. I refer to that portion of the message which relates to the difficulties with Mexico. The peculiar language employed by the President in speaking of this matter attracted my notice when the message was read. I venture to call the attention of the House to the peculiar phraseology employed, and will ask the Clerk to read a brief extract from the message.

The Clerk read as follows:

"While I do not anticipate an interruption of friendly relations with Mexico, yet I cannot but look with some solicitude upon a continuance of border disorders as exposing the two countries to initiations of popular feeling and mischances of action which are naturally unfavorable to complete amity. Firmly determined that nothing shall be wanting on my part to promote a good understanding between the two nations, I yet must ask the attention of Congress to the actual occurrences on the border, that the lives and property of our citizens may be adequately protected and peace preserved."

Mr. HEWITT, of New York. This passage looks in two directions, Janus-like, either toward peace or toward war. And if by any possibility we should be plunged into hostilities with our neighbor it will be alleged that Congress had due notice and should have taken action in the premises. This consideration has induced me to examine with some care the message of the President which was transmitted to this House on the 13th of November, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and is printed as Executive Document No. 13. The perusal of the documents accompanying that message will convince the House that our relations with Mexico are in a very critical condition. Already several detachments of troops, acting under the orders of the President transmitted to General Ord, have invaded the Mexican territory against the protest of the *de facto* government of that country, which, although it has been in power longer than the present administration, has not yet been formally recognized by our government.

At this present moment a detachment of American troops is upon the Mexican soil, but where, no one knows, and if it should turn out that it has been captured or a conflict has taken place between it and the Mexican troops whereby blood has been shed, it must be acknowledged that the danger of war will be very imminent, if not unavoidable. We cannot shut our eyes to these dangers. The country does not want war. It desires a time of rest to recover from the losses of war. It desires an opportunity to strengthen itself in order to meet the obligations which it has incurred during a long and destructive struggle. A new war will add to these obligations and *make the* burden of debt and the pressure of taxation intolerable.

What the country desires is to make them less, and there is no method of reducing these burdens so effectively as to enlarge our trade with neighboring countries. Mexico offers the most inviting field, as well as the nearest avenue of such extension of trade. Our people desire to cultivate peaceful relations with a customer so near and so valuable, and all will agree that the establishment of better commercial relations will be the surest guarantee of peace. If a system of peaceful exchange of commodities upon terms of reciprocity could be established along the borders of the Rio Grande, instead of the present system of raids and reprisals, hostile relations would soon be replaced by friendly competition and angry recriminations by kindly greetings.

This Mexican question must be met and solved in some way: either by war, which no one desires, or by a protectorate, which has been discussed and condemned by the general judgment of the country, or by closer commercial relations, enlarging the ties of mutual interest and cementing the natural harmony which should exist between nations producing products so dissimilar as to invite and compel exchanges favorable to both. We have no right to take the risks of war when the paths of peace are open to us. At least, as the stronger and older nation, we are bound by obvious considerations of magnanimity to exhaust every effort toward a peaceful solution of existing troubles and the substitution through treaties of reciprocity of mutual interest for the antagonism of passion and plunder. The danger is that, if this Congress should adjourn without devising some peaceful solution, we may find ourselves, when we come back again, compelled to vote upon questions of supply for military operations, which we cannot refuse to make without imputation upon our patriotism and public spirit.

24.

Extracts from a speech of Hon. W. C. Whitthorne, in House of Representatives, March 12, 1878.

Mexico has in area of territory 761,640 square miles and a population of 9,169,707, an empire in territory, and capable of sustaining an empire in population, with a number of inhabitants equal to that of the people of these States when we were far advanced from our infancy and claimed rank with the first nations of the world. Her commerce, now struggling under supreme difficulties, seeking association with that of the world, will, with stability in the national government and friendly aid and reciprocal relations to our government and our people, become the richest prize ever won by diplomatic agency and friendly obligations.

However much there may be in our border difficulties that is irritating and offensive, and which furnish just cause of complaint to our fellow-citizens in Texas and along the border (and I freely admit them), and however much there may be in the internal administration of the Mexican Government that is or may be liable to criticism if it were admissible for us to make it, yet one cannot but feel sympathy for a people whose history is that of revolutionary change, and whose fortunes and rights have been made the play of adventurers. To whatever cause the repression of their progress in the past is to be ascribed, I submit to you, Mr. Chairman, it is now the highest duty of the American statesman to remove by friendly efforts every cause of difference between the two governments, and by like efforts to bring the people of the two governments, in all that may contribute to their mutual development, prosperity, and wealth, into close and amicable relations.

Mexico is, as I have already said, an empire in territory, with a capacity to sustain an empire in population. Look at her immense natural resources, her mines of gold, silver, zinc, tin, copper, and iron; her soil, upon which corn, cotton, tobacco, and coffee may be grown; her forests, from which immense stores of mercantile timber and wood may be drawn. To make this country realize the dream of Cortez but stability in her government and industry in her midst, together with outlets to her internal commerce, is all that is required. Cannot the good offices of our government and people aid her statesmen and people to accomplish this?

* * * * * * *

Now, then, gentlemen, if by peaceful agencies we may ally the commerce, capital, and labor of our citizens with that of the material wealth of Mexico; if we may by such agencies bring this material wealth, with all the internal trade of Mexico, into close fellowship with our own trade, is it too much to expect that vast accessions will be made to the material prosperity of our citizens and our government? Can we not reasonably anticipate that enlarged markets will be at once found for our surplus manufactures and agricultural products, and with the increased opportunities and means of crossing the continent, the markets of the Pacific Ocean will be opened to the skill and industry of our people with far less of competition than now exists?

* * * * * *

Our people, with their commerce and trade, have moved up to the northern border of Mexico. It is the law alike of population and trade that such a tide must move forward. And now, knocking at the door, they peacefully ask that it may be opened, or, in other words, that the channels of trade and commerce shall be unobstructed to the flow of wealth and population.

They will be. And the statesman of either country who hinders or delays the work simply provides a heritage of serious, if not bloody, complications for the future. Looking facts—the proximity of the two people, their mutual and reciprocal wants and wealth—squarely in the face, it is the injunction of wise statesmanship at once to set about establishing the trade and commerce of the two peoples upon a basis of fraternity and peace, and thus realize to the people of the United States by friendly offices all that was hoped for by France in her warlike movements. And commencing thus with our nearest neighbor, let it become fixed in our policy that in the outlets demanded by our commerce, protection and security to the capital and labor of the American citizen shall be as assured as is the Monroe doctrine in our relations with our sister states on this continent. This being so, wherever it is desired to open markets for our surplus wealth we shall find volunteer pioneers for our trade and willing missionaries for our commerce.

25.

The United States. Commercial relations with Mexico—How to improve them.

[From the New York Herald, March 8, 1878.]

Mr. De Zamacona, a Mexican Government attaché, addressed the chamber on the commercial intercourse between the two countries. There is, he said, a natural connection, which, if properly developed, will not only create an immense amount of wealth in the two principal republics on this continent, but also infuse and perpetuate a Christian spirit in the civilization of the New World. In his first promenade through the avenues of this city the speaker said he often stood amazed before the show windows of the stores contemplating a multitude of articles which he had never seen in the Mexican markets, but which seemed to have been manufactured just to suit the tastes, the habits, and the wants of his countrymen. On the other hand he had seen the products of Mexican soil and climate imported here from countries far removed. Naturally he has asked himself what the cause of this could be.

Five years ago there were over a thousand American claims against Mexico, amounting to $470,000,000. These were examined by a mixed commission, and the amount awarded was in the neighborhood of $4,000,000. Thousands of persons, hoping for success in these claims, have since labored to spread the idea that Mexico is a country of vandals, where there is no security for life or property. It would be difficult to estimate the amount of evil done in this way.

The life of agriculture in Mexico depends upon regenerating the antiquated implements, to which is due a deplorable costliness of production. Owing to the crudeness of the implements in use there the production of cereals in Mexico is measured by the interior consumption, and agriculture is in a crisis from which it may be rescued by a large importation of American agricultural implements. The same is true of her mines and mining implements. Recently there has been manifest an earnest desire to multiply internal means of communication, and the illumination by gas and the distribution of water commence to attract attention.

Speaking of his recent efforts to call the attention of his countrymen to American manufactures, he said that a revolution has been accomplished by the forwarding of some samples of cotton goods, and that since the Philadelphia Exposition the exportations of these goods to Mexico have more than doubled.

As to the movement in a contrary direction, Mexico is in an exceptionally favorable condition to challenge coffee-raising and sugar-producing countries should the development of the political relations between the two countries permit the removal of some obstacles now in the way. Mexico had three articles at the late exhibition which attracted attention—the agave fiber, the sulphur from Popocatepetl, and the marble from Tecali. In the opinion of many manufacturers the fiber can produce a revolution in the paper-trade, the sulphur was considered unusually pure and cheap, and the marble—of the kind known as "onyx"—was generally admired. These and many other articles named, he said, could be made the basis of a permanent commerce between the two republics. The possible contrasted with the existing state of this is very sad. Remove the groundless distrust of the Mexican people now prevalent, and provide easy, frequent, and cheap communication, and you remove the obstacles to the consummation of this purpose. The Mexican Government is now making efforts to *remove* these obstacles. Besides repeated and liberal grants to American companies

and individuals to build an international railway, she has liberally subsidized several lines of steamers intended to maintain and promote commercial intercourse between the peoples in the Pacific and the Gulf. But the present means not being sufficient it would be exceedingly desirable to get some encouragement more or less direct from this side. Coming to practical business, he recommended to the chamber the immediate exploration of the Mexican market, with a view, if desirable, to establish the most direct possible relations between producers and consumers, the establishment of new lines of steamships between Mexico and the United States and the construction of an international railway.

26.

STATEMENT.

From the detailed report of the estimated cost of the Galveston and Camargo Railway the following results are extracted:

Total cost of 352 miles, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge road, ironed and equipped, including stations and machine-shops, $14,981.43 = $5,273,463.36. Interest per annum, at 7 per cent., $369,142.43. Total cost of 352 miles, 3 feet gauge road, ironed and equipped, including stations and machine-shops, $9,854.56 = $3,468,805.12. Interest per annum at 7 per cent., $242,816.36; saving in interest if the narrow-gauge system is adopted, $346.09 per day.

CAPACITY OF THE NARROW-GAUGE SYSTEM.

[From the Galveston News.]

EDITORS NEWS: Since the organization of a company to construct a national rail highway to the most available point for trade on the Mexican border—Camargo—much discussion has been indulged in by parties not pecuniarily interested, as to what gauge should be adopted to accommodate the immense business that must necessarily find its market over this line of road. Upon scientific principles some claim that the 4 feet 8½ inch system should be adopted. Scientifically the 4 feet 8½ inch gauge is a mechanical blunder. George Stephenson adopted the 4 feet 9 inch gauge for the reason that it was used in all the horse vehicles in England; and when the parts of the first locomotive were ready and were put together, owing to some unexplained cause, it proved to be only 4 feet 8½ inches in gauge; and lo! the whole railway world have followed the pattern thus produced, and hence the so-called standard gauge.

In 1873, I had occasion to report the estimated difference in cost, carrying capacity, &c., of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad as compared with a 3-feet gauge over the same route. The difference in cost was 42 per cent., and the expense of operating 37½ per cent. in favor of the 3-feet gauge. The tonnage of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad for 1872 was 4,382,243 tons, requiring 5,969,912 tons dead car-weight to transport it. Suppose that road had been three feet instead of four feet eight and one-half inches. Note the following comparison:

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad.	Gauge 4 ft. 8½ in.	Gauge 3 feet.
Paying freight—tons	4,382,243	4,382,243
Non-paying freight—tons	5,969,912	1,917,230
Total tons	10,352,155	6,299,473
Speed per hour—miles	15	15
Total weight of each train—tons	250	200
Number of trains per day	132	100
Length of road and connections—miles	1,447	1,447
Trains passing over each mile of road per day	4	3
One train every—hours	6	8
Distance trains apart—miles	90	120

The above proves that the capacity of the narrow-gauge road is as superior to the wide-gauge for freight transported as 103 is to 63, and that in transporting the same

amount of dead-weight as the wide-gauge, viz, 6,969,912 tons, the narrow-gauge would move 13,611,396 tons paying freight as against 4,382,243 tons paying freight moved by the wide-gauge. In seeking to develop our resources we must not lose sight of the fact that low rates of transportation will accomplish the desired end much more rapidly than high rates, which frequently prevent, and in all cases retard, development. In examining the question of the comparative cost of operating the two systems, you will at once find that the ordinary flat-car weighs eight and a half tons, while the 3-feet-gauge car weighs only three and a half tons, and both of which will carry ten tons of freight. A road of three feet gauge can haul five tons of paying load on each car as cheaply as the ordinary gauge can haul their car empty. This system should not only be adopted by the Galveston and Camargo Company, but by the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé as well.

* * *

45TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 47.

STATEMENT

OF

HON. NATHAN COLE,

OF SAINT LOUIS, MO.,

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON COINAGE, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

IN BEHALF OF

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MINT AT SAINT LOUIS, MO.,

MARCH 25, 1878.

APRIL 4, 1878.—Ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1878.

STATEMENT

OF

HON. NATHAN COLE, OF SAINT LOUIS, MO.,

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON COINAGE, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN BEHALF OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MINT AT SAINT LOUIS, MO., MARCH 25, 1878.

WASHINGTON, *March* 25, 1878.

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I do not propose in any argument I make this morning to antagonize any of the interests which have presented themselves for consideration. I recognize in all of these cities which have applied here for the privilege of having a mint located at these respective points very worthy and substantial competitors. I am very familiar with all of these cities, and as an American citizen I am proud of them all. In some of them I have property interests myself; but I feel this deeply, that if all of the circumstances and advantages which point and gravitate to Saint Louis are permitted to work their natural results, the conclusion to which the committee will come, it seems to me, must be favorable to us, and will be that Saint Louis is the point—the great commanding point—for this mint.

I desire, therefore, to thank you for the privilege of stating to your honorable body some of the reasons why I regard the selection of the city of Saint Louis as a suitable place for the erection of a mint, soon, I trust, to be put in operation by our government, and I shall preface those reasons by asking the indulgence of the committee while I review briefly the history of our beautiful city, and the characteristics of its goodly inhabitants, as there are several of the gentlemen of this committee who have never visited it, or had the pleasure of seeing what we who live there deem to be the central jewel upon that pearly band, which, stretching from the far-off flashing waters of the grand old Pacific, is studded with San Francisco, Denver, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and New York, whose stately spires are reflected in the waters of the mighty Atlantic. Upon this belt of our continent, from its temperate climate, its productive soil, and its salubrious location, are to be gathered in the not distant future the grandest, noblest, and richest communities of the world, as the great waters of the ocean are by the action of the earth's movements heaped up at the equator in their profoundest depths and mightiest tides.

Saint Louis, Missouri, is situated in north latitude 38 degrees 37 minutes and 37.5 seconds, and in longitude 6 degrees no minutes and 45.29 seconds west from Washington. It is on the west bank of the Mississippi River, twenty miles below the mouth of the Missouri River, and has a commanding site, with beautiful suburbs and fine harbor. The city is built on a limestone formation undulating back, and rising to quite a high elevation. The climate is temperate, the water abundant and good,

and fuel and food can be procured at the lowest prices. From its natural drainage a system of sewerage has been greatly facilitated. All of these causes combined have made it, as a comparison of the mortality statistics of the cities of the world shows, the healthiest of them all. I select from the statistics of the Brooklyn board of health a few figures illustrating this—being the ratio of deaths annually in each 1,000 of population:

New York	24.76	Berlin	22.01
Brooklyn	17.41	Dresden	21.05
Boston	20	Paris	28.00
Cincinnati	14.90	Dublin	35.07
Cleveland	14.44	Edinburgh	26.02
Richmond	18.11	Vienna	31.04
New Orleans	22	Calcutta	48.00
London	28.01	Saint Louis	9.65

The CHAIRMAN. Do you state that it is the healthiest city in the world?

Mr. COLE. Yes, sir. The report the statement is taken from is a statement made by the Brooklyn board of health, showing the comparative rates of mortality in various American and foreign cities, which I now hand you.

Saint Louis was founded February 15, 1764, by Pierre Laclede Laguist, and was intended at first to be a mere trading-post. It was named in honor of Louis the Fifteenth of France.

Although subject to the authority of Spain by the treaty of Paris of 1763, Saint Louis was practically under French control, and remained so until 1770. In 1780 the territory of Louisiana was retroceded to France, and on April 30, 1803, was purchased by the United States. The transfer of this vast domain took place at Saint Louis, March 9, 1804.

Its early population were adventurers, hardy and mirthful, the French element largely predominating. Trade pushed its *voyageurs* up all the tributary streams; quite a commerce in peltries was established abroad, and when acquired by the United States Saint Louis is said to have contained one hundred and fifty houses, with fifteen hundred inhabitants, exporting yearly furs to the value of $200,000.

The town was incorporated November 9, 1809. Its distance from Louisville then was a twenty-five days' journey, and a two months' voyage from New Orleans was considered fast time. The tow-path, trodden by the blistered feet of men, and the bateau, or keel-boat, were the mediums of transit.

On the 2d of August, 1817, only sixty years ago, the first steamboat, the Pike, Captain Reed, beat her slow and toilsome way up the waters of the great river, and anchored at the little French village—the wonder of the entire population of men, women, and children. Thence a new era dawned upon the happy but careless little hamlet. Population began to flow in, and trade and commerce to increase. Astor located the western department of his company there in 1819. Before this, Lewis and Clarke, the two great explorers of the western wilderness, had projected from thence their heroic expedition, and also from thence General Ashley afterward set out to explore the passes of the Rocky Mountains. Indeed, from this time on it became the headquarters of all the great exploring expeditions of that vast domain and *terra incognita* which lay beyond, pushing its trade to the headwaters of the great Missouri, and establishing in remote and difficult regions its trading-posts with the Indian tribes of that country, and gradually breaking the way for the grand civilization which has so happily followed.

In 1821 the State of Missouri was born amid the throes and convulsions of the nation, and on December 9, 1822, the first mayor, Dr. William Carr Lane, a noble specimen of that historic race just passed away, was elected, and Saint Louis essayed to be a city. In her limits there lived then many citizens whose names have become national and famous in our history, Barton and Bates, Benton, Lucas, and O'Fallon, Geyer and Gamble.

The little city was not without its special trials. The panic of 1837 severely crippled its rising energies, while the great flood of 1844, unprecedented in the history of the country, threatened, and, in fact, almost swept away, the entire resources of the people tributary to it; then the plague and fire of 1849 fell like some awful visitation of the angry gods upon the devoted city, the former carrying off one-sixth of her population, and the latter greatly crippling her marine by the immense destruction of her beautiful steamers, and sweeping away many hundreds of her business houses.

These disasters would, it seems, almost have paralyzed a less heroic and tenacious people, but they only seemed to nerve her with greater and still greater power and courage.

In 1851 she began, unaided by foreign assistance, that system of railways which have long since culminated in making her the *entrepot* of a larger number of main trunk-lines than center in any other city of our continent. Her career on and up to the war was marked by the most wonderful strides of development and progress. This sad calamity, however, could not but fall like the dark pall of sorrow upon a people who honestly divided in the differences which then prevailed, and which culminated for a time in alienation, suspicion, and open war.

When, however, peace, with her white-robed messenger of good-will to all, again made her home with us, her citizens were the very first to give expression to their joy by a happy and mutual coalescing for the common weal; and here permit me to say, where wild war first reddened the sky with lurid flames and the earth with the blood of brothers, here these brothers struck hands, and I trust hearts, in the work of reconciliation from the heart, and which, while however differing as to opinions, has been always toward a common end, the prosperity of each, the fraternity of all.

I could go on to speak of her magnificent system of water-works, her extended gas-works, her wonderful manufacturing establishments, her superb public buildings, her renowned and unequaled parks, and last, but not least, her remarkably honorable merchants, manufacturers, and dealers, whose names have always been a synonym for integrity, fair dealing, energy, and industry. Permit me here to exhibit the population which illustrates her wonderful progress:

1799	925	1852	94,000
1810	1,400	1856	125,200
1820	4,928	1859	185,587
1828	5,000	1866	204,327
1830	5,862	1870	310,864
1833	6,397	1871	350,000
1835	8,316	1872	400,000
1837	12,040	1873	428,126
1840	16,469	1874	450,000
1844	34,140	1875	495,000
1850	74,439	1877	501,489

Mr. BREWER. In what manner are the last results which you give ascertained?

Mr. COLE. They are estimated. The last is taken from our city directory, and calculated upon the usual basis. This basis is fixed by the

best information that we can obtain, and the estimate is, in the opinion of experts in the matter, rather under than over the truth.

Neither has this city been behind her more favored compeers in the matter of education, which had its early and warm supporters among the names I have mentioned, and others who aided in laying broad and deep those solid foundations of her own and her loved nation's grandeur. Her colleges, the Saint Louis University, the Christian Brothers, the Washington University, the Mary Institute and others, compare favorably with any in the broad land. Her more than sixty public schools, with nearly one thousand teachers, and from forty to fifty thousand pupils, her medical schools, her churches of all denominations thickly studding her streets, and bidding welcome to all her people; her fine hotels, are, as they should be, her pride and glory.

I must not forget to mention her great steel bridge, the creation of one of her own citizens, spanning the Father of Waters; in length 2,225 feet; two spans of 500 feet each, and one of 520 feet, being the longest span ever erected. These are framed of steel tubes sustaining truss-ribbed arches, fastened by charcoal-iron bracing the whole. The entire structure, costing over ten millions, is recognized as the finest bridge in the world.

By the last census she ranked as the third city in population, and the fourth in manufactures. Comparisons since made, showing the capital employed and the production of forty leading manufacturing establishments, demonstrate an increase of 36 percent. The manufactures now aggregate over two hundred millions annually.

With a river marine traversing fifteen to twenty thousand miles of water-ways, with sixteen trunk-lines of railways centering there, with ample banking capital and facilities, she is situated so as to distribute whatever is made in her borders, so as to reach in the shortest time and at the lowest expense of transit a population equal to fully one-fourth of the people of the great nation.

I might go on, Mr. Chairman, to speak of the wonderful impulse given to the commerce of our city by reason of the improvements at the mouth of the Mississippi, by which the movement of grain the past year has increased many millions of bushels on that cheap highway of the nation, and by which we confidently expect to lay down grain and other cereals in Liverpool at a rate not exceeding twenty cents per bushel in the near future.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean for the whole transportation, by way of the ocean?

Mr. COLE. Yes, sir; river steamers and barges via New Orleans, and thence by ocean vessels to Liverpool; thus laying the people of the Old World under direct contribution to us for their daily bread at a cost which will fill their hearts with gladness, at prices heretofore unknown, develop the great and wondrous capacity of our virgin soil, and lay the foundations of exchanges which will make our city the peer of any in our beloved country.

I now ask your kind indulgence to the practical points which stamp our city as the special point, adapted as none other is in our whole land for the purposes of this mint which we appeal to you to bestow upon us, and thus make us happy by the benefaction, and at the same time respond to the best interests of many millions of your fellow-citizens, whose direct interests will be enhanced by such action.

I ask now to lay before you a map which I have had prepared so that you can see how singularly fortunate we are situated as to the radii of cities and our general position with reference to the principal gold and

silver bearing regions of the Rocky Mountains. (Mr. Cole here submitted a map to the committee showing the location of the various cities, railways, &c.) Take the first circle of one hundred miles; in it we have Cairo, Odin, Pana, Springfield, Quincy, Moberly, Jefferson City, and Lebanon. Several of these cities contain a population of over 25,000 inhabitants. The second circle is two hundred miles; in it we have La Salle, Burlington, Muscatine, Peoria, Bloomington, Keokuk, Kansas City, Fort Scott, Pierce City, Memphis, Evansville, Terre Haute—all thrifty, enterprising, energetic communities, ranging from 100,000 down to 30,000, 20,000, 15,000 or 10,000 inhabitants. The next circle will embrace more prominent places still: Indianapolis, Chicago, Dubuque, Des Moines, Omaha, Saint Joseph, Leavenworth, Topeka, Fort Gibson, Little Rock, Grenada, Nashville, and Louisville, all of which are cities of great importance, some of them the pride of the whole nation, with populations ranging from 10,000 to 25,000, from 50,000, 100,000, 200,000 to 400,000 people. The fourth circle embraces the magnificent cities of Vicksburg, Frankfort, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, La Crosse, Lincoln, and the rising cities of that great State just now teeming with active emigrants, Dallas, Paris, Sherman, Marshall, Texarkana, and others. The fifth circle or five hundred miles gives us the cities of Montgomery, Atlanta, Columbus, Detroit, Toledo, and those young but growing cities in Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and the Indian Territory. Our sixth circle gives us New Orleans, Mobile, Milledgeville, Augusta, Wheeling, Pittsburgh, Denver, Austin, and Galveston. Our seventh gives us Tallahassee, Columbia, and Buffalo. The eighth gives us Charleston, Richmond, Raleigh, Harrisburg, Rochester, on the southeast and east, and on the west lands us in the belt of the most wonderful and yet to be the most productive fields of precious metals the world has ever known and perhaps ever will know.

Asking your pardon, Mr. Chairman, for these preliminary remarks, I now proceed to the practical questions by which I propose to prove to this committee that our city is pre-eminently fitted to be your selection for the mint which our people so much desire to have in their borders.

First. We claim to be and are the cheapest fuel market west of Pittsburgh. This essential so requisite for cheap living and cheap manufacturing is of the most abundant supply in Saint Louis.

Mr. BREWER. The fuel to which you refer is coal?

Mr. COLE. Yes, sir. Not only do many of our railways run direct to the great coal-fields of Illinois, the first of which we strike within eight miles of our city, but the supply is found in inexhaustible quantities within the very limits of the city itself. I will now give you the receipts of the article for the past five years to show you the magnitude of this trade, which is only as yet in its infancy. At present coal can be had at one dollar per ton on the Illinois side of the river, and it is apparent that the price of this article must now range, delivered at the various manufactories, at from $1.25 to $1.50 per ton for the finest grades of coal.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you say was the present price of coal there?

Mr. COLE. I have a letter stating that it is now $1.40 per ton.

The amount of coal received in Saint Louis in 1873 was 32,608,795 bushels; the amount received in 1874 was 29,823,050 bushels; the amount received in 1875 was 32,466,650 bushels; the amount received in 1876 was 32,073,125 bushels; and the amount received in 1877 was 35,856,850 bushels, of 80 pounds each.

The next in order to cheap living is the consideration of cheap rents. The supply of tenant houses, instead of diminishing since the panic of 1873, has been steadily increasing by the erection of new and more suitable dwellings for operatives and men of small means. Thus we find that we have built in 1875 1,972 houses, in 1876 1,825, and in 1877 2,115.

The prices of real estate and the cost of building having been greatly reduced, good, comfortable houses can now be had at rates which, before 1873, would have been impossible, and families can secure good, comfortable quarters at from five to eight dollars per month.

Next in order of cheap living is bread and meat; a good sound flour, suitable for family use, now ranges from $3.50 to $4.50 per barrel; cornmeal from $2 to $2.25 per barrel; potatoes from 37½ to 60 cents per bushel; beef 5 cents and upward; bacon, sides, from 6½ to 7 cents; shoulders from 4 to 4½ cents; hams from 7½ to 8½ cents; eggs from 7½ to 15 cents; butter from 15 to 20 cents. The supply of cheap fresh meats at our packing-houses and beef-canning establishments, for those parts not usually cured, such as spare-ribs, tenderloins, hearts, livers, and other parts, are to be had at prices far below those named, so that families who wish to economize may have daily supplies of these parts—and they are of the most palatable and delicious character when suitably prepared at a cost *per diem*, to a family of say five persons, not exceeding twenty cents per day. All other articles, vegetables, fruits, &c., in their season, may be had at prices which are upon the very lowest scale; so that laborers, at the prices now current of $1 to $1.25 per day for common labor, and $2 to $2.50 per day for skilled labor, can live comfortably even upon these seemingly low wages.

We now come to the chemicals required for the purpose of minting, all of which, as well as the metals required, are manufactured on the largest scale and at the lowest prices in our own midst; sulphuric acid, 66° Baum., at 1¾ to 2 cents per pound, which you are aware, Mr. Chairman, enters largely into the refining operation of bullion, and is therefore a most important factor in the minting process. The Missouri Chemical Works are arranged upon a very extensive scale, and have for many years been the producers of large quantities of chemicals of the very finest quality, so that their goods have become standard in the markets of the country. Their present capacity, they inform me, is about three million pounds annually, which they say can at any time be increased to meet any demand which might be made upon them. They further state that they have fixtures and machinery at the present time, not in use, which would supply all the demands the mint would make, and in twenty-four hours they could have this machinery in operation. The quantity of nitric acid now used in refining bullion is comparatively small, but the same company state that they are prepared to furnish it in any quantity which may be needed, and at satisfactory prices.

Zinc, which is also used in the minting process, is smelted here in several of the largest smelting-works in the country, in very large quantities, supplying the extensive demand of the home trade, and exporting large amounts to other markets.

Having shown, as I believe, conclusively, that Saint Louis can furnish the cheapest fuel, labor, and chemicals of any city in the West, I beg to say that she offers in security to the government a decided preference over many of the competing cities; in fact, that at this point are the arsenal grounds and Jefferson barracks, at which, for the most part, are stationed troops who, in any sudden emergency, could protect the valuable property contained in a mint. This fact was forcibly illustrated

last summer, when our banks, fearful of mob violence, placed in the vaults of the United States Treasury large sums of money in order that it should have the protection of the troops under General Davis, at that time in Saint Louis, the police department being withdrawn to protect the city and county property and the prisoners.

We now come to the commerce of Saint Louis, as showing that a city required to distribute some hundreds of millions of dollars in return for the products which naturally find a market there is, on this account, the proper place for the government to furnish the coin by which the exchanges are made, thus facilitating the exchanges of the country and returning to the mining and agricultural regions the coin itself in return for the products sold in the same market.

I will in this connection show you the amount of live stock received at Saint Louis for the year 1877 (which I take from a statement showing the number received for a period of twelve years). The number of cattle received was 411,969; of sheep, 200,502; of hogs, 896,319; of horses and mules, 22,652. Our receipts of provisions for the same year, 1877, are on a correspondingly large scale, being, in the aggregate, 45,482 barrels of pork, 2,310,677 pounds of hams, 45,893,295 pounds of meat, and 7,087,001 pounds of lard. Our packing-houses, in the year 1877, prepared for market 414,747 hogs, averaging, in gross weight, 255 pounds each, exclusive of the summer packing, which covered 102,353 hogs, averaging, in gross weight, 247 pounds each. Our receipts of flour for the same year amounted to 1,157,932 barrels; our receipts of corn, to 11,847,771 bushels; our receipts of oats, to 3,124,721 bushels; of rye, to 472,907 bushels; of barley, to 1,326,490 bushels; and of wheat, to 8,274,151 bushels.

We have twenty-six flour mills in Saint Louis, with a daily capacity of 11,120 barrels. They made, in the past year, 1,441,944 barrels of flour. These, I think, you will find the largest flour statistics in our country. I will give you the receipts of groceries, that you may have some opinion of the extent of our trade in that direction. Of sugar, in 1877, we received 51,049 hogsheads, 66,103 barrels, 30,494 boxes, and 6,400 bags. Of corn-meal we received, in 1877, 13,075 barrels.

I now come to an article the trade in which has begun to develop largely in our city. The gross receipts of cotton at Saint Louis for the cotton year ending August 31, 1877, shows a falling off, as compared with the previous year, of 26,864 bales. This might seem to indicate a falling off in cotton business of our city, but the very contrary is the fact, for the net receipts—that is, the amount handled by our dealers and compressed in our warehouses—exceed those of 1875–'76 by 8,117 bales. The gross receipts would have been greater than ever before had it not been that certain restrictions placed upon the railroads as to the handling of cotton diverted receipts eastward via Cairo for several months.

The superiority of Saint Louis as a market has now been fully demonstrated; and the facilities given for the sale of the staple and the purchase of supplies is unequaled. Our facilities for handling and compressing the staple are not surpassed anywhere. The Saint Louis Cotton Compress Company is probably the most extensive establishment of the kind in the world, covering an area of eighteen acres, and having a storage capacity, under cover, of 75,000 bales, with a handling capacity of 250,000 bales and capable of compressing 2,000 bales per day. The Factors' and Brokers' Cotton Compress Company occupies an entire square, having a storage capacity of 18,000 bales and a compress capacity of 600 bales per day. Evans Brothers, at their compress, have a

storage capacity of 15,000 bales and a powerful compress of 600 bales capacity per day. Saint Louis is now well established as a cotton mart, and has buyers constantly in the market from Eastern mills, as well as from Liverpool and other foreign markets. The unsurpassed facilities for economical handling and compressing cotton, the liberality of our factors, and the advantages of our city as a depot of supplies, all point to a rapid increase in the trade in the future.

The CHAIRMAN. Where does this cotton go to?

Mr. COLE. It goes mostly eastward; we manufacture considerable there. A very large amount goes East on through bills of lading to Liverpool and other markets.

The CHAIRMAN. It does not go to New Orleans?

Mr. COLE. No, sir; it goes eastward by railroad.

The CHAIRMAN. Does none of it go by way of Memphis or Atlanta?

Mr. COLE. No, sir; we have a small trade in cotton that comes from those places, but not much. We get some cotton from Tennessee, but most of our cotton comes from Texas and Arkansas.

The CHAIRMAN. By what route does it go East?

Mr. COLE. It takes the various trunk lines.

Mr. MULDROW. I suppose your numerous lines give you very low rates?

Mr. COLE. Yes, sir; we have the benefit of competing lines and of the lowest rates.

Mr. MULDROW. It would seem to me that Saint Louis would not naturally be a cotton-market by reason of its geographical position.

Mr. COLE. That it can be made a large cotton-market, the receipts will show.

Mr. BREWER. A great deal of your cotton is shipped, I suppose, by way of the Canadian route?

Mr. COLE. Yes, sir; by all of the trunk-lines, one or two of which go through Canada.

Saint Louis is destined, through her advantages resulting from her great manufacturing interests, which are growing all the time, to control a vast proportion of the cotton which shall be raised on the west side of the Mississippi River. I will show you the receipts since 1871, that you may understand the magnitude of this interest in this direction: In 1871–'72, she received 36,421 bales of cotton; in 1872–'73, 59,709; in 1873–'74, 103,741; in 1874–'75, 133,969; in 1875–'76, 244,598; and in 1876–'77, 217,734 bales.

Now we come to tobacco. We stand pre-eminently forth as one of the greatest markets of the country. I have here our receipts for many years, and shall give you therefrom our receipts for the year 1877. In that year we received 28,064 hogsheads of tobacco, and that I suppose is fully equal to three-fourths of the amount of the crop of the State of Virginia in one of her best seasons.

Now, lead. The change that has been wrought since the discovery and development of the argentiferous deposits of lead-ores in the Territories, in the production and consequent commercial value of the pig-lead, is perfectly marvelous and almost beyond comprehension. From being large importers of pig-lead, we have in the incalculable short space of two or three years reached that point where we are actually knocking at the doors of our transatlantic neighbors for a market for the already overproduction of our mines; and we are at the present time producing fully 10 to 15 per cent. more lead than there is being consumed in the country. The fact of this overproduction has the tendency of de*pressing* the markets of the country to the extent which makes it ques-

ionable as to how long this state of things may continue or how low the article may rule without materially affecting the production thereof. The extreme low figures at which pig-lead is and has been ruling for some months has had the desired effect of stopping foreign importation, which was being used exclusively for the manufacture of fixed ammunition for the use of our Turco-Russian friends and others, by virtue of the Treasury drawback allowed thereon when re-exported, in addition to large shipments (of which one of a thousand tons is now being made) from San Francisco for the Chinese market. The new and extensive developments made and constantly being made through Southwest Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas, and the contiguity of the Territorial mines to Saint Louis, is destined at no distant day to make her the largest and most noted pig-lead market not only in the United States but in the known commercial world.

There has been a considerable falling off in the local consumption during the past year, attributable mainly to the long continued and extreme depression of all manufacturing interests throughout the entire country; but with a return of prosperous times the demand will doubtless increase largely, and the consumption in the future greater each year.

The four white-lead factories in this city manufactured during the year about 10,500 tons of white lead.

I will now give you the receipts in pigs since 1875, the pigs weighing 80 pounds each: in 1875, 579,202; in 1876, 665,557, and in 1877, 790,028.

We received of wool, in 1877, 15,521,975 pounds; of hides, 184,485 pieces and 106,641 bundles; of hay, we received 322,344 bales. I find that the freights received by the railroads at Saint Louis, in 1877, amounted to 3,464,388 tons; the equal of 60 freight-trains of 20 cars each daily for 300 days.

The CHAIRMAN. What amount in money would this be?

Mr. COLE. I have not made an estimate of it. It would be probably about $200,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean the amount of freights paid in money. I wish to know the rates in order to see how the cutting down of the rates affected the receipts.

Mr. COLE. I could not give the various rates of freights. They vary with the seasons and with circumstances.

I have here before me the transactions at the custom-house, which show that the duties collected during the past five years amounted to $7,233,982.04. That branch of the government is yearly increasing its receipts, and has been for the past five years.

Our post-office has a large business. In 1877 the mail-letters delivered numbered 9,878,658; mail postal cards, 1,259,976; drop-letters, 1,324,473; drop postal cards, 1,013,729; mail papers and circulars, 4,199,861; total money-orders, $8,704,163.20.

The exchanges are obliged to be made largely with us, and for this reason, I think, we are naturally such a place as will enable the government to secure substantial advantages in its coinage, not only as being less expensive, but more advantageous to the people. This is what I have undertaken to show.

I would here call the attention of the committee to the fact that in our machine-shops we can build all the machinery required for the mint, at the lowest price, and in case of breakage can repair the same in the shortest possible time.

These figures will give you some idea of the immense traffic in the staples of human supply and industry; but they are only a few of the numerous articles of their classes which flow into our commerce, and all

of which here find a ready consumptive or exporting market; all of which, to the value of millions of dollars annually, must be paid for in some way, either in the supplies of other articles or in remittances of cash, as I have before stated.

We have 32 banks, with a capital of $13,058,210, their loans and discounts and bonds amounting to $28,990,322; their savings and time deposits to $7,971,693; their current deposits to $19,139,231; their cash and exchanges to $9,041,974. By this will be seen that our own home capital is abundant, and rates of interest therefore low, money being readily obtained at from 6 to 8 per cent.

Committee adjourned, and further hearing of Mr. Cole postponed, until Wednesday, the 26th March.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 26, 1878.

(Remarks of Mr. Cole continued.)

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I simply wish to show by another comparison the health statistics of our city. Your honored and learned chairman was pleased to ask me a question respecting that point. I have before me the health report of the German Empire, published at Berlin on the 4th of February of this year. These reports are the standard reports of the world. Some of the cities marked are made up to the 5th of January, as Chicago and Philadelphia, and others up to the 29th of December. I am much gratified in looking over this report to find that the comparison more than sustains that made under the auspices of the Brooklyn board of health. I will read you a few for the fourth week in the month of January, 1878.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that column give the per cent. of mortality annually?

Mr. COLE. No, sir; it is a weekly statement. In determining the ordinary state of health throughout the world for all practical purposes of comparison the report for one week is a test.

The per cent. of mortality at Paris the 24th of January, was 27.5; at London on the 26th January, 27.2; at Glasgow the 26th January, 26.6; at Liverpool the same date, 27; at Birmingham the 26th January, 24.2; at Manchester the same date, 26.3; at Stockholm the 12th January, 24.1; at New York, December 29, 22.7; at Brooklyn, December 22, 16; at Philadelphia, January 5, 18.6; at Boston, 22d December, 16; at Chicago, 5th January, 12.5; at New Orleans 22d December, 24.7; at San Francisco 29th December, 15.6, and at Saint Louis 29th December, 8.3—the latter being the lowest on the whole list.

The CHAIRMAN. The estimates are not made, I understand you, for the same week?

Mr. COLE. No, sir; they are made on reports obtained as near the same date as practicable; the 29th of December was as late as they could procure a report from Saint Louis in time for tabulation.

Mr. BREWER. Do the Brooklyn tables give the rate of mortality for more than a week?

Mr. COLE. They give us the annual rate.

The CHAIRMAN. Give the annual rate in New Orleans, from the Brooklyn tables.

Mr. COLE. It is 22.

The CHAIRMAN. What is it in Saint Louis?

Mr. COLE. It is 9.65; 8.3 per the weekly Berlin report.

Mr. BREWER. What is it in Detroit or in Chicago?

Mr. COLE. Detroit or Chicago is not given in the Brooklyn report.

The CHAIRMAN. From that report it seems that New Orleans is ıealthier than New York and Brooklyn.

Mr. COLE. Yes, sir. If the vital statistics were collected they would e much in favor of the South; you would find less mortality than in he North. I think, taking the old line recognized between the North nd the South, you would find a marked percentage in favor of the ıouth—indeed I know it.

I desire now to speak of our reduction works at Saint Louis. I have ot within reach at this time the statements of the Saint Louis Smelt- ıg and Refining Co. for the past year. This, however, I do know, that ıs business has been of very largely increased proportions over that of ny past year; and that in 1875 8,000 tons of gold and silver ore and ıar-bullion, worth between two and one-half and three millions of dol- ars, were worked, reduced, and refined at Saint Louis. This product s largely increased since, and the establishment is regarded as one of he most successful in the United States.

I think I have now shown the following facts:

First, that we are the most healthy city in the world.

Second, that we have the cheapest fuel west of Pittsburgh in the Jnited States.

Third, that we have the cheapest rents.

Fourth, that we have the cheapest labor.

Fifth, that we have the cheapest food.

Sixth, that we have the cheapest chemicals and metals, entering into ninting operations.

Seventh, that we have the largest distributing capacity at the lowest ıates.

Eighth, that we are nearer to the largest population of the interior West.

Ninth, that we have abundant capital, and,

Tenth, we would mention as an additional inducement for the loca- ion of the mint at Saint Louis, that the government already owns in his city property admirably adapted to that use. The old custom- ıouse and post-office building, a photograph of which is herewith sub- nitted, is one of the most substantial buildings ever erected by the gov- ırnment. The plans were made in Washington under the supervision ıf Major Bowman, then topographical engineer, and the building was ıuperintended by Thomas Walsh, of Saint Louis. In size it is 125 feet leep, by about 80 feet front, and three stories high over Third street ınd two stories under it, making in all five stories high. The style of ırchitecture is Roman, with a heavy rusticated basement, supported by Corinthian columns and pilasters flanking the facades, and having a ıold and massive portico in front surmounted by a pediment. The build- ng throughout is fire-proof, the beams and girders being of iron, with ırick arches turned or put in between them.

For such purposes as are required for the mint, no more suitable ıuilding can be had, both for light and ventilation, by a small change n the interior. It is lighted externally on the four sides, and as it is nternally divided into five bays or spans, by rows of iron columns, the ıenter span can be cut out or removed so as to form a rectangular court ighted from the roof by a large iron sky-light, lighting up the whole nterior; and iron galleries can be constructed encircling the court so ıs to admit of entrances to each apartment. This building will be va- ıated on the completion of the custom-house now being erected. If a

temporary building should be needed, however, before the completion of the new government house, two or three suitable ones can be obtained at reasonable rentals.

If, therefore, your committee should, as we hope you may, select our city as the location, we believe that within ninety days thereafter the mint may be in complete and successful operation.

In locating the mint, the government will doubtless have in view not merely the convenience of regions now largely yielding, but the development of others to the southward. It is believed that our great deposits of ore grow richer as they approach the Mexican border, and that our richest mines will yet be found when those deposits near our southern frontier shall have been pierced by the extension of the Atlantic and Pacific and Texas and Pacific Railroads. At no distant day a vast supply of precious metals may be expected from this quarter, and this product, whether shipped by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad terminating here, or by roads running southward from Denver, will be delivered here at less cost than at any other proposed location.

Valuable mines have also begun to yield in Arkansas and Texas. Now, it will not be overlooked that the products of the Northern States of Old Mexico, by competent judges declared to be the richest of all the Mexican States in mineral deposits, will naturally seek an outlet by these railroads, if invited by a mint and the attendant smelting and refining works at this city.

I find that the gold and silver products of this latter country, from 1521 to 1804, were $2,027,952,000; from 1804 to 1848, were $768,188,420; from 1848 to 1874, were $702,000,000. These fabulous sums are but the rivulets of that golden and silvery stream which is yet to flow in unbroken channels and increasing power as our already projected lines of railway enter farther and farther into this wondrous country, which, under a stable government and the aid of late processes, will surely astonish the world, and through which our vast indebtedness will be easily, promptly, and faithfully paid to the last farthing, leaving us even then the mistress of the world in the hidden wealth of precious metals, the vestibules of which we will only then have penetrated. Saint Louis is the natural gateway to this great treasury of the world, already penetrating it by several of her direct railways, and so wondrously situated as to control it by her capital, enterprise, and indomitable energy. Here, among these wilderness wastes, she first struck hands, as I have shown, with the Indian tribes who roamed wild and free over these now productive fields of metallic riches. Here she still holds commercial sway by right of eminent domain. Here she proposes to develop those industries which will make her the seat of a wealth which shall eclipse the Montezumas in their highest glory. Here, by your permission, she will stamp into convenient coin untold millions, to discharge the debts of the people, the corporations, the municipalities, the States, and the nation.

In closing, permit me to call your attention to the report of Dr. H. R. Linderman, of December 11, 1875, to the Secretary of the Treasury, in response to a Senate resolution of February 27, 1875, asking "information in relation to the establishment of a branch mint in the Western States on the Mississippi Valley."

This extract is taken from Dr. Linderman's report, which I have here. After speaking of Indianapolis, he says: "The city of Saint Louis, being situated nearer the center of the valley than any other principal city or railroad center possessing equal advantages in other respects for *conducting* coinage operations, would appear to be the proper location

for the establishment of a thoroughly equipped mint of a capacity for both gold and silver coinage equal to the requirements of the present and future."

Gentlemen, I am very much obliged to you for your kind attention, and am only sorry that I have taken so much of your valuable time.

The CHAIRMAN. How far has the building of the new custom-house and post-office progressed?

Mr. COLE. They are now raising the last story, that is, the short story next to the roof; I had hoped we should have got it under roof this year.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the appropriation been made covering the whole, or do you depend upon further appropriations?

Mr. COLE. We are depending on further appropriations. The probabilities are that we shall receive the same appropriation which our neighboring cities receive, which will very nearly put the roof on. If this building was completed, the present one is admirably adapted for the purposes of a mint, on account of its location, its strength, and its general interior capacity. If not so used, it will have to be sold. I do not know what the government will do with it. To sell, it would be at an enormous sacrifice.

The CHAIRMAN. Why was the new building erected for a custom-house and post-office?

Mr. COLE. The first one was entirely too small for the greatly increased and increasing demands of the government.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think the authorities there would furnish a building for the government until, the new building being completed, this building is vacated?

Mr. COLE. Yes, sir; I think they or our people would most cheerfully.

Mr. BREWER. Does the United States court meet in this building?

Mr. COLE. Yes, sir. I am satisfied that the citizens would undertake to furnish the necessary building until the new custom-house is completed. The old building cannot be used for any commercial purposes on account of its peculiar construction.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know the cost of this building (the present custom-house)?

Mr. COLE. I do not know the cost. I presume it was probably two or two and a half millions of dollars.

Mr. BREWER. Is it situated in the business portion of your city?

Mr. COLE. It is on one of the most frequented thoroughfares of the city.

Mr. BREWER. Would it not, if you were to put machinery in it to be propelled by steam, create a nuisance?

Mr. COLE. Not at all. We have running in that vicinity many large printing establishments run by steam, and nobody complains.

The CHAIRMAN. Of what material is this building composed?

Mr. COLE. It is of stone—cut stone.

Committee adjourned.

45TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 48.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

NOTES OF A CONFERENCE

BETWEEN THE

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AND THE

HON. JOHN SHERMAN, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

APRIL 1ST AND 4TH, 1878.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

HON. A. H. BUCKNER, *Chairman.*

MESSRS. THOMAS EWING, AUGUSTUS A. HARDENBERGH, JESSE J. YEATES, WILLIAM HARTZELL, HIRAM P. BELL, E. KIRKE HART, BENJ. T. EAMES, S. B. CHITTENDEN, GREENBURY L. FORT, AND WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS.

APRIL 9, 1878.—Ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
APRIL, 1878.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, April 1, 1878.

Present, Mr. Buckner, chairman;

Messrs. Ewing, Hardenbergh, Hartzell, Bell, Eames, Chittenden, Fort, and Phillips;

The Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury.

The chairman read to the Secretary a copy of the letter sent to him on the 28th ultimo, in which were stated the several points upon which the committee wished to be informed at the conference set for to-day. The first was a statement showing the actual amount of gold and silver coin and bullion belonging to or in the custody of the Treasury Department on the 28th of March, where located, and what deductions were to be made from it on account of actual existing demands against it.

Secretary SHERMAN. I can give you a statement up to the 28th of February, 1878. I am not able now to give you the statement for the month of March, but can do it to-morrow or next day, and I will probably attach it to my answer. This, however, is the general result of the statement. We have at the Treasury, the different subtreasuries, assay-offices, and depositories:

In gold coin	$118,351,709
In gold bullion	7,937,300
In subsidiary silver coin	5,675,494
And in silver bullion	2,955,577

(See Appendix No. 3.)

I have also got the comparative debt statement, but I think I had better not put it in now, because I will have the complete statement made to-day. This being the first of the month, it could not be made up until to-day. (See Appendix No. 5.)

The CHAIRMAN. The next point called for by the committee is a statement of gold and silver coin and bullion in the Treasury, less the items deducted in your statement made before the Senate Finance Committee, from 1865 to 1877, inclusive.

Secretary SHERMAN. The Treasurer has tried to give that statement, as far as he can, but he could not give it complete, except as to the statement made on the 1st of February, 1877. In this statement he says this:

The committee, in their inquiry No. 2, asked for a statement similar to the above, for each year from 1865. It has been found impracticable to comply, as to the years from 1865 to 1876, in the short time allowed, on account of the form in which reports from assistant treasurers and mints and assay offices were made prior to 1877. In fact, to make the statement as requested would necessitate correspondence with all the above offices.

I told him that as this statement gives you the items a year ago, and as you have also that statement for this year, that was all you would probably want. The amount of gold and silver available on the 1st of

February, 1877, was $11,936,771, after making the same deductions as were made in the table given to the Finance Committee, on page 4. This table (Appendix No. 2) contrasting with that table will show the condition of the Treasury as to gold and silver then and on the 1st of February of this year. The amount a year ago was $11,938,771, and the amount on the 1st of February this year was $71,775,860, making the increase of gold and silver available between the 1st of February, 1878 and the 1st of February, 1877, $59,839,089.

This statement (handing it to the committee) will give you the amount in silver coin, in silver bullion, in gold coin, &c.

There was another fact which I thought the committee would desire to have in this connection. I thought that the committee would want to know the distribution of this money on the 28th of March, 1878. We had in gold coin and standard silver dollars $114,666,958; in fractional silver coin $5,736,639; and in gold and silver bullion $13,664,914. The amount of silver standard dollars included in this is estimated at $454,711. (See Appendix No. 4.)

The CHAIRMAN. The third inquiry is the amount of bonds sold up to February 1, 1878, and not paid for.

Secretary SHERMAN. If that question means simply to inquire as to the amount of bonds not paid for at that date, my answer is that they are all paid for. There are no bonds issued unless they are paid for; but I suppose that what the committee means by this question is to ascertain the amount of bonds actually sold for resumption purposes, and also for refunding purpose. I have the distribution here; but in direct answer to the question it will be perhaps sufficient for me to say that there are no bonds which have not been paid for. We take subscriptions, but never issue the bonds until we get the money. An arrangement has been made with the Bank of Commerce, in New York, by which we allow that bank to collect currency and coin drafts for bonds, and when the coin is paid into the Treasury the bonds are sent to the person. The actual amount of bonds sold under the resumption act and under the refunding act is as follows:

Under the resumption act—

5 per cent. bonds of 1881	$17,494,350
4½ per cent. bonds of 1891	15,000,000
4 per cent. bonds of 1907	25,000,000
Total	57,494,350

The bonds issued on account of refunding are as follows:

5 per cent. bonds of 1881	$490,000,000
4½ per cent. bonds of 1891	185,000,000
4 per cent. bonds of 1907	55,000,000
Total	730,796,200

Which last sum added to the $57,494,350 on account of resumption makes the total $788,290,550.

I ought to say that the proceeds of all the bonds that were sold under the refunding act were applied to the payment of an equal amount of 5-20 bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest.

The CHAIRMAN. These bonds were sold at par, were they not?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, sir; par in coin. We paid out of the Treasury one-half of 1 per cent. for commissions and expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. The fourth inquiry is as to the usual amount of annual coin liabilities of the government, stating separately the liabilities *for interest*, sinking-fund, foreign service, &c.

Secretary SHERMAN. I have this for last year. It is as follows:

Coin interest paid during fiscal year 1877	$92,883,431 27
Amount applied to the sinking-fund during fiscal year 1877	447,500 00
Amount paid for diplomatic service during fiscal year 1877	755,286 06
Amount paid for foreign naval service during fiscal year 1877	2,224,124 49
Amount of customs refunds during fiscal year 1877	5,247,800 65
Amount expended for refunding national debt, parting and refining bullion, &c., during fiscal year 1877	901,927 30
Total	102,460,069 77

You are aware that under the law importers very often deposit money in advance of their entries, and then, when their entries are liquidated, the excess is returned to them. That system is adopted in order to enable them to get their goods quickly. Also in some cases where disputes arise as to the amount of duties, if the duties are paid in excess, the excess is refunded. These refunds are in the ordinary current course of business.

The CHAIRMAN. This total of $102,460.69 is the coin payments for the last fiscal year?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, sir; divided up in the way I have stated.

The CHAIRMAN. The fifth question which the committee desired you to answer, is the amount of fractional currency redeemed and carried to the account of the sinking fund, and what applications of coin, if any, have been made on account of the sinking fund during the current fiscal year.

Secretary SHERMAN. The answer to that is:

The amount of fractional currency applied to the sinking fund in 1876 was $7,062,142.09, and in 1877, $14,043,458.05. So far in this fiscal year the redemptions of fractional currency amount to $3,382,621.45, making a total of $24,488,221.59 applied to that fund. No coin applications have been made to the sinking fund during the current fiscal year, except the redemptions of bonds heretofore called, amounting to $67,700.

Some cases occurred where bonds were sent on by parties by mistake, and we redeemed them; and they were put into the sinking fund. After that we adopted the habit of returning bonds that were sent by mistake.

The CHAIRMAN. The next question is, what is meant by balances in the sinking-fund accounts? Of what items are those balances made up?

Secretary SHERMAN. It is very natural for any person, lawyer or business man, to be misled by the use of the word "balance" in these sinking-fund accounts. A balance may not be a balance of money in hand; and, in this particular case, the word "balance" means either an amount of the sinking fund which has not been made good by the purchase of bonds, or an excess of the amount required by law. These are called balances, and this table on page 18 of the Finance Report shows very fully how the sinking fund is made up, and of what items it is composed. This table goes back to 1869, and shows at the end of that fiscal year a balance to new account; that is, the balance to new account is a balance in this case of an amount paid—more than the law required—into the sinking fund, and therefore it is put to the credit of the sinking-fund for the next year.

Then, the next year, they had not bought quite as many bonds for the sinking fund as the sinking-fund law required, and so there was a balance of $1,254,000 which was carried to the credit of the sinking fund to be made up the next year, and so on. These balances continued, amounting to somewhere between half a million and a million and a half of dollars. Sometimes they would be on the one side and

sometimes on the other, and they were carried forward until 1873 or 1874, when, after the panic, the revenues fell off, and they failed to make good the sinking fund. The amount of deficit in making good the sinking fund in 1874 was stated at $16,305,000. Mr. Bristow, I am told, declined to carry forward this balance to the next year because it was apparent that, from the condition of the finances, he would not be able to make good that balance in addition to the sinking fund for the next year, and therefore the balance was dropped. It represents simply the amount which the government failed to apply to the sinking fund. Instead of carrying it forward in his accounts, the Secretary dropped it. That is what I did last year, and what Mr. Morrill had done. We did not undertake to carry forward the deficiency in one year to swell the sinking fund for the next year.

Mr. BELL. Then this term "balance" applied to the sinking fund indicates either the excess or the deficit in the sinking fund for the year?

Secretary SHERMAN. That is all. At first the balances were carried forward and were made good the next year, because they did not amount to much; but when the deficit became so great, and when it became apparent that it could not be made good, the Secretary just dropped it. Now, last year we were deficient in the sinking fund $9,235,000, simply because we could not, out of the surplus revenue, make good that fund.

The CHAIRMAN. On the whole, have not the deficiencies in the sinking-fund account been more than made good since the passage of the act?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes. You will find a statement of that in Mr. Morrill's report. The sinking fund was never kept as an account in the Treasury Department until after the refunding act of 1870. A section in the refunding act provided for the stating of the account of the sinking fund, and then it was first commenced. Up to that time a statement was made showing how far the sinking fund had been kept under the act of February, 1862, and it was found that by the application of the surplus revenue to the payment of the debt, the stipulations of the sinking-fund act had been largely exceeded, to the amount of $200,000,000. Now the sinking-fund account is regularly kept, and the exact statement of it is shown by Mr. Morrill's reports and also by my annual reports.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you the report of the examiners at the subtreasury office, New York, as to the coin there?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, sir; I have the preliminary report of Mr. E. O. Graves, which is as follows:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, March 29, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a preliminary report upon the examination of the office of the assistant treasurer of the United States in New York, recently made under my direction in pursuance of the instructions given in your letter of the 11th instant. The funds found in the possession of that office at the close of business on the 12th instant, at which time I took charge (exclusive of currency and coupons in process of redemption and not charged to the cash), were as follows, the coin being verified by weight and the notes, currency, and securities by actual count and examination of each ndividual obligation:

Gold coin	$100,051,280 00
Gold bars	3,367,713 96
Coin checks, paid on March 12, 1878, but not charged up	1,069,114 78
Silver coin	1,396,436 28
Coin certificates	3,197,900 00
United States notes	32,614,479 00
National currency	428,711 00
Fractional currency and minor coin	194,088 92

Redeemed legal-tender certificates of deposit, June 8, 1872	$3,335,000 00
Coin coupons	8,368 10
Coupons of District of Columbia bonds	110 41
Treasurer's checks for registered interest on District of Columbia bonds	273 75
Redeemed call bonds and interest	2,013 48
Treasurer's coin quarterly-interest checks:	
Funded loan of 1881	48,168 03
Funded loan of 1891	832,383 02
Funded loan of 1907	3,603 50
Receipts for advances on salaries of employés	2,421 00
Cash for petty expenses in cashier's hands	15 00
Seven-thirty notes purchased, being balance of amount of counterfeit 7-30 notes purchased, and for which judgment has been obtained in favor of the United States	8,750 31
Total	146,560,829 84
Total as shown by assistant treasurer'r report of March 12, 1878.	146,566,996 35
Deficit	6,166 51

Only $1,777.51 of the deficit arose in the seven and one-half years during which the present incumbent has held the office of assistant treasurer, and of that amount $1,500 is due to a single shortage discovered in a package of notes received from a bank in payment of a draft, but which the bank refused to make good. This leaves a deficit from all other causes during the present assistant treasurer's incumbency of but $277.51; a most remarkable record considering the vast amount of money which has passed through his hands. The items composing the entire deficit will be explained in full in my final report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. O. GRAVES.

To Hon. JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The items of this deficit had been reported and known at the department, so that there was no actual variation between the statement as made by the assistant treasurer and the actual count. Perhaps I ought to say that this count occurred also here in Washington in July last, at the time that Mr. Gilfillan took possession of the Treasurer's Office. Every item and paper was counted before he gave his receipt for the money, and everything was found to be correct, except a small item of $1,831, of which we have a full account.

Mr. CHITTENDEN. I have prepared four questions in the interest of those whom I represent, to which I should like to have your answer:

First. With silver dollars and silver certificates full legal tender for all debts, including the customs and the public debt, is not gold practically demonetized; and how will you renew your supplies, or prevent its exclusive use as merchandise in foreign commerce?

Second. Is there no danger that the national banks, in taking care of themselves, will hoard greenbacks enough to exhaust your gold reserves when the day for resumption comes?

Third. Is it not probable that, before you have coined 100,000,000 of the new silver dollars, with greater activity in foreign trade, they will be exported at their bullion value to settle trade balances, and with what effect upon the price of silver bullion?

Fourth. Does not your success in resuming coin payments with our so-called double standard depend absolutely upon an advance in the price of silver bullion in London to about 59 pence sterling per ounce?

I have not spoken with any member of the committee in framing these questions. They were framed at my own table, and I am influenced only by my correspondence and by questions asked of me by those whom I represent.

Secretary SHERMAN. I would a great deal rather, in this conference give the committee the facts and let the committee draw its own infer

ences, than attempt to give my own opinions. But I have no objections to answering any of those questions. I think that a certain amount of silver dollars issued will not have the effect which Mr. Chittenden thinks. I believe we can maintain at par in gold a certain amount of silver dollars; precisely what amount I would not like to say, because that is a question of opinion. But I have the idea that we can maintain at par in gold no less than $50,000,000; perhaps more—say from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000; but whenever those silver dollars become so abundant and so burdensome that the people would not have them and would not take them, and that they would not circulate, then undoubtedly they would gradually sink to the value of the bullion in them. That is my opinion, but I do not think it wise for either this committee or myself to discuss this question much, because the silver bill is a law, and, whatever we may think of its effects, the public mind will not be satisfied until that law is fairly tried. The effect of the silver bill is not going to be very rapid, nor will the fall in silver be anything like so rapid as is probably feared, and long before the silver dollar can sink to the value of silver bullion, Congress will undoubtedly correct the law if it were to have that effect. If, on the other hand, it should have the effect, which is anticipated, of raising the mass of silver up to the standard of gold, then Mr. Chittenden need not be afraid. Therefore, I say that I do not think I ought to give my opinion further on that subject. I have not changed my mind about the silver bill, although the newspapers say that I have. I think that (as a matter of policy) the silver bill, which makes silver available to pay bonds issued by the United States either before or after the refunding or resumption acts, is not good policy. I have stated that over and over again publicly, and I do not deny it. But the silver bill is the law. We are not infallible. It cannot operate quickly in that way, and therefore we had better give it the full benefit of an experiment, in the certainty that, if Congress finds that it has the effect which is now anticipated, Congress can at any moment stop the issue of silver dollars. I think that that is as far as I ought to answer these questions.

Mr. CHITTENDEN. It is not my object to embarrass the Secretary in any way in these questions.

The CHAIRMAN. The Secretary is of the opinion that "Sufficient to the day is the evil thereof;" that we will take care of the present, and let the future take care of itself.

Secretary SHERMAN. If you allow me, I can now, in connection with your question in regard to my opinion as to the practicability of resumption, and especially in regard to an interview published in the newspapers between Mr. Ewing and bankers in New York, give you my opinion. I have read that interview with a great deal of attention, because I know many of the gentlemen who took part in it.

The CHAIRMAN. It is proper for me on the part of the committee to say that it was not intended that that interview should be made public; but the report of it was surreptitiously obtained in some way.

Secretary SHERMAN. I do not think there was the slightest objection to publishing it.

The CHAIRMAN. Only probably on account of confidential relations.

Mr. EWING. We told those gentlemen at the conference that we had our secretary for the purpose of taking down their statements, not with a view to publishing them, but merely for the information of the committee, and the committee feels exceedingly annoyed about the publication, because it seems like a violation of that understanding; but the

paper was surreptitiously obtained, and the committee does not feel at fault about it.

Mr. CHITTENDEN. Special pains were taken at New York to exclude newspaper reporters.

Secretary SHERMAN. It is pretty hard to exclude newspaper reporters; but I think it was right enough to have that conference published. It presents the opinions of very intelligent gentlemen, whose business it is to be familiar with the subject, and their opinions are entitled to full weight. I can only give you my general reply to them.

My reply would be about this: These gentlemen assume three propositions. First, that we cannot sell enough 4 per cent. bonds to prepare for resumption; second, that the national banks can throw upon the government the burden of resumption of bank-notes as well as of United States notes; third, that resumption requires the resumption and cancellation, without power of reissue, of United States notes below $300,000,000. To these I answer, that I believe that, with such auxiliary legislation as is pending in both houses, we can sell enough 4 per cent. bonds to prepare for resumption; but, if I am mistaken in this, we can sell either 4½ or 5 per cent. bonds, which they admit will command gold, silver, and bank-notes, to maintain resumption. Some of these gentlemen have proposed to me that, if I sell them 4½ per cent. bonds at par in coin, they will guarantee enough coin for resumption; and I have some better offers from other banks and bankers, so that, on this point, it is only a question of rate of interest on bonds. When it becomes clear that money cannot be had for 4 per cent., it is time enough to pay 4½. The silver bill has crippled my power to sell 4 per cent. bonds, but a wise savings bill, that will enable me to deal directly with the people, would go far to repair this. Upon the second point: It may as well be understood that the national banks cannot throw upon the government the burden of redeeming their notes. The attempt would be suicide. They are bound to redeem their notes on demand at the Treasury with United States notes or coin, and to maintain in their vaults very large reserves of United States notes. Any effort of theirs to force the redemption of their reserves of United States notes in coin would at once cause the government to withdraw all government deposits from them, to present all bank-notes held or received by the government for redemption, and, if need be, to exchange United States notes for bank-notes.

Such a struggle as these gentlemen contemplate would end in their losing their power to issue circulating notes at all. Their talk about forming a line to break the government is not discreet and is not dangerous. I am more concerned about what you will do than about what they will do. The United States Government already holds a larger cash reserve for the redemption of its notes in proportion to demand liabilities than any bank represented by these gentlemen, and it has power to increase it. Our certificates of deposit—the most dangerous form of liabilities—are secured, dollar for dollar, by coin or United States notes actually in hand, while the banks owe over $600,000,000 to depositors, the great body of which is represented by notes and bills discounted. The only demand liability we owe not covered by actual cash on hand is the United States notes, and of these $70,000,000 are in our vaults, and $70,000,000 more the banks are bound to retain in their reserves. With a coin reserve of $100,000,000 to $150,000,000, the redemption of $300,000,000 of United States notes would be easy, and that reserve could not be diminished to any considerable extent by the banks, or any combination of banks, without a continuous draft upon

the banks to make it good. We can rely upon the intelligent self-interest of the banks to prevent such a struggle. Nothing could provoke it more quickly than threats by bank officers, and if such a struggle comes, the government, with its reserve, with ample revenue, and the power to sell bonds, can easily maintain resumption, without fear of a line of bank cashiers anxious to break the Treasury or to force high rates of interest.

On the last point: The power to reissue is plainly given by section 3579, Revised Statutes, and is not cut off any more by the notes coming into the Treasury in exchange for coin than in payment of a tax. Even if the Supreme Court hold them as no longer a full legal tender, they are as much so as a bank-note. If the choice must be made between the two, the common interest would decide in favor of the United States note. I believe they both ought to circulate and both be at par with coin. But nothing is so discouraging in the progress of resumption as for national banks to shrink from their share of the burden, or to make threats such as are stated by some of these gentlemen; and nothing is so injurious to the banking system, or will precipitate its overthrow more certainly, than a popular conviction that the banks are endeavoring to embarrass the government in maintaining resumption.

Mr. CHITTENDEN. I did not hear anything on the part of those gentlemen with whom we conversed at the sub-treasury in the form of a threat, and I appeal to Mr. Ewing to confirm my impression. There was nothing of that kind intended, I am sure. These gentlemen simply expressed the opinion that in an attempt to resume with any stock of gold that you were likely to have, the gold would be transferred to the banks naturally.

Mr. EWING. That was it.

Mr. CHITTENDEN. There was nothing like a threat?

Mr. EWING. No; on the contrary, there was a great desire manifested on the part of the bankers to make resumption safe.

Secretary SHERMAN. I have written propositions from these gentlemen, and from Mr. Coe himself, that if I will give them 4½ per cent. bonds instead of 4 per cents., they will guarantee resumption. The trouble is this, that when I am trying to sell bonds at 4 per cent., they say I am acting both as a politician and as a financier. I suppose they mean that as a politician I am desirous to have the interest low, and that as a financier I am indifferent to the rate. I simply say that as soon as I cannot sell 4 per cent. bonds to the people, I know I can sell 4½ per cents. to the banks; and in that way, if in no other, we can get enough gold to insure and to maintain resumption. To that I pledge my opinion and my earnest conviction.

Now, in regard to the reserve that is necessary, there is a difference of opinion. I would like to have so strong a reserve that there would be no question of our ability to resume, and I think (as I stated to the Committee on Finance of the Senate) that if I can have a reserve of one hundred and thirty millions; or, in other words, if I can increase my present reserve about fifty millions, I do not see how it is possible to prevent us from resuming. If it were known to-day that it was certain, I should have such a reserve by the first of January, and if it were certain that Congress would be willing to stand by the experiment of resumption, we would have resumption at once.

Mr. EWING. Neither of which can be made certain.

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes; if I could sell the bonds and get the reserve, the thing would be made certain in 24 hours.

Mr. EWING. Where do you suppose you could get so large a sum of metal?

Secretary SHERMAN. We produce bullion enough in this country. If I had this year's production of gold and silver (and I could very easily get it by selling bonds) I would have reserve enough.

Mr. EWING. Would you get any part of it abroad?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes; some from abroad.

Mr. PHILLIPS. In your statement to the Senate committee as published, I understand you to say that there has been no increase of coin in the Treasury during the most of this year. Am I correct that you have not increased your coin through the months of January, February or March?

Secretary SHERMAN. No, sir. That is, we have not increased the coin belonging to the government, but the banks have increased on their deposits.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Is not the depreciated price of gold owing to the fact that the banks have taken it?

Secretary SHERMAN. No, sir; but simply because we went out of the market for the gold.

Mr. PHILLIPS. You have stated that you have not increased the volume of gold in the Treasury during this year.

Secretary SHERMAN. No, sir; because we have not sold any bonds.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Was the attempt made to sell bonds, and were you unable to do so?

Secretary SHERMAN. I have tried very hard to sell them and I could sell at a higher rate of interest. Let me explain that. The reason why I cannot sell bonds, is because they have got the impression in Europe that this silver bill is going to derange matters, and that belief brought back upon us (as these gentlemen say) seventy-five millions of bonds. As a matter of course, they came into competition with the Secretary in selling bonds; and as long as they had their bonds to sell, under a scaring market, I could not sell bonds unless the rate of interest was raised.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Then you cannot resume safely unless you can sell bonds at a higher rate of interest?

Secretary SHERMAN. I do not say that. I think I can. If you pass a bill to enable me to sell directly to the people I think I can sell 4 per cent. bonds.

Mr. PHILLIPS. How about 3.65 bonds?

Secretary SHERMAN. I cannot sell them.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not see how that is to aid you in resumption; because in selling bonds to the people you must sell them for greenbacks.

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The effect of all that is to equalize greenbacks with gold. Is that the theory?

Secretary SHERMAN. Partly that, and partly because with greenbacks we can buy gold or anything else. The law authorizes me to buy or to sell gold, and as a matter of course I can buy gold at the market price.

The CHAIRMAN. If the people paid greenbacks for 4 per cent. bonds, then you could sell these greenbacks for gold.

Secretary Sherman. Yes, sir.

Mr. BELL. You mentioned that the interest paid in coin was about ninety-two millions a year; have you any means of ascertaining what proportion of that amount is paid abroad.

Secretary SHERMAN. It is very difficult to state that. The interest

is all paid to agents here, and we cannot distinguish the amount of interest that is paid to bondholders here, from the amount that is paid abroad. The best estimate that I can form is that the amount of bonds held abroad is about six hundred million dollars; but there is a difference of opinion about that. I think that that is pretty near the thing.

Mr. EAMES. I desire to present to the committee, in the presence of the Secretary of the Treasury, a consideration which, I think, is important in determining the question whether the government can resume or not in January, 1879. There is now outstanding about three hundred and forty-seven millions of greenbacks and three hundred and sixteen millions of national-bank notes, amounting together to some six hundred and sixty millions of paper currency. That is now used for the purpose of the business transactions of the country. The point to which I wish to direct the attention of the committee and of the Secretary of the Treasury is, whether the three hundred millions of legal tenders are not absolutely requisite for the business purposes of the country, and whether, therefore, there will be any very great desire to exchange them for gold.

Secretary SHERMAN. I do not think we have a great excess of currency now. These bankers say that there is not enough of currency. So long as there is a want of confidence in our ability to resume, it is likely that the greenbacks will be presented for redemption to some extent; but if we were so strong that the public mind was satisfied of our ability to resume, there would be no motive to present notes for redemption (especially when they may be redeemed in silver). Then, I agree that these notes will not be presented.

Mr. FORT. Would not a premium of 1 per cent. run these notes in for redemption, even with confidence restored?

Secretary SHERMAN. O, yes; but we must abolish the 1 per cent. difference.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Can you state any distinction between legal-tender notes and national-bank notes in regard to the obligation of redemption?

Secretary SHERMAN. Certainly, sir. We have nothing to do with the redemption of the national-bank notes. The banks can take care of that themselves, and they are doing it now. They have an enormous reserve.

Mr. PHILLIPS. It is stated in the papers of Saturday that you ordered the retirement of $767,000 of legal tender notes for last month.

Secretary SHERMAN. Certainly. The law explicitly required that.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I thought that the law left it to your discretion.

Secretary SHERMAN. Not at all. The Treasurer of the United States, at the end of each month, on the report of the Comptroller of the Currency that such an amount of national-bank notes has been issued, retires and redeems from his currency reserves 80 per cent. of greenbacks. I have nothing to do with it.

Mr. FORT. Do you think that good policy?

Secretary SHERMAN. I do. That must be continued until the amount of greenbacks is reduced to $300,000,000.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Do you think it safe to reduce the volume of greenbacks to $300,000,000?

Secretary SHERMAN. I think $300,000,000 is enough.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Can you not safely resume unless you reduce the amount of greenbacks to $300,000,000?

Secretary SHERMAN. I cannot say that. The law provides a mode by which the currency can be reduced to $300,000,000.

Mr. HARDENBERGH. If Congress should adjourn, with the state of

the finances as they are now, and without additional legislation, and with resumption fixed to take place on the 1st of January next, do you not suppose that the national banks will have to buy from thirty to fifty millions of gold to make themselves strong enough to meet resumption?

Secretary SHERMAN. Certainly; they are doing it largely now.

Mr. FORT. Do you still desire to cancel the forty-seven millions of legal tenders now outstanding in excess of the three hundred millions.

Secretary SHERMAN. I think it wise to stand by the present law.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you actually destroy this eighty per cent. of greenbacks?

Secretary SHERMAN. We reduce it monthly. The amount is stated in every debt-statement. It is an actual destruction of the greenbacks. The idea was that $300,000,000 of greenbacks can be easily and surely maintained at par in coin.

Mr. BELL. Is it your judgment that the volume of currency at $300,000,000 will be adequate to the business wants of the country?

Secretary SHERMAN. No; in my judgment the currency will be increased from time to time by the free action of the national banks, and I believe that the amount of circulation in this country, where we are accustomed to paper money, will be always largely in excess of what it would be in old countries where they hoard coin.

Mr. EWING. And in excess of what it is now?

Secretary SHERMAN. I am inclined to think that we can maintain the present volume of circulation—six hundred millions—but that is a larger paper circulation than was ever maintained by any other country. That is a question for the banks to decide for themselves.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Has not the volume of national-bank notes been steadily reduced since the passage of the resumption act?

Secretary SHERMAN. Certainly; because the banks chose to retire them. They have a right to do that, and they chose to retire them; I cannot control that. The Secretary of the Treasury has no more to do with the process of reducing the currency or of increasing it than any of you gentlemen—not near so much, because you can stop it and I cannot; I simply execute the law.

Mr. EWING. In your statement to the Senate Finance Committee I find the following:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, March 18, 1878.

SIR: In accordance with your request, I have the honor to state the amount of gold and silver in the Treasury on the 28th ultimo, the date of the last debt-statement, which is as follows, viz:

Gold coin	$117,151,455 62	
Gold bullion	7,937,300 21	
		$125,088,755 93
Less amount to credit of disbursing-officers and outstanding checks	6,189,696 60	
Gold-certificates actually outstanding	44,498,500 00	
Called bonds and interest	6,818,677 29	
Interest due and unpaid	4,909,705 21	
		62,416,509 10
Available gold coin and bullion		62,672,246 83
Available silver coin, fractional		5,972,895 42
Available silver bullion		3,130,718 31
Total available gold and silver		71,775,860 56

According to this statement, the amount of gold and silver coin and bullion applicable to resumption, belonging to the United States on the

last day of February, 1878, was $71,775,000. You then say that you have practically, for business purposes, $20,000,000 more of coin applicable to resumption, because you have deducted from the gold in the Treasury four items, making an aggregate of about $62,000,000, part of which you assume that you can use.

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. EWING. Now, I ask you which of those items so deducted are practically available for resumption?

Secretary SHERMAN. The amount to the credit of disbursing-officers and outstanding checks varies but very little, because it rarely, if ever, gets below $5,000,000, and it varies from that up (the amount in process of disbursement), so that you can very fairly anticipate that fact (it is a business fact), just as a merchant can anticipate the coming in of his bills receivable.

Mr. EWING. Is not that banking?

Secretary SHERMAN. Every man does banking in that sense.

Mr. EWING. Would the Treasury be justified in disregarding outstanding existing interest obligations by applying the coin which was set apart to meet those obligations to the redemption of legal-tender notes?

Secretary SHERMAN. The Treasury will do just what any prudent individual will do; it will anticipate the demands upon it, and always have money to meet those demands. It is sufficient for me to say that the law authorizes the use in anticipation of coin-certificates. The amount of coin-certificates that may be issued can be 20 per cent. in excess of actual coin. The Secretary of the Treasury, from the known certainty that these coin-certificates will not be and cannot be presented all at once, and are not likely to be diminished in amount, can issue 20 per cent. in excess of the actual coin on deposit.

Mr. EWING. Yes, the law gives you that authority. What would 20 per cent. of the coin-certificates amount to?

Secretary SHERMAN. Nearly $9,000,000.

Mr. EWING. So that you might at this time issue coin-certificates to the amount of $9,000,000 beyond the amount of coin now in the Treasury?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, sir. The law authorizes that. I will say, however, that it has not been done. As to the next item, "Called bonds and interest"—$6,818,677—that amount is in the Treasury, and is always there. There is interest due and carried on the debt-statement for twenty or thirty years; but we count it as a demand that we must provide for, and it is covered by this deduction.

Mr. EWING. How much of that amount is for called bonds and interest on such bonds?

Secretary SHERMAN. The whole of it. We have now in the Treasury over $7,000,000 due to "called bonds and interest"—that is, bonds that are due and not bearing interest, but that are not presented for payment. Sometimes bonds come in three or four years after they are due, and they are then paid.

Mr. EWING. Can anything approaching that amount have gone beyond the ninety days when the payment of interest stops?

Secretary SHERMAN. Every dollar of that has gone beyond the ninety days. Whether that amount will be continuously in the Treasury is only to be told by a comparison of the statements of "called bonds and interest." I have no doubt that some of that amount will never be called for. You will find by reference to the monthly statements that the amount varies from month to month, but it is an item which can be *counted on* with almost as much certainty as any other item.

Mr. EWING. I notice from the Treasury report that the whole "slack" from the beginning of the government to August, 1877, is less than $2,000,000 out of the $7,000,000 of aggregate of called bonds and interest unpaid to date. I don't think you can very safely assume that the $5,000,000 of bonds under recent calls will not be presented.

Secretary SHERMAN. On the contrary, under the last call—which is charged up and included in this last statement (a call of $10,000,000, made on the 6th of December last and maturing on the 6th of March)—but $7,000,000 of bonds had been presented on the day before yesterday, leaving $3,000,000 not presented. That leaves two or three millions of that particular call. I do not say that you can rely upon it with absolute certainty.

Mr. EWING. This inquiry is to ascertain how much gold and silver can be certainly relied upon to redeem legal-tender notes.

Secretary SHERMAN. Well, I think you can fairly count on at least one-half of this $6,818,677 of "called bonds and interest." In all human probability there will be three or four millions of that amount that will not be called for.

Mr. EWING. Within what time?

Secretary SHERMAN. There will be that balance on that account all the time, because we are going on to make calls all the time.

Mr. EWING. But if you are pushed to get coin enough to redeem legal-tender notes you are certainly not going to continue the call of bonds; so that probably that item will disappear from your resources.

Secretary SHERMAN. In my judgment, we will go on and make those calls. Last year we accumulated $60,000,000 of actual gold in the Treasury, while at the same time we were making calls at the rate of $1,000,000 a day; and therefore your conclusion does not follow. If we had this question of resumption fixed beyond doubt, and if the people understood that it was to come, the bonds would be taken promptly and the calls would be rapid; because accumulation for resumption accompanies and is increased by refunding. The actual experiment shows it. Whenever we have made calls we have accumulated coin, until last December, when, by the agitation created here in Congress, it ceased. My calls were outstanding, but the bonds did not sell.

Mr. EWING. We are trying to ascertain the amount of coin which you can certainly use in redeeming legal-tender notes; and you say that in an exigency you can use that item of $6,818,677 of "called bonds and interest," or a portion of it. It seems to me that if the exigency arises you will be in such a condition that you will not be calling bonds and increasing your coin demand; and, therefore, that that fund is not available, and that you cannot safely draw upon it to redeem legal-tender notes; or if you do so in an extremity, you may not only fail of resumption, but also fail of paying the interest and principal of the debt.

Secretary SHERMAN. I say that having $62,000,000 of coin in our possession subject to demand liabilities (an aggregate sum), which by the experience of nine years is rarely diminished to the amount of ten or fifteen per cent. (never falling below $50,000,000, and sometimes going up as high as $80,000,000), we can fairly count that, in any probable state of circumstances at least $18,000,000 of that amount will be in the Treasury—not to be used (because I do not anticipate that our reserve will ever be drawn down to that), but that we may fairly count upon it as in the Treasury.

Mr. EWING. This accumulation has been during the period when legal-tender notes were not redeemable, but you certainly cannot assume that, because you have had that accumulation of coin in the Treasury hereto-

fore when there was no redemption of legal-tender notes, you will continue to have it after redemption begins?

Secretary SHERMAN. I think we can assume if, when gold was not in circulation, there was a gold balance in the Treasury subject to demand without much variation, that, when all transactions are based on coin or paper redeemable in coin, this coin will remain in the Treasury. I believe that one of the first effects of resumption will be to increase the deposit of coin in the Treasury, because paper will be so much more convenient in all the transactions of life that paper will be used and the coin will be deposited with us. The subtreasury in New York will be, like the Bank of England, the place of deposit for all the coin of the country; and coin-certificates or greenbacks will be used for all current transactions, leaving the coin only to be drawn to meet the demands of foreign trade or the mutations and changes of supply and demand.

The CHAIRMAN. That would depend entirely upon the balance of trade?

Secretary SHERMAN. Very much.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be the key of the situation?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. EWING. You say, then, that at least $3,000,000 of this $6,818,677 for "called bonds and interest" might be used, if necessary, in the redemption of legal-tender notes?

Secretary SHERMAN. Practically. I would say that at least one-third of the amount, $2,000,000, might be so used. The next item of $4,909,705, "interest due and unpaid," stands in about the same position; in fact, it is more stable than the other.

Mr. EWING. You think that $2,000,000 of that could be used?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, and perhaps more. Here (showing a debt statement) are the items of this "interest due and unpaid;" much of it is on old loans. Very often people do not collect their coupons, but leave the interest to accumulate, so that this interest item is even more stable than the other item. This is the "interest due and unpaid" on outstanding bonds; the other is "the interest and principal of called bonds."

Mr. EWING. I see that this "interest due and unpaid" is made up chiefly on bonds not yet due. It therefore cannot run along.

Secretary SHERMAN. That always follows. Suppose a man who owns $10,000 of bonds neglects to cut off the coupons when they are due and lets them run for two or three months without collecting the interest, he is likely to do the same thing the next time.

Mr. EWING. But suppose it were understood that the Treasury was short of gold, would it not be likely that these overdue coupons would be run in for collection? In other words, could you safely use that fund to redeem legal-tender notes if you are pushed to that point?

Secretary SHERMAN. I do not think I would have occasion to use that fund, but I simply say (as I have said to the Senate committee) that while we can only surely count upon the actual coin on hand over and above our coin liabilities, we can yet, as business men, fairly understand that all of these demands, of which I have given the items, will not be presented at the same time, and that there will always be a balance of at least eighteen millions of them.

Mr. EWING. Do you count any of the coin-certificates in that category?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes; I count 20 per cent. on coin-certificates.

Mr. EWING. You propose to issue 20 per cent. of new certificates beyond the amount of gold on hand?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, we could.

Mr. EWING. Which you may use for the redemption of legal-tender notes?

Secretary SHERMAN. I do not think I ever would, except in case of necessity, but the law authorizes it.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Have not our revenues, both from internal revenue and imports, been decreasing of late?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, but we have more gold revenue than we have gold expenditures.

Mr. PHILLIPS. But have not the revenues been decreasing this year as compared with the past year?

Secretary SHERMAN. Very largely this winter—especially in the whisky tax.

Mr. PHILLIPS. And will not the recent law in regard to whisky still further decrease the revenue?

Secretary SHERMAN. That gets me into legislative grounds, and I think you had better settle that question among yourselves. There is no doubt but that we will have a surplus revenue to the extent of a portion of the sinking-fund. I do not think that a deficiency can equal the sinking-fund.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The sale of bonds has been stopped?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, but we can renew their sale if we pay a higher rate of interest—if we issue 4½ per cent. bonds. The time was (ever since I have been in public life) that it would have been looked upon as very remarkable to sell bonds at less than 4½ per cent., and we are getting very strong when we refuse to sell bonds at 4½ per cent. Never before in the history of the government have bonds been issued and sold at par at so low a rate of interest as four per cent.

Mr. PHILLIPS. You state that we have coin interest to pay to the amount of ninety millions a year. Do you think it would be safe to undertake resumption with that burden resting upon us?

Secretary SHERMAN. Clearly. If we have the power to reissue legal-tender notes at par, and the power to sell bonds, if necessary, we can undoubtedly keep the notes at par. Redemption would not go far before legal-tender notes would become scarce. I have stated that there were $70,000,000 of those legal-tender notes in our vaults, and there are also $70,000,000 of them in the custody of the national banks, whose interest it would be to keep them in their vaults.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Would it not be more to their interest to have the coin?

Secretary SHERMAN. These legal-tender notes are scattered all over the country.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The interest of the banks to get the gold might prompt them to send in these greenbacks for redemption.

Secretary SHERMAN. If you ask me whether 347 millions of legal-tender notes can be all paid with a hundred millions of coin if they are all presented on the same day, I will say no; but, with 600 millions of currency, you cannot purchase all the wheat and corn in the country in the same day.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Will not the mere act of resumption create a demand for gold which does not now exist?

Secretary SHERMAN. On the contrary, I think it will diminish the demand for gold. What would they want gold for?

Mr. PHILLIPS. These banks may wish to resume.

Secretary SHERMAN. They would rather resume in greenbacks. They deposit their gold with us for safe-keeping.

Mr. FORT. Would there not be a temptation for the banks to exchange their greenbacks for gold?

Secretary SHERMAN. I do not see what object they would have in doing it.

Mr. FORT. They would do it merely for the premium.

Secretary SHERMAN. But there would not be any premium.

Mr. EWING. How much of this item of "interest due and unpaid," $4,909,705, do you say may be counted as applicable to resumption?

Secretary SHERMAN. I would say about one-third of it.

Mr. EWING. That will be one million three hundred thousand.

Secretary SHERMAN. I never went into the division of this thing.

Mr. EWING. Then the item of "amount to credit of disbursing officers and outstanding checks," $6,189,626. How much of that can be used for resumption?

Secretary SHERMAN. You may count on the whole of it if you choose; because it is really only money in the course of disbursement. We always have in the hands of disbursing officers large sums of money, and every disbursing officer has a balance on hand, and we can reduce those balances to a large extent, or cut them off entirely.

Mr. EWING. You include "outstanding checks"; do you think you could count the whole sum they represent as part of the funds that could be used?

Secretary SHERMAN. No, sir.

Mr. EWING. How much of it?

Secretary SHERMAN. I cannot tell; because I cannot tell how much of this item is for "outstanding checks" and how much to the credit of disbursing officers.

Mr. EWING. Exclusive of those items you would only have on your theory $12,300,000 which you could add to the $62,000,000.

Secretary SHERMAN. It is totally immaterial whether you count that in or count it out. As I said before, my reliance would be on the actual coin reserve—to be increased as I have stated. I do not propose to resume on seventy-one millions of coin.

Mr. EWING. It strikes me that the addition of seventeen or eighteen millions, drawn from these four items, is not safe in calculating the resources for resumption.

Secretary SHERMAN. I think that if you ask any banker in New York how much of that fund is available for resumption purposes, he will put it higher than I do.

Mr. EWING. As a banker?

Secretary SHERMAN. As long as we are issuing United States notes, redeemable on demand, we are in the banking business.

Mr. EWING. And take the bankers' chances?

Secretary SHERMAN. We do it as a matter of course. We save the interest and have to do as bankers do.

Mr. EWING. You have got here under the item of "called bonds and interest" only $6,818,677. Has there not been a call of $10,000,000 since?

Secretary SHERMAN. No; there has been no call since. The last statement which you get to-day will include these "called bonds." The last call was made on the 6th of December, 1877, and matured on the 6th of March, 1878. It has been covered—about half of the amount—by the sale of bonds since the call issued.

Mr. EWING. Does this statement include all of the called bonds unpaid on the first of February, 1878?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, sir; all the called bonds that matured at that date.

Mr. FORT. What is the cost of selling bonds, including the expenses of the syndicate?

Secretary SHERMAN. One-half of one per cent. is the limit under the law and our contract with the syndicate. The syndicate pays all the cost, including engraving, &c., out of the half of one per cent. Under the popular loan we pay one-fourth of one per cent. commission and pay the expenses out of the other fourth.

Mr. EWING. Going back to your statement before the Finance Committee, you add to the sixty-two millions of gold five millions nine hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars of fractional silver coin; do you regard that as available for resumption?

Secretary SHERMAN. Undoubtedly. We can issue that silver coin in exchange for United States notes to the full extent of the outstanding fractional currency; but, in my judgment, Congress ought to pass a law enlarging the limit of subsidiary silver to fifty million dollars.

Mr. EWING. Such an exchange would be a voluntary exchange on the part of the holder of legal-tender notes. I am not speaking of what you can buy with the subsidiary silver coin, but as to whether it is available for the *redemption* of legal-tender notes when presented.

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes; in my judgment that five millions of dollars will be all absorbed before the first of January.

Mr. EWING. But we are speaking of this as a redemption fund for the legal-tender notes after the first of January.

Secretary SHERMAN. If the five millions of subsidiary silver coin be paid out in exchange for United States notes or in current expenses, there will be left in the Treasury just so much the more current revenue which will be in gold.

Mr. EWING. But after resumption day you do not regard fractional silver as available for the purposes of redemption?

Secretary SHERMAN. Only to a small amount. We will still exchange silver coin for United States notes. But I think the whole amount now on hand will be paid out and gold will take its place.

Mr. EWING. The resumption law provides that the redemption of legal-tender notes shall be in sums of $50 and upward, and fractional silver currency is not a legal tender above $5. How, then, can it be counted upon as part of the *redemption* fund?

Secretary SHERMAN. Simply because it can be, and will be, probably, exchanged, as needed, for United States notes.

Mr. EWING. But after the first of January can it be used as part of the redemption fund?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, I think so; if it is used for the redemption of United States notes.

Mr. EWING. It is not a legal tender?

Secretary SHERMAN. That makes no difference. People come to us every day with United States notes for silver currency.

Mr. EWING. But I am speaking of using this fractional silver currency for the redemption contemplated by the law.

Secretary SHERMAN. I regard redemption as simply meaning paying, according to law, the United States notes in the coin which the holder has a right to demand. Any holder of a United States note may now come to the Treasury and ask to be paid in subsidiary silver coin. After the first of January we will pay him in silver dollars or in gold coin, just as he prefers. If we should redeem United States notes between now and the first of January to the extent of five millions of

dollars, we have in place of it the revenue which comes into Treasury—probably in gold.

Mr. EWING. My point is this: that fractional silver coin cannot be counted as a fund with which to redeem, after the first of January, United States notes, because it is not a legal tender for as much as $50, and because, under the law, the presentation of legal-tender notes must be in sums of $50 and upward.

Secretary SHERMAN. I do not think it material for us to discuss that question, because that five millions of subsidiary silver coin will be used in exchange for United States notes precisely as the silver dollars will be.

The CHAIRMAN. You regard it as an asset in the Treasury for all the purposes of the resumption bill?

Secretary SHERMAN. Certainly. If you really want to drive me into the position, I can simply say that we can convert subsidiary silver coin into silver dollars and then we can pay it out. It is money there in the Treasury available for the payment of United States notes.

Mr. EWING. Might you not as well put in United States notes as money available for redemption?

Secretary SHERMAN. No; I think not. This subsidiary currency would, in the ordinary course of business, be paid out in lieu of other revenue, and would be replaced by gold or silver.

Mr. EWING. In the statement made on the 26th of February to this committee by the Treasurer, he says: "I am informed by the Director of the Mint that the amount of unpaid deposits belonging to private individuals and held by the mints and assay-offices on January 1, 1878, amounted to $2,114,000." Is that a proper deduction from the coin on hand?

Secretary SHERMAN. No, sir; that is a mint account.

Mr. EWING. But the amount in the mints is credited in your table.

Secretary SHERMAN. Only the amount belonging to the United States. There are private deposits of bullion under the law. That is a private deposit for trade-dollars. It is not a liability.

Mr. EWING. That is, the gold and silver are not counted in the statement of the amount in the mints?

Secretary SHERMAN. No, sir; that debit is for gold and silver deposited by private individuals for their own use.

Mr. EWING. In this statement you have got the available sum on hand at $71,000,000, without any deduction for accruing interest?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. EWING. Now, the interest which is accruing on bonds is to be paid by gold which has been accruing from customs, *pari passu?*

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. EWING. You count all the gold thus coming in from customs as applicable to resumption, and yet here is a charge upon it of $17,277,000, up to the last of February, for accruing interest?

Secretary SHERMAN. The answer to that is that the interest is not due. If the interest is accruing, we have also revenue accruing. We have goods deposited with us and bonds issued for customs duties, but we do not count this as revenue, although the revenue is accruing with absolute certainty of payment, and will be paid within a year.

Mr. EWING. It is not fixed in amount?

Secretary SHERMAN. O, yes. The entries are liquidated and ascertained, and we hold the goods in bond; but we do not call that revenue, because it is not paid; and so it is with accruing interest. Interest, as it accrues, we count as such, but interest accruing will be met before *it becomes* due by revenue accruing.

Mr. EWING. But you have already credited your whole accruing revenue to your resumption fund?

Secretary SHERMAN. No; we have credited our accrued revenue. We do not in either case credit the accruing or prospective revenue or the accruing or prospective interest.

Mr. EWING. That is *retrospective* interest. It has accumulated to the extent of over seventeen millions to the date of your statement.

Secretary SHERMAN. It is no more fixed than the revenue which is accruing. This question of whether, in our liabilities, interest not yet due shall be counted has been variously discussed, and many take a different view of it; but I take it that the point is this: Can that interest be demanded on the 1st of March or on the 1st of April? Certainly not. There is accruing interest from the 1st of January to the 1st of July; but it is not due until the 1st of July, and cannot be counted, therefore, as a demand liability until the 1st of July; and in the mean time our ample coin revenues come in, and a great deal more than cover the accruing interest.

Mr. EWING. But as a matter of fact, if you take out that seventeen millions of accruing interest and say that you put that apart as a resumption fund, you will be short of revenue to pay your interest and to create the sinking fund, as the law requires.

Secretary SHERMAN. If we are bound not only to get gold enough to pay what is due, but bound to get gold enough also to pay what may be due in six months, as a matter of course we can never resume.

Mr. EWING. I think it fair enough to say that whatever you have on hand now which has no ascertainable charge against it may be counted as a redemption fund for the greenbacks, trusting to future revenue to meet the future accruing interest and liabilities. But the difficulty about this statement is, that you have taken all the gold in hand now, and have not counted the accruing interest, which amounts to the very large sum of $17,227,000 up to the date of your statement, while the law expressly sets apart the gold that has been accruing from the customs to meet the interest which has been accruing during the same time.

Secretary SHERMAN. No; but to meet the interest which has accrued.

Mr. EWING. The statement, I think, makes an incorrect impression on the public mind as to the amount of gold actually on hand for resumption purposes.

Secretary SHERMAN. But, according to your idea, you would have us accumulate seventeen millions of gold more to-day to meet an obligation that is not to fall due until July.

Mr. EWING. No; but my idea is that in your statement you should have deducted the $17,227,000 of interest accruing up to date from the amount of gold on hand, because that gold is pledged and set apart by the law as a special fund to pay this interest, and is not applicable to resumption.

Secretary SHERMAN. But we have other gold as sure to come in as the 1st of July will come, to meet that interest.

Mr. EWING. Yes; and you have other obligations to meet to the amount of all the gold hereafter coming in.

Secretary SHERMAN. We cannot be expected to pay a debt before it is due.

Mr. EWING. The receipts from customs for the fiscal year 1877 were $130,956,000. The receipts this year will be less, as the imports have fallen off. The interest on the public debt last year was $97,124,000. That interest this year will be a little less. The sinking-fund this year,

according to the statement of the Treasurer, is $35,424,000, and the law sets apart customs as expressly to the sinking-fund as it does to the interest on the public debt. Section 3694 of the Revised Statutes provides that "the coin paid for duties on imported goods shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows: 1st. To the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States. 2d. To the purchase or payment of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year, which is to be set apart as a sinking-fund, and the interest of which shall be in like manner applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt. 3d. The residue to be paid into the Treasury."

Now, here is a special appropriation by law of the receipts from customs to the extent of the sinking-fund and of the interest on the debt, and these two items will this year, evidently, amount to the whole receipts from customs.

Secretary SHERMAN. I have already explained the operation of the sinking-fund. If we should undertake to do what you say we ought to do—set aside that $35,000,000 and apply it for sinking-fund purposes—as a matter of course, there would be at once a deficiency in the payment of your own salaries, and of all the other expenses of the government. Now, this sinking-fund is a well-known technical fund, and has been known from the foundation of the government. It is really nothing but a pledge by Congress that it will provide revenues enough, not only to pay the expenses of the government, but to pay, in addition, the sinking-fund of one per cent. upon the debt. Therefore the sinking-fund has been always used simply as a representative of the balance of revenues over expenditures. The current expenditures are always taken from the amount of revenues, and the balance is applied to the sinking-fund. If there is a deficiency in the revenue, so that there is no balance to be applied to the sinking-fund, of course that is the fault of Congress in failing to provide revenues sufficient to cover the appropriations, and the amount to be applied to the sinking-fund. That has been the established custom of this and other countries.

Mr. EWING. I am not speaking about the custom, but the law. The law says that the coin paid for duties shall be set apart as a special fund, first, for the payment of coin-interest on the public debt; and, second, for the purchase of one per cent. of the debt each year, and for payment of interest upon the accumulated sinking-fund. Now, I do not see how any custom or usage of the department, or usage of other countries, can change the obligation of the statute.

Secretary SHERMAN. Let me look at the resumption act, if you have it there, and I will show you that not only does it do that in express terms, but it has been held to do it by every administration. (Referring to the law.) This clause has always been held to apply to the sinking-fund in the form of surplus revenue: "And to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption by this act authorized and required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenue from time to time in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to sell, issue, and dispose of, at not less than par in coin, either of the description of bonds, &c." This passed January 14, 1875. It has been held, under this appropriation made in 1875, of the surplus revenue, that the excess of revenue over expenditures could be applied under it without regard to the sinking-fund; and that has been the construction put upon these words.

Mr. EWING. That is, by yourself, and Mr. Morrill, and Mr. Bristow, *the only* three Secretaries of the Treasury who administered that law.

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, sir. That appropriation of surplus revenue has been held *pro tanto* to be an amendment of the act of 1870.

Mr. EWING. The words are "any surplus revenue from time to time in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated." Now in addition to section 3694 of the Revised Statutes which I have cited, there are, in sections 3688 and 3689, under the head of permanent annual appropriations, appropriations of the sums required for the sinking-fund. These provisions of law setting apart the customs as a special fund and permanently appropriating them to the sinking-fund, certainly are not affected by this provision of the resumption law, appropriating "any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

Secretary SHERMAN. I think it is; the words "surplus revenue" are not in it. That has been always construed to mean that sum of money which has been left after paying current expenses.

Mr. EWING. You mean always since the passage of the resumption law?

Secretary SHERMAN. I never saw that questioned. At all events it was so held, and acted upon when Mr. Bristow failed to make good the $16,305,421 of the sinking fund.

Mr. EWING. It was so held by the Secretary?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, sir; and was never questioned by Congress.

Mr. EWING. The subject may not have been looked into.

Secretary SHERMAN. That may be. As a matter of course, if Congress was to say that we should invest the sinking fund prior to and as against all appropriations made by Congress, it would leave a deficiency at once.

Mr. EWING. Congress has said it.

Secretary SHERMAN. I do not think that the fair construction. Still, that is a question for Congress and not for the Secretary.

Mr. EWING. The section from the Revised Statutes, which I have read, sets apart the duties on imported goods as a special fund for those two objects. A certain and permanent appropriation of the customs as a special fund, cannot reasonably be held to have been repealed or modified by this clause, which is usual to all laws—"out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated"—that is a common phrase in all statutes making appropriations.

Secretary SHERMAN. Look at the practical question. Would you have had Secretary Bristow, who met this difficulty in the first instance, refuse to pay the ordinary drafts for the expenses of the government to the extent of $16,000,000?

Mr. EWING. I would have had him execute the law, and most certainly and most especially I would not consent to the proposition that the resumption act overrides all the laws that preceded it, nor that the importance of resumption is so exigent and overwhelming, as that the permanent appropriations may be disregarded by the Executive in order to carry it into effect.

Secretary SHERMAN. All this you speak of occurred before the resumption law was passed. This very question about the application of the sinking-fund occurred June 30, 1874, and the resumption act was passed in 1875.

Mr. EWING. You are speaking of Mr. Bristow's interpretation?

Secretary SHERMAN. And Mr. Morrill's.

Mr. EWING. Not Mr. Morrill's. The resumption law passed before Mr. Morrill became Secretary.

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes; but, at all events, that question was de-

termined by the department and was acquiesced in certainly by Congress, and rightly acquiesced in. I certainly take my share of the fault, if there is anything wrong in it, for I was then in Congress, of acquiescing in the construction that the ordinary expenses of the government must be paid before the sinking fund is attended to, and that if there is any deficiency it must fall on the sinking-fund.

Mr. EWING. But what warrant can there be for a ruling that this general power to provide for resumption by using "any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated" shall override the permanent appropriation of receipts from customs as a special fund to pay interest on the public debt and to keep up the sinking-fund.

Secretary SHERMAN. The answer to that is, that the resumption act expressly authorizes the use of the surplus revenue and the proceeds of bonds to carry the resumption act into effect; and you will see that the resumption act has been carried into effect thus far by the sale of bonds, even in the purchase of the silver bullion in the first instance. Mr. Bristow sold $15,000,000 of five per cent. bonds and used the proceeds of those bonds in the purchase of silver bullion, and so all that I did under the resumption act was done by the sale of bonds.

Mr. EWING. There has been this year applied to the sinking fund $3,000,000 of fractional currency?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes; and I do not know how many United States notes. We have redeemed largely United States notes. Last month we redeemed $700,000. All that goes into the sinking fund.

Mr. EWING. Why?

Secretary SHERMAN. Because it is a part of the debt which is redeemed under the operation of law.

Mr. EWING. The sinking-fund section (3694), which I have cited, contemplates the purchase of bonds.

Secretary SHERMAN. Not necessarily.

Mr. EWING. I think it does.

Secretary SHERMAN. United States notes are a portion of the public debt.

Mr. EWING. I think that the sinking-fund act clearly contemplates the purchase of bonds only. The expression "one per cent. of the entire debt," simply means the mode of ascertaining the amount to be purchased. It further provides, "and interest on the debt so purchased."

Secretary SHERMAN. That is the computation of interest on the amount of debt as paid.

Mr. EWING. How do you compute interest on legal-tender notes?

Secretary SHERMAN. Probably at the current rate at which bonds are sold. I would not be able to tell you the exact rate last year, but the rule, I think, has been to compute the interest at the rate at which bonds were sold. Here is the computation. [Referring to it.] Page 18, Finance Report. I see that it is computed at 6 per cent.

Mr. EWING. Was there no redemption of bonds in 1876 for the sinking fund?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, a small amount.

Mr. EWING. This resumption law does not expressly provide that the legal-tender notes redeemed under it (80 per cent. of the issue of bank notes) shall be destroyed. They may be hereafter authorized to be reissued.

Secretary SHERMAN. These words in the act "until the amount outstanding shall be $300,000,000 of such legal-tender notes and no more," were held to mean a permanent retirement of notes in excess of that

amount. If I ever had any doubt about that it was removed by the passage of the Revised Statutes, which re-enacts the old law about the reissue of United States notes. From that, taken with the resumption act, it seems plain that after the reduction of greenbacks to $300,000,000 had been reached, they may be reissued. The act provides that the reduction shall go on until the amount is reduced to $300,000,000 and no more.

Mr. EWING. I find according to the finance report of 1877, a deficiency in the sinking fund for that year of $9,225,000.

Secretary SHERMAN. That is correct.

Mr. EWING. And for 1876 a deficiency of $1,143,000; for 1875 a deficiency of $5,596,000; and for 1874 a deficiency of $16,305,000, making the total deficiency $32,670,000.

Secretary SHERMAN. I suppose that is correct.

Mr. EWING. If the gold received from the revenue had been applied, as this permanent appropriation requires, your stock of gold would be pretty largely reduced.

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, and if the amount of money which had been applied to the sinking fund before the panic of 1873, in excess of the amount required by law, had been set apart for a resumption fund, we would have been at specie payments long ago, and that is what ought to have been done, in my judgment; but there is no use in "crying over spilled milk."

Mr. EWING. I understand that you feel at liberty under the usage to neglect any application to the sinking fund at all, if the purposes of the resumption law require it.

Secretary SHERMAN. No; I feel bound to do this, to apply the actual surplus revenue to the sinking fund; and that has been done. But when there is not sufficient surplus revenue to pay the sinking-fund I would let the deficit fall on the sinking fund. That is the way we have done.

Mr. EWING. And it has made a deficit in four years of $32,000,000.

Secretary SHERMAN. That is, the Government of the United States has failed to keep up the sinking-fund to that amount for the last four years.

Mr. EWING. And you do not feel required to apply any gold received from customs to the purchase of bonds for the sinking-fund?

Secretary SHERMAN. Except to the extent of the surplus revenue.

Mr. EWING. Even then you feel justified in paying the sinking fund in legal-tenders instead of in bonds.

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes; that is the construction put upon the law. We have a right to count the legal tenders and fractional currency returned under the operations of the law as so much debt paid. We do not retire any legal-tenders under any circumstances except in consequence of the issue of the national-bank notes; but when legal-tender notes are retired in that way, we count them as so much debt paid and we credit them to the sinking fund.

Mr. EWING. And your construction of the statute is that the debt canceled must not necessarily be a bonded debt.

Secretary SHERMAN. That is the construction.

Mr. EWING. But that it may be a debt bearing no interest?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. EWING. And the Secretary of the Treasury is at liberty to fix the rate of interest on it?

Secretary SHERMAN. No; I do not wish to answer that in the affir-

mative, because my impression was that the interest was counted at the current rate. I have never had occasion yet to fix the interest.

Mr. EWING. In your statement to the Finance Committee of the Senate, as to the preparation the national banks have made for resumption, you have given the banks' statement showing the amount of gold held by them on December 28, 1877, as $5,506,556.

Secretary SHERMAN. That is the amount held by the New York City banks alone.

Mr. EWING. No; that is the amount held by all the national banks. All the national banks of the United States held $5,506,000 of gold coin on the 28th of December last.

Secretary SHERMAN. The banks have gold-certificates, however. They own that gold in the Treasury and we do not count it as ours at all.

Mr. EWING. Is it counted in the $125,000,000?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes. The amount of the specie of the banks, including gold-certificates, was, on the 28th of December, 1877, $32,907,750. That was the amount of coin and gold-certificates held by the national banks; but that amount is largely increased now. (See Appendix No. 6.)

Mr. EWING. Outside of the Treasury there is, it appears, $5,506,556 of gold in the banks. Do you think the actual gold coin in the banks has largely increased since then?

Secretary SHERMAN. I do not know about that; I think it has. There is an increase in the commercial cities; but I do not like to speak positively upon that point, because in a day or two you will have the actual returns from all those banks.

Mr. EWING. Adding the certificates held by the banks, $23,000,000, to the $5,000,000 of gold coin, you get the extent of their preparation for resumption.

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. EWING. Unless you count the fractional silver coin as a redemption fund, which it seems to me it is not.

Secretary SHERMAN. The amount of gold held by the New York banks alone, including gold certificates, is $5,000,000 more to-day than the whole gold and silver coin in all the banks of the United States in December last.

Mr. EWING. Including gold-certificates?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, including certificates. The amount is $37,432,000, or $5,000,000 more than the whole amount in all the banks in the United States in December last. Now, as to how much gold has increased in the other banks I cannot say, but we will have the returns in a day or two, and perhaps in time to attach to this statement.

Mr. EWING. Probably $40,000,000 of gold coin and certificates together will represent the preparation of the national banks for resumption.

Secretary SHERMAN. It is more than that. The increase in the New York national banks alone from December to March was $13,000,000. All the great body of these coin-certificates is held by banks and bankers.

Mr. EWING. Do you think the aggregate of gold coin and certificates in the hands of the national banks would run up to $45,000,000?

Secretary SHERMAN. I should think so.

Mr. EWING. That $45,000,000, assumed to be held by the national banks and whatever amount you have in the Treasury belonging to the United States applicable to resumption, represents the whole preparation for the redemption of the $647,000,000 of paper money?

Secretary SHERMAN. So far as the national banks are concerned they have enormous resources. They are only bound to redeem their notes in United States notes, of which they have $70,000,000 on hand; they have also cash resources of various kinds as shown by this table, and very large ones. They have surplus profits to the amount of $173,000,000 over and above their capital stock. They have resources which will enable them to redeem in United States notes with great facility.

Mr. EWING. Their surplus profits are invested largely in buildings.

Secretary SHERMAN. They have invested largely in United States bonds. They have United States bonds on hand to the amount of nearly four hundred millions of dollars. They have $343,000,000 to secure their currency. Then they have bonds to secure deposits; and they have other United States bonds on hand; and they have very large cash funds. As a matter of course they have also very large loans and discounts, and they are liable to their depositors to a very large sum. But they have ample cash resources.

Mr. EWING. But I am speaking of the amount of gold and silver they have for resumption.

Secretary SHERMAN. The banks do not have to redeem any notes in gold; they redeem in United States notes.

Mr. EWING. After all, the problem is to float $647,000,000 of paper money redeemable in coin.

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes.

Mr. EWING. Now, is not the drain upon the government practically the same to the extent of the aggregate of the greenback circulation ($348,000,000), as though the entire circulation were money?

Secretary SHERMAN. I say no, emphatically; and all experience in other systems of banks would also say no. The truth is, the Government of the United States has nothing to do with the banks any more than it has to do with the other corporations and merchants of the country. The banks are as separate and distinct corporations as they can possibly be made. The United States have got to redeem $348,000,000 of legal tender notes, or to make them at par with coin. You recollect what I said before, that we have seventy millions undisputed money in coin.

Mr. EWING. I beg leave to say that I regard the statement as incorrect.

Secretary SHERMAN. Let me go on. We have seventy millions of coin and then we have seventy millions of currency in our possession, some of which at least belongs to us, and none of which is likely to be called for, unless it may be a portion of the certificates of deposit, amounting together to $26,000,000. Then we have these obligations on the part of the banks, which are not fictitious persons but strong corporations. They hold at least seventy millions in our notes and forty millions of gold or gold certificates in their vaults as a reserve at all times. Their notes are absolutely secured by United States bonds, so that if you take that into consideration it is very easy for us to resume. And then you must remember that the body of our notes is in circulation all over this broad country, scattered everywhere from one end of the land to the other. Now, is it likely that these notes are going to be rushed in for payment of them in coin?

Mr. EWING. I think it is.

Secretary SHERMAN. I say no; you have no confidence.

Mr. EWING. I have met very few who have confidence.

Secretary SHERMAN. I say that if you strengthen this reserve from seventy millions to from one hundred and twenty millions to one hun-

dred and fifty millions, with power in the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds if necessary, and with power to reissue greenbacks, there is no danger of breaking the government. I do not think that anybody desires that. Everybody will be glad that the contest is over. Let us look out for ourselves and let the banks look out for themselves. The banks are not interested in running in our notes to get coin for them to embarrass us. On the contrary, these legal-tender notes are their money, and as long as they have them, they cannot be broken. Their notes are payable in our notes, and if they keep a strong reserve of our notes (and they will be interested in keeping a strong reserve), they give us aid practically by giving employment to our notes. There is no motive for them (unless there be a fear that we are not able to pay) to rush in and demand payment of our notes in coin. Now I can see very well that if we had a reserve of $130,000,000 of coin, with no demand liabilities whatever except for those legal-tender notes, we can maintain those notes at par in coin—scattered as they are over this country. It seems to me that there is no difficulty about it.

Mr. EWING. My question was this: Whether the general government, to the extent of its whole paper circulation outstanding, must not respond to the demands of the holders of the $647,000,000 of paper currency for conversion into coin?

Secretary SHERMAN. The government is bound to respond, to the extent of the amount of United States notes outstanding, but not one step farther.

Mr. EWING. Of course not.

Secretary SHERMAN. Very well. That is only $300,000,000. It is just as if Great Britain was behind that $300,000,000 of bank-notes—a separate and distinct power. We are under no obligation to redeem the national bank notes. On the contrary the banks are under obligation to redeem their own notes in our notes and we hold ample security for that. Anybody can present a national bank note at the Treasury, and the Treasury is ready to redeem it, having a deposit of 5 per cent. which the banks must keep good to redeem national bank notes. The banks are obliged to redeem their own notes in our notes, and they are therefore desirous to get our notes.

Mr. EWING. Suppose that through lack of confidence in your ability to maintain resumption, with the small accumulation of gold that you can obtain, there should be a demand for fifty millions of coin in any one month in New York. It makes no difference whether the demand is made on the banks for legal tenders, and then the legal tenders be sent to the Treasury for redemption, or whether the demand is directly on the Treasury, you have got to respond to the whole of that demand, and the gold has got to come out of the Treasury, because the banks have practically none in their vaults.

Secretary SHERMAN. It is scarcely a supposable proposition that you put to me that they could gather together in one mass an amount of legal-tender notes to break the Treasury if this reserve is anything like what I say. You can see as a matter of course that there are times when the Bank of England could not meet a demand for 25,000,000 pounds sterling in gold for bank notes. Perhaps at times the demand for half that amount would break it. But actual experiment shows that such a thing is practically impossible. The idea of accumulating $75,000,000 or $100,000,000 of United States notes and carrying them to the Treasury in the course of a month is practically impossible. The commencement of such a scheme as that would make legal-tender notes so scarce that it would be

impossible to get them, and the very scarcity would increase their value so that they would be equal to coin.

Mr. EWING. They could very readily present at least their coin-certificates for redemption.

Secretary SHERMAN. Where are they? Scattered all over the country. The whole amount of money, including currency certificates in the city of New York, which is the great commercial deposit of the country, is only twenty million dollars, and they never get more than that. That is the amount of the aggregate. If they gathered every note and every certificate in all the national banks of New York, they would amount to twenty millions of dollars; and is it to be supposed that they would do that? Unless you maintain that we require to have as much gold on hand as there is paper money outstanding before we can have resumption, I do not see any difficulty about it.

Mr. EWING. Did I understand you to say that a demand for half of twenty five million pounds sterling on the Bank of England would break the bank?

Secretary SHERMAN. I do not know how much the reserve of the Bank of England is now, but the Bank of England, like all banks owe vast amounts of demand liabilities besides their notes. It holds the deposits of England. Every banking house in England almost, has an account in the Bank of England; and, therefore the danger which threatens the Bank of England would be the calling in of the deposits, and if notes to the amount of ten million pounds sterling were presented, in addition to the call of depositors, there would be such a draft upon the resources of the bank that the bank would have to suspend. But the advantage of our government now is that we have no demand liabilities not covered by actual money on hand. These national banks have six hundred million dollars due to depositors on call, but they have facilities to meet that liability. The strength of the United States Government is so much the greater from the fact that it owes nothing but these notes.

Mr. EWING. The gold coin and bullion of the Bank of England was, in December, 1877, one hundred and twenty-seven million dollars, and its entire circulation one hundred and thirty-three millions, so that it could pay its notes almost dollar for dollar.

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes; but add one hundred and twenty millions more that the bank is liable to be drawn upon for its deposits. How much does the bank owe its depositors?

Mr. EWING. One hundred and thirty-one million dollars.

Secretary SHERMAN. There is the danger. The call on the deposits might break it down.

Mr. EWING. Yet you do not seem afraid of the call of over six hundred millions of deposits of the national banks.

Secretary SHERMAN. I say that the national banks have ample resources in currency and United States bonds.

Mr. EWING. To pay the six hundred millions of deposits and to keep afloat three hundred and twenty millions of currency?

Secretary SHERMAN. They can not do it in a day, because it is not possible for the depositors to draw out their deposits in a day.

Mr. EWING. But contrast their situation with the situation of the Bank of England. The Bank of England has in circulation and deposits combined two hundred and sixty-six millions of dollars, and it has one hundred and twenty millions of coin against its circulation and deposits. Our national banks would have nine hundred and twenty millions of deposits and circulation, and have probably forty-five millions of coin to

meet that; and yet you think that our national banks are in first-rate condition as compared with the Bank of England.

Secretary SHERMAN. You do not draw the distinction between our national banks and the Bank of England. The Bank of England occupies somewhat the position of our national government. But compare our situation with the Bank of England, and we are better off to-day.

Mr. EWING. You mean the Government of the United States?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes. Let me give you the reason why. We have on hand one hundred and thirty-four millions of gold and silver; we have got seventy millions of paper money; which makes two hundred and four millions cash on hand in our Treasury.

Mr. EWING. You include money belonging to other people?

Secretary SHERMAN. So do you in your statement of the Bank of England.

Mr. EWING. This gold belongs to the bank.

Secretary SHERMAN. Take the full amount of the demand liabilities upon us and add them together, and then take the money which we have on hand, and we are in as good a condition as the Bank of England.

Mr. EWING. You are counting in the Treasury gold and legal-tenders which do not belong to the Treasury.

Secretary SHERMAN. No, that is a mistake.

Mr. EWING. The law expressly sets apart the gold on which certificates are issued as a special fund to redeem the certificates, so that it is not applicable to the redemption of legal-tender notes.

Secretary SHERMAN. But take the demand liabilities upon the United States and add them all together and then take all the money that we have got in the Treasury, and, I repeat, we are in a better condition than the Bank of England is.

Mr. BELL. Then your idea is that the question of sustaining resumption would depend, to a greater or less extent, on the amount of preparation on the day of resumption?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, sir; and after. I think we ought to be so strong that we can meet any reasonable demand made upon us.

Mr. EWING. The Bank of England has on hand in gold coin and bullion $120,000,000, and in the banking department $59,000,000 of notes.

Secretary SHERMAN. According to that the Bank of England has got $175,000,000 with which to pay $266,000,000. The total amount of demand liabilities on us is $407,000,000, and the total amount of coin and currency on hand $208,000,000. Add to that such an additional reserve as I propose to accumulate of $50,000,000, and it would make it $258,000,000 to meet $407,000,000, which is just about the proportion, according to the figures you give me, of $179,000,000, held by the Bank of England to meet its liabilities of $266,000,000. The disparity is not so great.

Mr. EWING. That is a statement of very little value, because you include gold and currency, which do not belong to us, and you lump it all in together; but if you put down your state of coin preparation for the obligations, which would be a coin demand after the 1st of January, 1879, you do not stand as favorably as the Bank of England.

Secretary SHERMAN. Considering that we have no demand liabilities except legal-tender notes, which have a pretty general circulation, I think that our condition on these figures is better than that of the Bank of England. Its liabilities are demand liabilities.

Mr. EWING. Will the reissue of legal-tender notes help you to maintain *resumption*?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes; to have the power to reissue them; for if the greenbacks can be retained at par, and we can reissue them, it will save us from issuing bonds. We would only reissue greenbacks in exchange for coin or its equivalent. We would reissue them in payment of coin interest, but, as a matter of course, we could not reissue them unless they were equal to coin, just as the Bank of England would not issue a single note unless it was worth gold. We go on the supposition that the legal-tenders are on par with gold.

Mr. EWING. You have just now indicated a possibility of their not being at par with gold.

Secretary SHERMAN. No, sir.

Mr. EWING. You threw in the "if."

Secretary SHERMAN. The very moment you diminish the supply of greenbacks you bring them up to par again.

Mr. EWING. And your idea of reissuing greenbacks would be only to reissue them in exchange for coin?

Secretary SHERMAN. Or as a substitute for coin—to reissue them when they are at par with coin.

Mr. EWING. And you would reissue them for the purpose of increasing your coin supply?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, sir; practically. The public would be very willing to take the greenbacks if they were at par with coin, and as a matter of course they would be substitutes for coin.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think we could make them so if they were made receivable for four per cent. bonds?

Secretary SHERMAN. That is to be tried. I want to sell four per cent. bonds if I can. Whether, on actual experiment, four per cent. interest is enough in this country to induce the sale of bonds, Mr. Low and Mr. Chittenden can judge better than I.

Adjourned to Thursday morning, April 4, 1878, at half past ten o'clock.

THURSDAY, *April* 4, 1878.

Present, Mr. Buckner, chairman, Messrs. Ewing, Hardenbergh, Hartzell, Bell, Eames, Chittenden, Fort, and Phillips; the Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. EWING. I ask your attention to a comparison of the condition of the Treasury for resumption with the condition of the Bank of England in 1819 and now, with the Bank of France this year, and with the banks of the United States in 1857 and 1861.

Secretary SHERMAN. When I said the other day that I thought the condition of the Treasury on the 1st of January next would be as good as the Bank of England, I had not then before me the actual figures or tables, but only spoke from a general knowledge of the facts. Since then I have given the matter a good deal of attention, and I have got some carefully-prepared tables, founded upon late information, giving the exact comparison of the condition of the Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Bank of Germany, the Bank of Belgium, the national banks, and the Treasury. These tables will show that pretty accurately.

[Secretary Sherman handed the tables to the committee, and they are printed in the appendix. The latest statement of the condition of these banks is found in the London Economist of February 23, 1878, and the older statements are found in McCulloch's Dictionary, a standard authority on the subject, on page 117.]

Mr. EWING. I see you have given the figures of the Bank of France in pounds sterling.

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes; they are reduced to pounds sterling. I ought to say, explanatory of the statement which I have submitted, that there are two modes of making up the accounts of the Bank of England; one by dividing them into the bank department and the issue department, while the other is the consolidated statement.

Mr. EWING. How does this statement give it?

Secretary SHERMAN. It gives the consolidated statement—what is called the old form. The consolidated statement is but a combination of the two departments.

Mr. EWING. Still the consolidated statement charges to the bank the reserve on hand, does it not?

Secretary SHERMAN. If there is any material difference; perhaps I had better put it in both forms, because the Economist gives it in both ways. I will give here the table from the Economist:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£38,698,020	Government debt	£11,015,100
		Other securities	3,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	23,698,020
	38,698,020		38,698,020

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' capital	£14,553,000	Government securities	£15,203,201
Rest	3,414,161	Other securities	17,672,338
Public deposits, including exchequer, savings banks, commissioners of national debt, and dividend accounts	6,524,776	Notes	12,368,965
		Gold and silver coin	1,032,773
Other deposits	21,529,721		
Seven-day and other bills	255,619		
	46,277,277		46,277,277

Dated February 21, 1878.

F. MAY,
Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

The above bank-accounts would, if made out in the old form, present the following results:

Liabilities.		*Assets.*	
Circulation (including bank post-bills)	£26,584,674	Securities	£33,322,539
Public deposits	6,524,776	Gold and bullion	24,730,793
Private deposits	21,529,721		
	54,639,171		58,053,332

The balance of assets above liabilities being £3,414,161, as stated in the above account under the head "Rest."

Now, in regard to the United States, I have a statement here showing the apparent and probable condition of the United States Treasury on April 1, 1878, and on the 1st of January next. The only difference in these statements is that I add to the present condition of the Treasury the proposed accumulation of fifty millions of coin and a substantial payment before that of the fractional currency. I think it will be practically redeemed before that time. The actual results show the amount of demand liabilities on April 1, 1878, against the United States as

30,527,374, and they show the demand resources, including coin and rency, at $174,324,459, making the percentage of resources to liabili- s 37. To show the probable condition of the Treasury on the first of nuary, 1879, I add the fifty millions of coin and I take off the frac- nal currency, and deduct estimated United States notes lost and stroyed, leaving the other items about the same. That would show aggregate of probable liabilities of $435,098,400 and probable cash ources of $224,324,459, making 51 per cent. of the demand liabili- s. The ratio of the Bank of England, at this time, is 45 per cent.; ratio of the Bank of France is 65 per cent.; the ratio of the Bank Germany is 58 per cent.; and the ratio of the Bank of Belgium is 25 cent., all based upon the same figures. (See Appendices 7 and 8.)

Mr. EWING. Does not this statement charge to the Bank of England unissued notes?

Secretary SHERMAN. No, sir; not at all. The notes on hand in the nking department are deducted from the notes issued, so that the cir- ation in the consolidated statement shows an aggregate of £26,584,674.

Mr. EWING. Does that include the amount of notes unissued?

Secretary SHERMAN. No, sir; the total amount of circulation, as shown the issue department, is £38,698,020; but there is in the banking de- tment some twelve millions of pounds. This statement deducts the es on hand from the notes issued (which is proper), and gives the ual notes to be provided for at £26,584,674.

Mr. EWING. Is there not some error about that?

Secretary SHERMAN. Neither you nor I want to fall into any error ut this; but my understanding is, that the whole amount of notes the Bank of England issued by the issue department is £38,698,020; the banking department has on hand £12,368,965, and in stating amount of notes outstanding, they deduct that twelve millions from thirty-eight millions, which ought to be done, because the twelve lions really belong to the Bank of England. Now, in stating ours have done it differently. We have given the full aggregate without ucting the notes on hand, so that the account is more favorable to Bank of England as thus stated than it is to us. If I am mistaken ut this, I shall be very glad indeed to have you point it out, but I nk I am not, because I have looked very carefully into it.

n regard to the national banks, here are some statements which interesting to me and which were prepared in consequence of interview the other day. I think they will be interesting to the mittee. The first paper contains the circulation and deposits and cie of the State banks in 1857 and 1860, as compiled from state- nts in the finance report of 1876, pages 204 and 205. The next paper tains the circulation, deposits, and cash reserve of the national banks the 28th day of December, 1877. The latest statement of the banks nnot give you, because it is not yet made up. It was made in March , and the returns are not fully in. This statement shows a general nand liability of $960,816,052, and it shows a total cash reserve of 5,019,338. The ratio of legal-tender funds to the amount of circula- is 48.4 per cent. The ratio of legal-tender funds to circulation and osits is 15.1 per cent. The next paper exhibits the circulation, de- its, and cash resources of the national banks on December 28, 1877, different basis, counting the amount of national bonds owned by banks and deposited with the Treasurer as money. This other le excludes them entirely. This gives the same figures, but counting bonds at their nominal par as money, it shows this result: Total ount of liabilities $960,816.052, and total amount of cash resources

(including four hundred and five millions of bonds) at $550,201.055. The ratio of cash resources to circulation is 183 per cent. and the ratio of cash resources to circulation and deposits is 57 per cent. (See Appendix No. 6.)

Mr. EWING. Do you think that the bonds can be counted as cash?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes; the bonds are all worth par or above in gold.

The CHAIRMAN. The other cash held by the banks is legal-tender notes?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, and coin.

Mr. EWING. Do you think it safe to count these bonds as gold? Is it possible to convert them into gold?

Secretary SHERMAN. O, yes.

Mr. EWING. That is, the banks can sell over four hundred millions of bonds and get gold for them?

Secretary SHERMAN. Probably not to-day or in a moment.

Mr. EWING. At any time can the national banks accumulate four hundred millions of gold by sale of their bonds?

Secretary SHERMAN. Not in a day.

Mr. EWING. Or in a year?

Secretary SHERMAN. O, yes. I sold last year (within the year) of 4½ per cent. and 4 per cent. bonds two hundred and seventy-five million dollars.

Mr. EWING. How much gold did you get for them?

Secretary SHERMAN. Sixty or seventy millions of gold and the balance I paid for six per cent. bonds.

Mr. EWING. They were practically funded in other bonds. But I want to know now if you make up that table on the theory that these four hundred millions of bonds can be turned into gold for the purpose of resumption?

Secretary SHERMAN. I make up my statement on the theory that four hundred millions of bonds will more than pay four hundred millions of bank-notes at any time, such bonds as the banks hold, and that, if that is not so, we are bankrupt. I just give you this statement. Here also is an abstract of reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency, because these tables are taken from it. (See appendix No. 6.)

Mr. EWING. Here is a consolidated statement which I have prepared, and to which I wish to call your attention.

MR. EWING'S TABLE.

THIS TABLE RELATES TO NO OTHER BANKS THAN BANKS OF ISSUE.

	Currency outstanding.	Deposits.	Total circulation and deposits.	Coin and bullion in the banks.	Estimated specie in the country.	Authority.
Bank of England, December, 1877	$133, 950, 000	$131, 000, 000	$265, 550, 000	$120, 150, 000	$772, 000, 000	London Economist's "Commercial History and Review of 1877." The specie deposits of the English country banks are unknown. The estimate as to the coin and bullion in Great Britain in 1875 was made by the deputy master of the British mint. (See Spofford's American Almanac, 326.)
English country banks, 1877	25, 000, 000	.....	.....	.....		
Scotch and Irish banks	67, 500, 000	.....	.....	.....		
Bank of England, 1818	130, 000, 000	32, 000, 000	162, 000, 000	.....	.....	Tooke's History of Prices, and Marshall's Inquiry into the Effects of Bank of England Issues. Palgrave's Notes on Banking say the amount of coin in England in 1819 was £10,000,000. The Bank paid out in 1821-'22 £ 2,000,000, and increased its stock from £3,400,000 in August, 1819, to £10,000,000 in August, 1822. Probable stock, £150,000,000.
English country banks, 1818	102, 000, 000	.....	.....	.....	50, 000, 000	
Bank of England, 1822	87, 225, 000	18, 000, 000	105, 225, 000	.....	.....	
English country banks, 1822	40, 350, 000	.....	.....	.....	150, 000, 000	
American banks, 1837	149, 185, 890	127, 397, 060	276, 582, 890	37, 915, 300	60, 000, 000	Report of Comptroller of the Currency, 1876. Mr. Webster's Speeches on the Currency, 1838. The excess of specie imported over that exported, between 1837 and 1843, was $30,000,000.
American banks, 1843	58, 563, 608	56, 168, 000	114, 731, 608	33, 515, 800	90, 000, 000	
American banks, 1857	214, 351, 000	230, 350, 000	444, 701, 000	58, 349, 000	240, 000, 000	Report of Comptroller of the Currency, 1876. Fawcett's Gold and Debt.
American banks, 1858	155, 208, 000	185, 932, 000	341, 140, 000	74, 412, 800	.....	
American banks, 1861	202, 000, 000	257, 229, 000	459, 229, 000	87, 674, 000	285, 000, 000	Report of Comptroller of the Currency, 1876. Amasa Walker.
Bank of France, December, 1877	487, 100, 000	134, 200, 000	621, 300, 000	417, 400, 000	1, 400, 000, 000	London Economist. Victor Bonnet's "Two Essays." French custom-house returns.
Imperial Bank of Germany, December, 1877	161, 650, 000	3, 900, 000	*236, 000, 000	120, 850, 000	700, 000, 000	London Economist. Fawcett's Gold and Debt.
American banks and Treasury, 1878	643, 000, 000	614, 822, 000	1, 257, 822, 000	†147, 000, 000	264, 990, 000	Official reports. Dr. Linderman's estimate (appendix to this volume, No. 9).

* In this total of $236,000,000 are *not* included the deposits either of the Imperial or the other issuing banks of the Empire, of which latter there are thirty-two, but the average aggregate note circulation of all the banks, Imperial and local.

† This aggregate of $147,000,000 includes the coin held by the banks and bankers east of the Rocky Mountains, but does not include the subsidiary silver in the banks.

Secretary SHERMAN [examining the paper]. Your currency outstanding of the Bank of England is about what I have got it, about twenty-six million pounds; but yours is made up only to December, 1877, and mine is made up to February. I have no doubt that you have got this correct. There is no trouble about these figures, although we may sometimes look at them a little differently.

Mr. EWING. I cannot get the deposits in the English country banks.

Secretary SHERMAN. The great liability of the Bank of England is the deposits. I have no doubt that this table is substantially taken from the same authority, and I should like to have it go into the report of the conference as yours.

Mr. EWING. I wish you to state the probable amount of gold and silver, not including subsidiary coin, in the United States, outside of national banks and of the Treasury, and where it is or supposed to be.

Secretary SHERMAN. I am like you and like everybody else as to my knowledge on that subject. I have to depend upon the information from the Director of the Mint for it, and I can only give it to you as he gives it. This table here [handing it to the committee] gives that information from the best lights I can get, and I am inclined to think on the whole that it is about right, but I give it as the statement of the Director of the Mint, for I have no knowledge outside of that which I get from him and from the official documents.

[The paper, being an estimate of the amount of gold and silver bullion and coin in the United States on April 1, 1878, is published in the appendix No. 9, giving the total at $199,490,753 of gold and $65,500,000 of silver, making an aggregate in gold and silver of $264,000,000.]

Secretary SHERMAN. That statement is not only concurred in by Dr. Linderman, who has mainly prepared it, but it has been carefully examined by other officers of the Treasury Department who are familiar with the matter.

Mr. EWING. Have you with you the report of the sinking fund?

Secretary SHERMAN. In my report I refer to the sinking fund. I say: "In the last annual report my predecessor stated that had the resources of the Treasury during each fiscal year, commencing with 1862, been sufficient to make a literal compliance with the conditions of the sinking-fund law practicable, a total of $433,848,215 would have been applied to that fund July 1, 1876; whereas the actual reduction of the debt, including accrued interest, less cash in the Treasury at that date, amounted to $658,992,226," or $220,954,459 in excess of the amount required by law to be provided for that fund. The details of the fund are given on pages 19–20 of my report.

Here is a table showing the excess or deficiency placed each year in the sinking fund since 1869:

Excess or deficiency placed each year in sinking fund, since 1869.

	Excess.	Deficiency.	Difference.
1869	$672, 020 23		
1870		$744, 711 80	
1871		257, 474 32	
1872	2, 823, 891 46		
1873	1, 451, 588 95		
1874		16, 305, 421 96	
1875		5, 996, 039 62	
1876		1, 143, 769 82	
1877		9, 225, 146 63	
	4, 947, 500 64	33, 672, 564 15	
			$28, 725, 063 51

Here is also a table showing the

Monthly redemptions of legal-tenders and fractional currency during the current fiscal year, to be applied to the sinking fund.

	Legal-tenders.	Fractional currency.
July, 1877	$670, 112	$618, 801 45
August, 1877	1, 118, 056	612, 221 50
September, 1877	1, 061, 232	385, 472 12
October, 1877	2, 424, 040	434, 067 61
November, 1877	3, 150, 604	309, 554 14
December, 1877	1, 396, 512	278, 911 62
January, 1878	833, 352	292, 189 18
February, 1878	492, 400	281, 221 58
March, 1878	769, 312	240, 582 52
Total for 1878	11, 915, 620	3, 453, 021 72
Amount applied to the sinking fund during the fiscal year 1876	5, 999, 296	7, 062, 142 09
Amount applied to the sinking fund during the fiscal year 1877	10, 007, 952	14, 043, 458 05
Total	27, 922, 868	24, 558, 621 86

Now I want to show you also that the surplus revenue has not been equal to the sinking fund since 1874; but actually there has been more applied to the sinking fund than the surplus revenue during those years.

My report of December 3, 1877, will show the exact application of the amount. The amount of the surplus revenue is stated there at $30,340,577, which was applied as follows:

To the redemption of United States notes, &c	$10, 071, 617
To the redemption of fractional currency	14, 043, 458
To the redemption of 6 per cent. bonds for the sinking fund	447, 500
To increase of cash balance in the Treasury	5, 778, 002
	30, 340, 577

That $5,778,002 has never been applied.

Mr. EWING. Is that thirty millions the sum of the sinking fund?

Secretary SHERMAN. It is the sum of the surplus revenue, the total revenue over expenditures. So that that five millions has not been applied.

Mr. EWING. Where do you expect to get the additional fifty millions of gold by January 1, 1879?

Secretary SHERMAN. You must see that for me to state too closely what I propose to do might prevent me from doing what I expect to do, and therefore I will answer your question just as far as I think you will say I ought to go. I answer, mainly from the sale of bonds. Indeed, in the present condition of the revenue, we cannot expect much help from surplus revenue, except so far as that surplus revenue may be applied to the payment of greenbacks and to the redemption of fractional currency in aid of the sinking fund. To that extent I think we can rely upon revenue enough to retire the United States notes redeemed under the resumption act; so that I would say that we can get the $50,000,000 of gold additional by the sale of bonds. As to the kind of bonds that I would sell, and as to how I would sell them, &c., I ought not to say anything on that subject at present, because you ought to allow me as an executive officer, in the exercise of a very delicate discretion, free power to act as I think right at the moment, holding me responsible for my action afterward. As to what bonds I will sell, or where I will sell them, or how I will sell them, as that is a discretionary power left with the Secretary, I ought not to decide that now, but to decide it as the case arises.

Mr. EWING. I understood you to say in your interview with the Senate committee that you would have to rely upon the natural currents of trade to bring gold from abroad; that is, that there cannot be a large sale of bonds for coin abroad. Is it on a foreign sale that you are relying?

Secretary SHERMAN. Not at all, but on a sale at home. Perhaps I might as well say that if I can get two-thirds of this year's supply of gold and silver, it will amount to a good deal more than $50,000,000, so that I do not have to go abroad for gold. If we can keep our own gold and silver from going abroad, it is more than I want.

The CHAIRMAN. For this $50,000,000 additional I suppose you rely to some extent on the coinage of silver?

Secretary SHERMAN. To some extent; silver and gold we consider the same under the law.

Mr. EWING. Do you expect to pay out the silver dollar coined by you for current expenses, or only for coin liabilities, or to hoard it for resumption?

Secretary SHERMAN. I expect to pay it out now only in exchange for gold coin or for silver bullion. I am perfectly free to answer the question fully, because on that point, after consulting with many members of both houses, I have made up my mind what the law requires me to do. I propose to issue all the silver dollars that are demanded in exchange for gold coin. That has been going on to some extent; how far I cannot tell. Then I propose to use the silver in payment for silver bullion, which I can do at par in gold. I then propose to buy all the rest of the silver bullion which I need under the law with silver coin. As a matter of course, in the current course of business, some of that silver coin will go into circulation; how much, I do not know. The more, the better for us. But most of it, I take it, will be transferred to the Treasury for silver-certificates (that seems to be the idea of the bill), and those silver-certificates will come into the Treasury in payment of duties, and in that way, practically, the silver will belong to the government again.

Until silver is so abundant that it becomes the acknowledged basis of coin transactions, we cannot pay out that silver for the ordinary expenses of the government, because we have not enough to pay all the expenditures in silver; and if the silver is maintained at par with gold, and if the United States notes are below par with gold, we cannot discriminate in favor of any class of creditors; we would, therefore, have to hold silver at par with gold until we either have enough to pay everything with it or until the legal-tender notes are practically at par with gold and silver. That is a matter over which I have no more control than any other citizen. The silver dollars being receivable for duties—the law allowing them to be converted into certificates which are receivable for customs—I must receive them; and I could not prevent, if I tried, the silver from coming into the Treasury, either for silver certificates or payment of duties. As to when I shall commence paying them out for the current expenditures of the government or in payment of the interest or principal of the debt I cannot tell, because that would depend upon the equality of the three kinds of currency—gold, silver, and paper. I do not know whether I make myself understood, but that is the general idea I have in my mind. As a matter of course, it being a great discretionary power which you have invested in the office of Secretary of the Treasury, while I hold the office I will be very careful to exercise that power so as to carry out in good faith the law as Congress

has passed it, and that law, I think, contemplates that gold, silver, and paper shall be all brought on an equivalency.

Mr. EWING. Please state in detail the fund in the Treasury, other than gold and silver, applicable to resumption, and not covered by appropriations.

Secretary SHERMAN. It is very small. In round numbers, the $70,000,000 of currency in the Treasury, which is less than the average amount so held for the last five years, is subject to the following, viz:

Special fund for redemption of fractional currency	$10,000,000
Redemption of notes of national banks "failed," in "liquidation," and "reducing circulation"	12,000,000
Five per cent. redemption fund	9,000,000
Disbursing officers' balances	13,000,000
Certificates of deposit issued under act June 8, 1872	26,000,000

So that, you may say, some of those items are ours. First, the item of $10,000,000 for the redemption of fractional currency is ours; then the item of $13,000,000, held by disbursing officers, is ours. The two redemption funds, one of national banks that have failed, and the other in present redemption of national-bank notes (together $21,000,000), belong to the banks. We have to hold it, but the amount does not vary much. The certificates of deposit are less now than usual; they are only $26,000,000. I think that answers your question fully. (See Appendix No. 11 as to distribution of currency in the Treasury.)

Mr. EWING. No; what I desire to know is the funds in the Treasury other than gold and silver applicable to resumption, and not covered by appropriations.

Secretary SHERMAN. I do not count any of these as applicable to resumption.

Mr. EWING. You spoke the other day about $70,000,000 in the Treasury with which to maintain resumption.

Mr. SHERMAN. Not to redeem notes. That $70,000,000 is so much money that is almost constantly in our hands, and which cannot be presented for redemption. In that view only I spoke of it.

Mr. EWING. You did not speak of it, then, as a fund available for use in maintaining resumption?

Secretary SHERMAN. O, not at all; but as so much money which cannot be presented for redemption.

Mr. EWING. Cannot the $26,000,000 of certificates of deposit be presented for redemption?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes; that much can be; but it is not likely to be. We have got the money to pay for it if it is presented, but it is not likely to be.

Mr. EWING. That depends upon the preferences of the holders of the certificates.

Secretary SHERMAN. Still, I can tell you that it is a great comfort to have $70,000,000, where it is not likely to be disturbed.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not liable to be called for it at any day?

Secretary SHERMAN. No, sir.

Mr. EWING. Then I understand that you have no right to use the special fund for the redemption of fractional currency?

Secretary SHERMAN. I do not think that we have any right to use any of that to redeem notes with, because we must redeem notes with coin; but, having this $10,000,000 on hand, it is ours.

Mr. EWING. Is it subject to use?

Secretary SHERMAN. It is pledged in law to redeem the fractional currency which is really lost or destroyed. If I have $1,000 belonging

to a man who died without heirs I am pretty likely to fall heir to it; and that is the case with this special fund for the redemption of fractional currency.

Mr. EWING. What I desire to know is, not what the Treasury might be authorized by additional legislation to do for the purpose of resumption, but the resources of the Treasury under existing laws in legal-tender notes or bank notes that may be used in facilitating resumption. What are the items?

Secretary SHERMAN. I think that practically none of this fractional-currency money and none of this money on hand is available for resumption in the sense in which you use the term. It only lessens the burden of resumption to have the notes where they are not likely to be presented.

Mr. EWING. You certainly spoke the other day of this $70,000,000 as being a resource.

Secretary SHERMAN. I think it is, in this way: It is a resource, because it is like the notes of the Bank of England that are in the issue department. They do not have to be redeemed, or they are not likely to be redeemed, although they may have been issued. They diminish—to the extent that we hold these greenbacks in the Treasury—the amount of greenbacks outstanding among the people.

Mr. EWING. What has been the amount of sales of bonds per month since the last sales to the syndicate?

Secretary SHERMAN. Here it is:

Subscriptions received for four per cent. bonds per month since the last sales to syndicate

January, 1878	$2,846,550
February, 1878	744,200
March, 1878	1,445,450
	5,036,200

Mr. EWING. Then it would take four or five months of sales of bonds to meet outstanding called bonds?

Secretary SHERMAN. We will probably sell enough this month to meet the outstanding called bonds. I think we will be able to sell enough to cover the deficiency in the last call. I hope within this month to make an arrangement to sell, unless Congress should repeal the resumption act. I would like Congress to determine that. If it is not repealed I would undoubtedly sell, during the present month, a good deal more bonds. I would sell all the bonds that I wanted to sell.

Mr. EWING. Four per cent. bonds?

Secretary SHERMAN. That I cannot say. I will do the best I can. I would rather sell four per cent. bonds, and hope to do so; but if I sell any other bonds they will be sold at a premium. I can sell them in the market at above par.

Mr. EWING. Do you think that under existing law the legal-tender notes redeemed will be subject to be paid out as other funds returned to the Treasury?

Secretary SHERMAN. I think that the law is very clear that the amount of legal-tender notes redeemed in excess of $300,000,000 cannot be paid out. That is my construction of the law.

Mr. EWING. I am speaking of the others, and not those redeemed by the increase of bank currency.

Secretary SHERMAN. I do not think they can be issued. I think that those which are redeemed after the 1st of January, in excess of

$300,000,000, cannot be reissued under existing laws. I am not certain about it. It is a mooted queston; I would rather have your opinion on that than my own. It is a question which I would like very well to have Congress settle. The law proposes and provides for no mode of redeeming United States notes, except as bank-notes are issued (when eighty per cent. of United States notes must be redeemed). As the law provides for no other mode of canceling and destroying United States notes, it would seem to follow that all notes redeemed in any other way than under that law can be reissued, because the section of the Revised Statutes I mentioned provides that all notes which come into the Treasury may be reissued. But then, on the other hand, there is a provision in the resumption law which seems to contemplate that the amount outstanding on the 1st of January shall not exceed $300,000,000.

Mr. EWING. Provided the increase of bank currency is such as to bring down the legal-tender notes to $300,000,000.

Secretary SHERMAN. There is the question. That question I have never determined in my own mind. It may be that all the notes now outstanding, and which are not redeemed under the provisions of the resumption act, can be reissued.

Mr. EWING. If any can be they all can be, I think.

Secretary SHERMAN. That is a question I have not determined in my own mind. I have no doubt of my power to reissue all below $300,000,000. The law expressly provides for that; there is no provision of law which authorizes the reducing of them below $300,000,000. But the resumption act does contemplate the reduction of United States notes to $300,000,000.

Mr. EWING. Provided the bank currency is increased to such an extent as, under the provisions of that law, will reduce the greenback currency to $300,000,000.

Secretary SHERMAN. I frankly say that I wish and hope that that is the proper construction; for I do not want to retire greenbacks except as they are retired by the issue of bank notes, because I believe that that process will reduce them in time. I do not desire to hasten the process. But, as a matter of course, I would be very glad indeed if Congress would solve that question for me, just as I would like to have Congress solve the doubt which rests on the reissue of the $300,000,000.

Mr. PHILLIPS. You cancel legal-tender notes to the extent of eighty per cent. of the amount of national bank notes issued, but when these national bank notes are retired (as they have been to a far greater extent than they have been reissued) there is no means in law of reissuing legal-tender notes to that extent.

Secretary SHERMAN. The authority to reissue extends to every dollar of United States notes outstanding. Any of the United States notes that come into the Treasury in the ordinary course of business, either for redemption or in payment of taxes, I have the right to reissue.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That I understand.

Secretary SHERMAN. Then the question is whether that provision of the resumption act which contemplates the reduction of the volume of United States notes to $300,000,000 is a mandate to the executive officer not to reissue them until they fall below that amount. That is a question which I ought not to answer, because I have not made up my mind upon it.

Mr. EWING. But as to the legal-tender notes under $300,000,000, redeemed under the resumption law, you hold that you have the right to pay them out the same as any other fund in the Treasury.

Secretary SHERMAN. I do.

Mr. EWING. You have no more discretion respecting their reissue than you have respecting the reissue of notes received from taxes?

Secretary SHERMAN. No, sir; I issue them according to the exigencies of the public service. Still, you know that that is a disputed proposition. I know a very able Senator, for whose opinion I have great respect, who thinks differently. I think, therefore, that that is a question which Congress ought to settle.

Mr. EWING. Did any law-officer of the government, or any Secretary of the Treasury, give a written opinion to the effect that the authority given to the Secretary of the Treasury by the resumption law to use any surplus revenue from time to time in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to prepare and provide for the resumption of legal-tenders, affects in any way the obligation imposed by that section of the Revised Statutes which declares that the coin paid for customs shall be set apart as a special fund, and applied, first, to the interest on the public debt, and, second to the sinking fund?

Secretary SHERMAN. No; I think that no law-officer of the government, or no Secretary of the Treasury, has yet authoritatively decided that question, as you put it now. The question which the Secretary of the Treasury did decide was, that United States notes and fractional notes, being a part of the public debt, may be included in the sinking-fund; and practically we have paid the full amount of the surplus revenue in that way and applied it to the sinking fund until last year. In one year, in Mr. Bristow's time, there was a deficiency of $5,000,000; and this last year I did not buy bonds to the extent of $5,000,000 of the surplus fund, so that the question which you now present, although it is presented to my mind very often, has not been decided, either by myself or by any Secretary of the Treasury or by any law, for the question has really never been presented in a way which made it necessary to decide it. My annual report will show the exact application of the amount of the surplus revenue. As, under the provisions of existing law, I was actually selling bonds under the resumption act, I did not see my way clear to go into the market and buy these bonds for the sinking fund, just as, during the whole of the war, the sinking-fund provision was held to be inoperative. While we were actually selling bonds, it was absurd for us to go into the market and buy bonds. The money lies in the treasury, subject to the order of Congress. If Congress directs that that $5,000,000 be applied to the sinking fund, it can do so, but it will only involve us in the same absurdity that the English were involved in when they undertook to carry out Sir William Pitt's sinking-fund law during their war.

Mr. EWING. But you can buy 6 per cent. bonds with it, and you can sell 4 per cent. bonds.

Secretary SHERMAN. I know that. We can sell 4 per cent. bonds, but what is the use of doing so?

Mr. EWING. What is the balance for the sinking fund?

Secretary SHERMAN. Five million seven hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars.

Mr. EWING. Where is that—in the Treasury?

Secretary SHERMAN. It is in the general cash balance. It is in the coin accumulated. Mr. Bristow, in his report in 1875, mentions this very matter, and says that, in his opinion, the law requires him to call in bonds, and to invest this money; but Congress took no action upon it, and the result was that that year, or the preceding year, the balance over the surplus revenue, some $16,000,000, was not applied at all; and so, ever since the panic of 1873, there has been a balance not applied.

Mr. EWING. I don't think the surplus revenue has anything to do with it; what I wanted to know was whether any law-officer of the government, or any Secretary of the Treasury, had given a written opinion that the sinking fund was to be composed merely of surplus revenue under that section of the Revised Statutes which says that the income from customs shall be applied, first to the interest on the public debt, and second to the sinking fund.

Secretary SHERMAN. I can only say to you that established custom, as well as the theory of our government, would seem to require that any sinking fund provided for the extinguishment of the debt cannot be applied until after all current demands upon the Treasury are paid. Otherwise, the Treasury would be bankrupt whenever there was a temporary falling off in the revenue. For instance, the law which you read to me and which I helped to frame (the law of 1862), providing for the sinking fund, sets aside the receipts from customs to pay 1 per cent. of the debt. Now, although that was the law, just as mandatory as you have read it (requiring the sinking fund to be maintained at 1 per cent.), the sinking fund was never opened, nor could it be, during the war. The pledge was never carried out until the old floating debt was mainly refunded.

Mr. EWING. That was covered by the blanket of war necessity.

Secretary SHERMAN. Not at all. That matter was presented to Congress frequently on the ground that it was impossible to maintain a sinking fund until there was an excess of revenue over expenditure, and so it continued until I myself complained of it, after the war was over, insisting that while that was right during the war, it should not apply after peace, and we, therefore, carried through Congress a provision for the sinking fund, so that the money might be applied, so much every year, in pursuance of the old act of February, 1862, and so it continued to be carried out until the revenues fell below the expenditures, so as to make it impossible to pay the current expenses of the government, and to pay the sinking fund at the same time. Thus, from the necessity of the case, any Secretary of the Treasury was compelled to pay the current demands on the revenue before he paid the sinking fund, just as the manager of a railroad would be bound to pay his hands and furnish the fuel to run his locomotives before he would pay the interest on the first bonded debt.

Mr. EWING. Was not the public debt being reduced all that time?

Secretary SHERMAN. Up to the panic of 1873 it was being reduced all the time, and we paid more during all those years than the law required on what we call the sinking fund—that is, the redemption of the debt.

Mr. PHILLIPS. From what source did the payments come?

Secretary SHERMAN. From surplus revenues. And so it continued until 1873. Then, all at once, there was a deficiency of $16,000,000. Well, the Secretary of the Treasury, as a matter of course, would go on and pay the ordinary expenses first; and if there was any deficiency, he would report that deficiency to Congress, and if there was any fault about it, it was with Congress, for Congress should either provide additional revenues to keep up the sinking fund or else should reduce appropriations. Mr. Richardson was Secretary of the Treasury when the first trouble took place. The exact condition of the Treasury was given two months after the panic, and so on by every Secretary, and as Congress did not feel disposed (and I think rightfully—I was in Congress myself at the time, and take my share of the responsibility) to levy new taxes upon the people in a time of great distress, this deficiency in the sinking fund was allowed to continue from year to year until now, and I

presume that it will be allowed to continue, although if Congress can see its way clear to levy a tax upon tea and coffee, to make good the sinking fund, I would like it very much. But I do not think Congress will do so.

Mr. EWING. I guess not.

Secretary SHERMAN. Because I do not think that the people would sustain Congress in it. So I do not think there can be any just criticism in throwing on the sinking fund the actual deficiency in revenue, because any Secretary of the Treasury who would undertake to refuse to pay the current expenses of the government, and who would at the same time pay the whole amount of this technical sinking fund in the purchase and payment of the debt, would be overhauled very quickly.

Mr. EWING. I understood you to say on Monday that this appropriation in the resumption law, of any surplus revenue, authorized you to use any of the funds which would otherwise go to the sinking fund.

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, for the redemption of United States notes and fractional currency, but not beyond that; I never claimed that.

Mr. EWING. For the redemption of the United States notes after the 1st of January.

Secretary SHERMAN. No, sir; we did not discuss that. The point you were putting to me was that we ought not to have used this money (which should go into the sinking fund) for the purpose of redeeming the United States notes and fractional currency, but that we ought to have applied it to the redemption of bonds; and I said in reply that the plain mandate of the resumption act requiring us to pay and cancel and retire the greenback notes was just as mandatory as the appropriations for your salary and mine.

Mr. EWING. Do I understand you now that the appropriation of "any surplus funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated," contained in the resumption law, will authorize you, after the 1st of January, 1879, to use funds which would otherwise go to the sinking fund in redemption of United States notes?

Secretary SHERMAN. My impression is that, under the resumption act, after the 1st of January, I can use all surplus revenue to pay any lawful demands on the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. EWING. That is, it gives you the command of the sinking fund for that purpose?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes. If Congress fails to make enough appropriation for paying the current expenses, including any demand that may grow out of resumption, I would have a right, to the extent of the surplus revenue, to command those moneys, in order to carry out the resumption act, just as I would have a right to use it under any other act of Congress.

Mr. EWING. So that the sinking fund is not only subordinated to any subsequent appropriations by Congress, but is subordinated to this appropriation in the resumption law of the surplus funds, and is really the last thing which is to be looked after or provided for?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes; for this reason: if I should fail to have money enough to meet the demands upon me for resumption purposes I am invested with the power to sell bonds; I would have the authority to go into the market and sell bonds. It would be idle for me to go into the market to sell bonds while I was actually buying bonds for the sinking fund. I would regard a demand made upon the Treasury for United States notes after the 1st of January next just like any other demand for a liability which I was bound to pay, and I can use all the means at my command, including the proceeds of the sale of bonds.

Mr. EWING. And the sinking fund?

Secretary SHERMAN. O, yes. The sinking fund, in my view, is nothing but the surplus of revenue over the expenditures. The nature of the sinking fund has been debated to an extent in folios greater than the folios you have got in this room. It was debated in the English Parliament in the famous Dr. Price controversy, which extended for thirty years, and that was the generally recognized idea of a sinking fund—that it was nothing but an agreement on the part of the law-making power to apply surplus revenues to a certain amount to the reduction of the public debt.

Mr. EWING. Has any law-officer of the government, or the Secretary of the Treasury, given a written opinion to the effect either that the sinking fund is subordinated to the special appropriations or to this general appropriation of surplus funds made in the resumption act?

Secretary SHERMAN. No; I do not think so. I know of none.

Mr. EWING. Has any law-officer of the government, or any Secretary of the Treasury, given a written opinion to the effect that the United States notes or fractional currency redeemed may be charged to the sinking fund?

Secretary SHERMAN. No; because I think that that is so clear that I would not ask for such an opinion. The United States notes and fractional currency have been regarded as a part of the public debt ever since their first issue, and in every statement of the public debt it has been always classified as a part of the public debt. In making up the statement of the sinking fund, you will find that we always included the whole aggregate of United States notes and fractional currency.

Mr. EWING. The law unquestionably requires that; but the law also requires that a sum equal to the interest of the sinking fund shall be applied annually.

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes; that has been done.

Mr. EWING. And if you put into the sinking fund notes that bear no interest, it is impossible to execute that provision for paying interest on the sinking fund?

Secretary SHERMAN. What is the sinking fund? The sinking fund is not the identical bonds that are canceled, destroyed, and burned. The sinking fund is neither the bonds paid and destroyed, nor the notes paid and destroyed. The sinking fund is like many other book accounts that are kept upon our books. It is a certain amount of money, and it is accumulated at the rate of 6 per cent. interest. It does not make any difference from what source the sinking fund comes.

Mr. EWING. If there were 5 per cent. bonds in the sinking fund, would you count interest on them at 6 per cent.?

Secretary SHERMAN. But there are no 5 per cent. bonds in the sinking fund. I fell into the same error the other day. I told you the other day that I thought that the interest was computed as at the rate of the bonds purchased; but, on inquiry, I find that I was mistaken, and that the habit has always been to redeem only the 6 per cent. bonds and to compute uniformly 6 per cent. interest on the whole amount of the sinking fund. The sinking fund heretofore has been always composed either of 6 per cent. bonds, United States notes, or fractional currency redeemed.

Mr. EWING. If you had 7.30 bonds in the sinking fund would you not compute the interest at 7.30, and if you had 4 per cent. bonds would you not compute the interest only at 4 per cent.?

Secretary SHERMAN. No, sir. The identity of the particular security is lost the moment that it is redeemed; and the sinking fund is com-

puted at the rate of 6 per cent., because the 6 per cent. bonds are now available and can be paid off.

Mr. PHILLIPS. In case of the falling off of revenue, do you think that you would probably have to sell gold in hand to meet the current expenses of the government?

Secretary SHERMAN. If so, Congress would be in a very sorry predicament.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I am speaking of your power to resume.

Secretary SHERMAN. If Congress fails to give us money enough to meet its appropriations, we are broke. That is all that there is about it.

Mr. PHILLIPS. You would avail yourself then of the coin in your hands to meet the current expenditures of the government?

Secretary SHERMAN. Undoubtedly; but I cannot presume that our government is going to do that.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I observe that the currency balance on the 1st of April, 1877, was eight millions; a little over half a million on the 1st of this April.

Secretary SHERMAN. The balance now is greater than it was then. After I came into the office I established this fund of ten millions for the redemption of fractional currency. That fund had not been established until after I came in. The actual balance is $10,751,851, including that fund of $10,000,000. Formerly that fund had not been stated according to law.

Mr. PHILLIPS. But that fund had all accrued before this year?

Secretary SHERMAN. No, sir; it had not. It was never stated until after I came into office. It was required to be done under the act, and I thought that its not being done was a failure to comply with the act. I therefore directed it to be done.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is held in legal tenders, is it not?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. PHILLIPS. But you stated a little while ago that, of your coin balance in hand, there was five millions that had come from the sinking fund.

Secretary SHERMAN. Here is the law under which that ten-million fund is required to be kept. It is the first section of the joint resolution for the issue of silver coin approved July 22, 1876.

It is as follows:

That the Secretary of the Treasury, under such limits and regulations as will best secure a just and fair distribution of the same through the country, may issue the silver coin at any time in the Treasury to an amount not exceeding ten million dollars, in exchange for an equal amount of legal-tender notes; and the notes so received in exchange shall be kept as a special fund separate and apart from all other money in the Treasury, and be reissued only upon the retirement and destruction of a like sum of fractional currency received at the Treasury in payment of dues to the United States; and said fractional currency, when so substituted, shall be destroyed and held as part of the sinking fund, as provided in the act approved April seventeen, eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

Now there is the answer, "Shall be held as a part of the sinking fund."

Mr. EWING. The answer makes against your construction, because *there* is a special provision of law that this non-interest-bearing security, when redeemed, *shall* go into the sinking fund. Why should that be put in the law if it was the law already?

Secretary SHERMAN. It had been done before that and afterward. This simply carries out the same thought and the same idea.

Mr. EWING. That is put in to accomplish a purpose.

Secretary SHERMAN. It is a negative pregnant.

Mr. EWING. It was an entirely unnecessary provision, if those notes so destroyed would necessarily go into the sinking fund.

Now, let me ask your attention again to the table you have given us of the items composing the seventy millions of currency in the Treasury.

That ten millions of a special fund for redemption of fractional currency cannot be used by the Secretary, nor the twelve millions for the redemption of the national-bank notes in liquidation, nor the 5 per cent. redemption fund of nine million dollars, nor the funds for which certificates of deposit are issued to the amount of twenty-six millions. None of those items are in the control of the Secretary for use.

Secretary SHERMAN. The ten millions and the thirteen millions are practically as absolutely paid off as if the amount of the United States notes outstanding were reduced to the amount of twenty-three millions.

Mr. EWING. But that fund of ten millions is not under your control under existing law.

Secretary SHERMAN. It is practically redeemed; it is in the Treasury; it is ours.

Mr. EWING. I am speaking of it as a resource. That cannot be used.

Secretary SHERMAN. I explained that before. It cannot be used to pay notes or anything of that kind, but it is none the less currency, which we do not need to provide for; that is all.

Mr. EWING. And the $12,000,000 held for redemption of national-bank notes in liquidation, that can't be used?

Secretary SHERMAN. No; but that is dead while the bank-notes do not come in. As they come in, they are redeemed.

Mr. EWING. Still, it cannot be used by the Secretary?

Secretary SHERMAN. No, sir; nor need it be redeemed.

Mr. EWING. Nor the 5 per cent. redemption fund nor the certificates of deposit?

Secretary SHERMAN. No, sir.

Mr. EWING. Then, of this $70,000,000, there would be only the $13,000,000 to the credit of disbursing officers, which the Secretary is at liberty to use?

Secretary SHERMAN. I would have to make the same explanation which I made in the beginning—that I do not regard the $70,000,000 as a fund on hand with which to redeem anything; but that it is $70,000,000 in hand which is not likely to be called for in coin, and that it lessens, to that extent precisely, the burden of resumption.

Mr. EWING. I understand that perfectly; but I want to bring out this fact definitely—that of that $70,000,000 there is but $13,000,000 that may be used (the balance in the hands of disbursing officers), and that the $57,000,000 cannot be used by the Secretary.

Secretary SHERMAN. No; but it is so much money that is locked up in the Treasury not to be redeemed. Therefore, instead of counting $340,000,000 of legal-tender notes liable to redemption, you may deduct the great body of this $70,000,000, just as in the statement of the Bank of England, which deducts from the total amount of notes issued all the notes held in the banking department.

Mr. EWING. I understand that; and with that explanation you admit my statement—that of the $70,000,000 only $13,000,000 can be issued and used by the Secretary of the Treasury under existing law.

Secretary SHERMAN. For the purposes of resumption.

Mr. EWING. For any purpose.

Secretary SHERMAN. We use it for the redemption of outstanding

certificates and for the redemption of bank-notes. We pay it out every day. This money is the most active money that we have in the Treasury. We pay it out and receive it every day.

Mr. EWING. But not for any other purpose than that for which it is specially appropriated?

Secretary SHERMAN. It can only be paid for these particular purposes, but it is being paid out every day, and other money coming in its place.

Mr. EWING. Now, you make the amount of bank-notes of banks in liquidation by your statement to the Senate committee $21,000,000 or $22,000,000.

Secretary SHERMAN. I think that that includes not only notes of banks in voluntary liquidation, but of broken banks.

Mr. EWING. I read from your statement before the Senate committee:

On December 31, 1875, the amount was $346,479,756; on December 31, 1877, $321,672,505, and on February 28, 1878, the amount of bank-notes outstanding was $321,989,991; but the amount of bank-notes of banks in existence, not in process of liquidation, was $299,240,475; and the difference between these two sums being the notes of banks in process of liquidation, although the notes are in circulation, yet an equal amount of greenbacks are in the Treasury as a special deposit to redeem them.

That makes the difference between $321,672,505 and $299,240,475—about $22,000,000.

Secretary SHERMAN. I can tell you the explanation of that. I was correct in my statement before the Finance Committee. There are $21,000,000 or $22,000,000 of notes of outstanding banks in process of liquidation, of which $13,000,000 in United States notes is held in the Treasury, and for the balance we hold the bonds of banks that failed as security. The discrepancy, no doubt, is represented by the fact that we have not sold those bonds. I am surprised that we hold as much as $13,000,000 of notes, for we do not usually sell bonds until the proceeds are needed to redeem the outstanding notes of those bonds.

Mr. EWING. When a bank goes into liquidation it deposits greenbacks to redeem its notes.

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes; but failed banks do not. When banks fail we take possession of their bonds and we sell them only as we need the proceeds to meet their notes. I have no doubt that the great body of this $13,000,000 on hand is money deposited by banks which have voluntarily retired. They have to deposit greenbacks before they get their bonds. But in the case of banks that fail, we sell the bonds as we need the proceeds from time to time. That will doubtless explain the discrepancy.

Mr. EWING. That explains why the item is not $22,000,000 instead of $12,000,000.

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes; we can, if we desire, sell all the bonds that we hold as security for those broken banks, but the usual course is not to do so, but to give the stockholders the benefit of their circulation, and only to sell the bonds as money is needed to redeem the bank-circulation.

Mr. EWING. There is a fraction under $300,000,000 of national bank notes outstanding, but the five per cent. redemption fund is only put down at nine millions; it should be fifteen millions.

Secretary SHERMAN. No; the explanation of that is this: As the notes of banks in operation come in we redeem them, and at the end of ten days, or oftener if the Treasury sees proper, these notes are returned to the banks issuing them, and are replaced by the banks with greenbacks. This redemption of bank-notes for the time diminishes the $15,000,000 or five per cent. fund to some extent, but at the end of ten

days the redeemed bank-notes are sent back to the banks and replaced by other United States notes. In other words, there is a little leeway given there in the ordinary course of business.

Mr. EWING. That is only $500 to every bank. That would scarcely make the difference between $9,000,000 and $15,000,000.

Secretary SHERMAN. It will make it. Ten days' redemption makes about $5,000,000.

Mr. EWING. That explains the discrepancy, therefore.

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes; it is always so. Mr. Gilfillan has been of late very strict with the banks.

Mr. EWING. In case of a drain of gold from the Treasury, what measure would you resort to to check it—I mean after resumption?

Secretary SHERMAN. The Treasury ought to be so strong that the thing would check itself. You can scarcely imagine, in the probabilities of business, that, with no outstanding liabilities that are not covered by actual cash on hand except the $300,000,000 of legal-tender notes, the drain upon the government would be so great as to exhaust the reserve of $120,000,000. That proposition is all based, not upon the fact that $120,000,000 would pay $300,000,000—we all know that is not so—but upon the fact that it is impossible to gather together United States notes and to present them in such a mass and in such a continuous stream, and that the very effort to do so would raise the value of United States notes. Their convenience is so great, and the necessity for them so apparent, that such an effort would at once bring them up to par in gold. I think that a drain of five, ten, fifteen, or twenty millions would at once tend to bring up the value of greenbacks until they were at par in gold, and then there would be no object at all in drawing them out.

Mr. EWING. After resumption the greenback must remain at par in gold as long as the Treasury maintains resumption?

Secretary SHERMAN. Certainly; and while they are at par in gold they will not be presented to any considerable extent.

Mr. EWING. Of course, if there was an established difference of 1 per cent., or one-half of 1 per cent., between gold and greenbacks, the Treasury would be broken pretty quick?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, sir, or a quarter of 1 per cent.; there is no doubt about that.

Mr. EWING. Therefore, after resumption, greenbacks must necessarily be at par with gold so long as the Secretary is able to maintain resumption? Now, I am supposing a case of a drain of gold from the action of foreign creditors, or from any other cause, and want to know what means you would resort to to check it?

Secretary SHERMAN. I do not think that it would be necessary to resort to any means; but if it were necessary to devise some means, I would resort to such as have been adopted in other countries—the temporary suspension of specie payment. That is a question for Congress. The British bank act, which is so often quoted as the standard, makes no provision for suspension; there is no legal suspension of payment in England, nor does our law make any provision for it. If the government should meet such an adverse state of circumstances as to make suspension absolutely necessary, the government would necessarily have to take the responsibility of it, leaving Congress to determine whether the circumstances justified it. That has always been so.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Then do you think that the Secretary of the Treasury has the power to suspend specie payment?

Secretary SHERMAN. No, sir; but if demands were made upon the Treasury, which the Secretary could not pay unless he was to pay them

out of his own pocket, he would have to stop paying. That is all there is about it.

Mr. EWING. When, short of the point of your actual inability to go further, would you feel at liberty to stop?

Secretary SHERMAN. That I cannot state. That will not occur in my time if you give me now such a reserve as I mention, and it will not occur at all, in your time or in my time, in my judgment. But we cannot anticipate what the future will bring forth. We do not know but that we may be involved in war, which would compel a suspension of payment, and we do not know what might be the effect of war in Europe.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I was going to ask you on that very point. Would not a general war in Europe result in raising the price of gold?

Secretary SHERMAN. Wise men differ very much upon that. I think that a general war in Europe would give such a demand for our agricultural products, and for everything that we produce and sell, that it would probably inspire confidence, and there would be less danger.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Might it not raise the price of gold as compared with currency?

The CHAIRMAN. Or might it not have the effect of sending our bonds here?

Secretary SHERMAN. We are not bound to pay for our bonds unless they are due.

Mr. EWING. But banks and others that hold gold would be tempted to buy bonds, and the gold would go out.

Secretary SHERMAN. I do not think so. I have shown you now in these figures that, with such a reserve as I have mentioned, the government of the United States is stronger for resumption than the Bank of England.

Mr. EWING. Is now?

Secretary SHERMAN. No; I say will be, if you give us the reserve I mention. It will then be stronger than the Bank of England.

Mr. EWING. You said on Monday that it is now stronger.

Secretary SHERMAN. I do not think that it is now, but I say that before the 1st of January, with an additional reserve of $50,000,000, and if you will provide enough means to carry on the current expenses of the government, with or without regard to the sinking fund, we will be stronger than the Bank of England. If you make good the sinking fund, we would be better off; but if you do not make it good, it does not affect the question of resumption. With that $50,000,000 additional (making our reserve $130,000,000 or $140,000,000), with the fact that our notes are of universal credit and are distributed throughout this great extent of country and among 40,000,000 of people, with the fact that $70,000,000 of our notes are now in the treasury not likely to be called upon, and with the fact that the banks have to take care of $70,000,000 more, which they cannot run in upon us without subjecting themselves to the violation of the law of their creation, with their notes absolutely secured by United States notes—if we cannot maintain specie payment, then it is impossible to maintain specie payment on a paper circulation.

The CHAIRMAN. That is on the theory all the time that paper and gold are equivalent?

Secretary SHERMAN. Certainly. Specie payment means the equivalency of gold and paper. It is on the theory that the 1 per cent. difference between gold and silver will disappear before the 1st of January that I propose to commence specie payments; but suppose that I am mistaken; suppose that your fears are well grounded and that I am

over sanguine, as some people say I am, still, Congress will meet in December, and then the question will be so apparent to every man that, if the resumption act cannot be carried out, I shall come to Congress and say that I have been unable to accumulate this reserve, or that an adverse state of circumstances has arisen, and that I am unable to do what the resumption act requires of me.

Mr. EWING. But in the mean time the country is on the rack and torture of preparation for impracticable resumption.

Secretary SHERMAN. There you are mistaken. The process toward resumption is not a harsh process. What is harsh, and what has been of great weight upon the people, has been the effect of extreme paper inflation, resulting in the panic of 1873, sixteen or eighteen months before the passage of the resumption act. Last summer, when I accumulated $60,000,000 of gold, and was going on refunding the debt, every sign of prosperity was increasing and business was getting better.

Mr. EWING. In your conference with the Senate committee, you spoke of "this long, weary agony and struggle toward resumption," and I think that the country will agree with you that there is enough of agony in it.

Secretary SHERMAN. Wherever there is an evil caused by inflated money, the instincts of human nature lead men back to specie payment, and the whole process from 1873 down to the present time is a process toward resumption.

Mr. EWING. If the resumption law had never been passed, the country would have revived from the panic of 1873 during the year 1875.

Secretary SHERMAN. You and I, no doubt, differ very honestly on that point.

Mr. HARTZELL. What would be the effect of this resumption act upon the national banks and their depositors?

Secretary SHERMAN. I cannot see that it will have any injurious effect. Wherein?

Mr. HARTZELL. I understand from your statement here last Monday, that the national banks hold $600,000,000 of deposits. Lack of confidence might induce the depositors to go to these national banks and demand on the 1st of January, or soon after the resumption act takes effect, a large amount of gold.

Secretary SHERMAN. No; United States notes.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Which would command gold.

Mr. HARTZELL. And if the banks did not have them, and the supposition is that they could not——

Secretary SHERMAN. All the national banks in the country have but $70,000,000 of greenbacks.

Mr. HARTZELL. The banks would have to furnish to the depositors either gold or greenbacks, but they could not furnish either to half the amount of their deposits?

Secretary SHERMAN. No, sir.

Mr. EWING. The aggregate of deposits in all the banks, national, State, private, and savings banks, as shown by the report of the Comptroller, is $2,120,000,000.

Secretary SHERMAN (to Mr. Hartzell). Your question is a very proper one. I can only give you my idea. All banking is based upon the idea that a larger amount of paper money can be maintained in circulation than the money in which it is to be redeemed. Otherwise there would be no object in banking. The Bank of England and the small banks of England maintain a cash reserve varying from 9 per cent. up to about 33 or 40 per cent. The Bank of France and the Bank of Germany, which

are really government depositories, maintain a large reserve. A reserve of 40 per cent. would be considered a very large reserve. The only answer to your question is that experience has shown, to the satisfaction of the banks, that their deposits will not be all demanded. If they are demanded they will be paid by credits. Most of these depositors are debtors to the banks, as well as creditors of the banks. They are customers. The balance of credits would pay off a good deal of the deposits of the banks, and experience shows that a certain amount of money on hand and available, with a good line of discounts to support it, is sufficient. As to the notes of national banks, every dollar of them is secured by United States bonds to an amount of at least 10 per cent. greater than the amount of notes outstanding; and these bonds are of such universal credit and ready sale that in the ordinary course of business they can be very readily converted into any kind of money.

Mr. EWING. What about the $1,500,000,000 of deposits in other banks than national banks?

Secretary SHERMAN. They are private individual debts; the government has nothing to do with them.

Mr. EWING. The government has certainly to consider them in the plan of resumption?

Secretary SHERMAN. It has to consider them just as it has to consider any other public fact.

Mr. EWING. More than that; they have a direct bearing on the practicability of government redemption, for the legal-tender note is the only paper money redeemable in coin, and on the $348,000,000 of legal-tender notes rest $300,000,000 of national-bank notes and $2,120,000,000 of cash demand deposits. That is all to be considered.

Secretary SHERMAN. It is all to be considered, but $10 will pay $100 of deposits in the ordinary course of business.

Mr. HARTZELL. Does the mere fact that the government will, on the 1st of January, be able to redeem all its legal-tender notes, bring us of itself to specie resumption? Is that what we mean by specie resumption?

Secretary SHERMAN. I mean by specie resumption not the payment of all these debts in coin, but I mean the equivalency of these United States notes with coin, so that the people will take paper at par with coin, and if they want the coin they can get it. I do not suppose that $1 out of $100 of greenbacks will be presented for redemption.

Mr. HARTZELL. The national banks are close corporations, as I understand, and there is a general understanding between them on all questions affecting their interests, as we find by their unanimity in applying for a repeal of the bank-tax.

Secretary SHERMAN. Mr. Chittenden here can tell you that there are no people who have such diverse views as the national banks.

Mr. HARTZELL. If it should appear that the safety and security of these national banks demanded it, could they not unite and get together such securities and present them to the Treasury as would drain the Treasury of all the gold that it has, and thus absolutely prevent, by their combination, the Secretary from carrying out the provisions of the resumption law?

Secretary SHERMAN. I do not think, in the first place, that they would attempt to make such a combination against the government, and, in the second place, I think that if they did it would be very easily met. It is not possible, with the amount of legal-tender notes which they hold—admitted to be about $70,000,000—that they could take the whole of them and present them to the Treasury. Such a thing is not possible, because the banks could not be brought into anything like a co-opera-

tion of that kind, nor could they keep up a continuous stream of demand on the Treasury; and then, besides, the Treasury has ample power to make the banks redeem their notes.

Mr. EWING. In legal-tender notes?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, in legal-tender notes.

Mr. EWING. Or in silver and gold?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes; that would throw the gold back on the Treasury. Some of the papers thought that in my remarks the other day I threatened the banks. I did not threaten them, but there is no doubt about it that the Treasury would be stronger than the banks in such a contest. There is no danger that the national banks are going to combine to present their legal-tender notes to the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. It would be much more reasonable to suppose that the banks would agree among themselves that their obligations and operations would be in currency, and that their checks would be paid in currency rather than in gold.

Mr. HARTZELL. Suppose that the depositors in the national banks should run in and demand payment of their deposits; would not the national banks be bound to go under?

Secretary SHERMAN. The banks can pay their depositors in greenbacks, because greenbacks are legal tender.

Mr. HARTZELL. How could they when there are only about $220,000,000 of them in circulation?

Secretary SHERMAN. Then, if they cannot get them, how can they present them to us for redemption?

Mr. EWING. They have $70,000,000 which they can present in a week.

Secretary SHERMAN. How can they bring $70,000,000? The national banks in New York, where the largest accumulation of greenbacks is, have only got $11,000,000. I think it is sufficient to say that Mr. Hartzell's supposition is an impracticable one; first, because the banks could have no desire to do such a thing; and, secondly, because it could not be done. It would have to be a very slow operation, and with a reserve of $130,000,000 or $140,000,000 even that extreme danger could be met.

Mr. EWING. In case of an apprehension that the Treasury would have to suspend specie payments, and, consequently, that gold would rise, would not the banks want to convert their reserves, and would they not certainly convert their coin-certificates into gold?

Secretary SHERMAN. It might be; but a suspension of specie payment, or a sudden panic, never comes at a time when people are expecting it or protecting themselves. It always comes like an earthquake, when it is wholly unexpected.

Mr. EWING. You intimated a probability of a suspension by the government, from the running down of the coin in the Treasury.

Secretary SHERMAN. I say that such a thing might be possible.

Mr. EWING. The state of the Treasury is known all the time to the banks and to the public, and certainly the fact that the Treasury was running short of gold would create alarm, and would naturally cause the banks and other holders to precipitate their seventy millions of legal-tender reserves and their fifty-eight millions of gold-certificates on the Treasury.

Secretary SHERMAN. I can only say that the Bank of England has frequently run its gold down—at one time to a million of pounds.

Mr. EWING. Yes, sir; and the bank ran short once and then found a lot of one-pound notes, and they saved it from bankruptcy when gold could not.

Secretary SHERMAN. If you would ever run the Treasury down, so as

to redeem the $140,000,000 of the present outstanding legal-tender notes, greenbacks would be so scarce that they would be taken readily by everybody, just as in England, when the bank balance ran down under the panic to one million pounds sterling, every one was anxious to get Bank of England notes. Everybody was eager to get them and to hoard them; so that I do not think this is a danger to be regarded.

Mr. EWING. I want to ask further about your means of stopping a drain. Would you not naturally withhold the greenbacks as they come into the Treasury, in case you became apprehensive at all of a drain of gold?

Secretary SHERMAN. I think I would. If it should so happen that there was a run upon the Treasury for greenbacks, I would not issue them until the run was over.

Mr. EWING. And until the Treasury felt as strong as usual?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, sir; and in that event I do not like to say what I would do. I would sell 5 per cent. bonds, if necessary, in an extreme case.

Mr. EWING. In such a contingency the banks would naturally contract their currency also.

Secretary SHERMAN. In case of a panic which would threaten to break the government, or to break the banks, as a matter of course the instinct is one of self-preservation; but that is so whether you have coin payments or currency payments.

Mr. EWING. I am not speaking of a panic, but of the state of the Treasury from time to time. If you find your gold running out, would you not hoard the greenbacks?

Secretary SHERMAN. Naturally; if I found the greenbacks coming in, I would hold on to them until they are called out again in the natural course of business.

Mr. EWING. For the purpose of diminishing the drain on the Treasury of gold?

Secretary SHERMAN. I might temporarily, until that drain passed; but ordinarily I would use them to redeem 6 per cent. bonds.

Mr. EWING. After the drain passed, what would you do?

Secretary SHERMAN. I would pay them out again.

Mr. EWING. That is, you would do very much as the Bank of England does—you would stop the movement of the currency out of the Treasury, as far as practicable?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, sir; and, as a matter of course, Congress would be in session from time to time and could be applied to. It may be that Congress may, by future legislation, provide for that contingency.

Mr. EWING. Have you any apprehension that the banks, before resumption day, will present their gold-certificates?

Secretary SHERMAN. I wish they would.

Mr. EWING. That would put a stop to your power to issue certificates to the amount of 20 per cent. beyond the gold on hand.

Secretary SHERMAN. It might, but there is no prospect of that. The power to issue certificates to the extent of 20 per cent. is a power which, up to this time, has not been exercised, and which would not be exercised except in an extreme case. But what motive would the banks have to withdraw the money deposited with us? It is deposited with us for safe keeping, and they would only withdraw it from a fear that it was not safe.

Mr. EWING. Might not the fact that there is a contingency in which

you might issue coin-certificates in excess of the coin in the Treasury lead the banks to feel that they had better get their gold?

Secretary SHERMAN. I do not think so; but at any rate it is safe to say that that thing has not been done, and probably would not be done, except in an extreme emergency, such as would justify the Bank of England in issuing notes when it would not pay gold.

Mr. EWING. Is there not a further reason why the banks would take possession of their gold, when you reach specie payments, which is that they must pay gold when the gold is asked for?

Secretary SHERMAN. No.

Mr. EWING. Otherwise they will receive no deposits in gold.

Secretary SHERMAN. The banks under the law can always redeem in legal-tender notes.

Mr. EWING. I know that, but if they are to receive deposits in gold they certainly must pay their depositors in gold where the depositors want it. They must treat gold and paper as equivalent exactly, and, therefore, they must have gold on hand to pay those who want gold, otherwise they will not receive a dollar in gold deposits except as special deposits.

Secretary SHERMAN. The fact is that but little gold is paid even on coin payments.

Mr. EWING. But, as a matter of fact, must not the banks have the gold to pay whenever it is demanded?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, sir; on deposits they agree to pay in gold. As a matter of fact, they have some gold to pay now. They have gold in all the city banks, and the reserve of gold in the New York banks is very large; but there is no gold needed in Lancaster or Mansfield, Ohio, where you and I live; what do they need it for?

Mr. EWING. When you get to specie payments plenty of people will want to hoard it.

Secretary SHERMAN. No; they will hoard silver dollars. The class of people who hoard money are those to whom small sums are great ones.

Mr. EWING. The amount of gold in the banks now is very small, because there is a very small amount of obligations payable in gold; but after resumption day, when you establish that paper and gold and silver are equivalents, a large body of the bank depositors may want gold, and the banks must give gold to their customers who want it. Do you think it necessary to get the amount of legal-tender notes down to $300,000,000 before the 1st of January, 1879, in order to resume with safety?

Secretary SHERMAN. I would like to have it so, but even if I do not succeed, I would not postpone resumption on that account.

Mr. EWING. In the three and a quarter years since the resumption law was enacted, $35,000,000 of legal-tenders have been drawn in and canceled; is there any probability that, in the time left between now and resumption day, the remaining $47,000,000 can be retired?

Secretary SHERMAN. No; I think not.

Mr. EWING. Do you anticipate any considerable reduction of legal-tender notes by the increase of bank currency by next January?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, sir; last month there was a reduction of $1,000,000. I think that the amount will depend very much on the degree of confidence in the future which prevails in banking circles.

Mr. EWING. That is as to maintaining resumption?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, sir; that estimate of the amount will be reduced, probably, $1,000,000 a month.

Mr. EWING. That would leave you with $340,000,000 of legal-tender notes outstanding.

Secretary SHERMAN. Then I think we can fairly state that this money in the Treasury (that is, the balances held by disbursing officers, the $10,000,000 fund for the redemption of fractional currency, and the money held for the redemption of bank-notes on failed banks) will probably reduce it to the neighborhood of $300,000,000, nominally.

Mr. EWING. Still that $16,000,000 to disbursing officers goes out.

Secretary SHERMAN. But there is always about that much on hand.

Mr. EWING. But I understand that you want to reduce the total volume of legal-tender currency to $300,000,000.

Secretary SHERMAN. I do.

Mr. EWING. It is obvious that it cannot be reduced to $300,000,000 on the 1st of January, 1879.

Secretary SHERMAN. I say it would be better if it could be done; but if it cannot, I would not postpone resumption for that reason, because I think that with this large reserve which I mention we can maintain resumption on the full amount—with the advantage we have of having thirty or forty millions locked up in the Treasury not likely to be used.

Mr. EWING. Do you think that the balance of trade can be kept in our favor for the next few years?

Secretary SHERMAN. That is an uncertain problem.

Mr. EWING. You say, in your Senate interview, that the balance of trade brings us gold and silver and bonds. Has it brought us, in the past few years, gold and silver in excess of the gold and silver exported?

Secretary SHERMAN. No; you see heretofore silver has been largely exported as bullion, but we received gold, last season, in pretty large sums in this country—precisely how much, I am not prepared to say.

Mr. EWING. I have here, from the Bureau of Statistics, a statement of the imports and exports of coin and bullion, from 1865 to 1877, which shows a total, for the 13 years, of exports over imports of $692,000,000. (See appendix No. 10.)

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, sir; that is so.

Mr. EWING. That is an average of exports over imports of gold and silver of $53,264,000 a year.

Secretary SHERMAN. That was at a time when paper money was in universal use, and there was no demand here for silver or gold; but now that we are to have specie payments, that course of things will be naturally expected to cease. You will find it easier to send off the products of our soil than the products of our mines, if we give the same use to the precious metals that is given in other countries.

Mr. EWING. For the past three years the average excess of the exports of gold and silver, over the imports (the balance of trade being in our favor) has been $42,396,000 a year; and that average is still continuing?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, sir. At this season of the year gold is shipped abroad, and at other seasons of the year it comes back. Sometimes the same gold will flow backward and forward two or three times in the year. After the cotton crop is marketed, and before June, when the canals are open, and products can be moved on the canals, is the time when gold naturally flows abroad, and it comes back in the fall.

Mr. EWING. Have you any reason to expect that the average exports of bullion, over imports, will not be in excess for the next two or three years as it has been for 17 years past?

Secretary SHERMAN. I would expect more exports, because of our *home* products of gold and silver, which may be stated, in round num-

bers, at $85,000,000. If we can hold two-thirds of it in this country, it is as much as we can expect. That would leave a balance of thirty or forty millions to go abroad. And suppose it does go abroad? We can stand the drain of thirty or forty millions a year, and still have a large amount of gold and silver in this country. (See Appendix No. 12.)

Mr. EWING. Do you not anticipate that drain?

Secretary SHERMAN. I would expect it. Our production of gold and silver is greater than is necessary to maintain resumption in this country, and it will go to help other countries.

Mr. EWING. Will it not go abroad irrespective of our demand for it here?

Secretary SHERMAN. It depends upon whichever demand is the greatest.

Mr. EWING. And upon whoever has the most ability to keep it?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. EWING. We being the debtor nation, and the people of Europe holding our debts, can they not attract gold from us at present?

Secretary SHERMAN. If we are a debtor nation we are also a nation which the European nations like to have for a debtor. Our nation has been a productive, active nation, and foreign capital seeks a favorite investment here.

Mr. EWING. Still, in case of a want of gold abroad they have it in their power to get it at any time by the sale of our securities.

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes; they can recall it if they want to do so, but the chances are that they will be more likely to invest in our securities in the future than they have been in the past, because this country is a stable country. It has gone through a great civil war, and it has elements of strength and stability which no European country possesses.

Mr. EWING. Our ability to keep gold practically depends upon this, whether our creditors abroad prefer to hold our bonds or to take our gold?

Secretary SHERMAN. Certainly.

Mr. EWING. If they prefer to take our gold they can get it by sending their bonds here and selling them.

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes.

Mr. EWING. And in the past three years, with the balance of trade largely in our favor, the excess of exports of specie over imports has been forty-two millions a year.

Secretary SHERMAN. That is because until last year we have never shown a determination to accumulate coin.

Mr. EWING. Our determination to accumulate coin was as strong in the month of January last as it ever has been, and yet the balance against us in that month was over two million dollars.

Secretary SHERMAN. The cause of the bonds flowing back was the fear of unfriendly legislation. The truth is, that (whether the fear was well or ill founded) a very large amount of our bonds came back which had to be paid in gold or silver because of pending legislation, but that movement has ceased. I got a letter yesterday from the highest authority, stating that that movement of bonds has gradually diminished.

Mr. EWING. Still the export of gold last Saturday was a million and a half of dollars.

Secretary SHERMAN. It always is large at this season of the year. This same gentleman tells me that he does not think that the export of gold this year will be greater than in former years, but that it commenced earlier, caused by the exportation of these bonds from abroad.

Mr. EWING. But the indications are that the excess of shipment of coin will be kept up as compared with the last three years.

Secretary SHERMAN. I hope not at anything like the same rate.

Mr. PHILLIPS. You have stated that you have not been able to accumulate gold at all this year.

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes; because I would not come into competition with the bonds which came back from abroad—caused by the agitation of the silver question.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Can you get coin from 4 per cent. bonds?

Secretary SHERMAN. Not just now to any great extent, but I hope that it will be better, and that I will be able to sell 4 per cent. bonds.

Mr. CHITTENDEN. Will not the mixed condition of the national bank currency be an element of strength in facilitating resumption? For example, if you were to present national bank currency to a bank for redemption, you must separate the notes. If you take any given amount of national bank currency which you find on deposit anywhere, you will be surprised to find how it represents banks from all sections of the country. I take it that no bank can be called upon to redeem any but its own issue.

Secretary SHERMAN. That is so; it is almost impossible to sort national bank bills.

Mr. CHITTENDEN. Will that be for you an element of strength or of weakness?

Secretary SHERMAN. It will be an element of strength. The difficulty of sorting national bank bills is very great. When they come to sort them in the Treasury the bills have to pass through four or five skilled hands. First, they are sorted into States, then into denominations, and then into banks. If you were to try and make a run on any particular bank in this country, as they used to do twenty or thirty years ago, it would be impossible to do so from the difficulty of assorting notes of different banks.

Mr. EWING. The balance of trade in our favor in the past three years has been due not so much to our largely increased exports as to our diminished imports, resulting from diminishing purchasing power.

The total exports for the three years ending June 30, 1874, were....	$1,550,939,000
The total exports for the three years ending June 30, 1877, were....	1,656,201,000
Excess of latter over former period.....	105,362,000
The total imports for three years ending June 30, 1874, were.....	$1,836,137,000
The total imports for three years ending June 30, 1877, were.....	1,445,069,000
Excess of former over latter period.....	391,068,000

Now I wish to ask you whether with the removal of the pressure from the country of the threat and preparation for resumption on the 1st of January, 1879, we may not expect that the imports will increase, and that we will go back to the old condition of importing more than we export, and in that way increase this drain of gold and silver?

Secretary SHERMAN. I think that the excessive imports for several years before the panic were evidence of the greatest extravagance and disregard of expenditure. People went into debt recklessly. That state of mind is always induced by a superabundance of paper money. I think that one of the best results of the panic (which was bad enough in depressing industry) was in stopping this extravagant and reckless importation of foreign goods. That is an element of real good which has come out of the evil which we have suffered from the past.

Mr. EWING. But you expect to maintain the same volume of paper

money, and you expect to add to that volume a considerable amount of specie. That is, you expect to increase the currency as a result of resumption. Certainly, if this condition of extravagance arises from a superabundance of money, that extravagance will be increased very largely after resumption, if your theory be correct.

Secretary SHERMAN. There is a great deal of difference between irredeemable paper money, which fluctuates in value day by day, and redeemable money which always has a coin standard, and is measured by the values of the world. It is not a question of abundance of money so much as it is a question of fluctuations of value. A paper which is irredeemable and fluctuating always induces speculation. For instance, if a man sees that his neighbor has bought a piece of land on which he has made a large profit, he goes into speculation himself; and one man embarks in a hazardous enterprise because another man has done so and has succeeded. Now a redeemable paper money which is always at a fixed standard is less likely to produce that kind of speculative feverish adventure, even although it may be larger in volume.

Mr. EWING. So you understand that with inflation of currency after the 1st of January, 1879, there will not be inflation of values?

Secretary SHERMAN. No; values will be more stable.

Mr. EWING. As a matter of fact, did the greenback currency vary so greatly in purchasing power for the three years before the passage of the act of 1873?

Secretary SHERMAN. O, yes. The purchasing power of the greenback to-day is at least 60 per cent. more than it was before the panic.

Mr. EWING. Undoubtedly, because of the threatened contraction under the operation of the resumption law.

Secretary SHERMAN. No; but because of our getting back to a coin standard.

Mr. EWING. It is because the opinion of the country is that we must submit to an enormous contraction of our paper money, which is the currency with which business is done, in order to reach and maintain resumption.

Secretary SHERMAN. You and I differ about that. I have given you my view. I tell you that I think the falling off of importations is not an unfavorable sign. Every man knows now that money is money, and that he has to earn it. It is an evidence of more stable and economical management of affairs.

Mr. EWING. Do you expect the business of the country to revive after resumption?

Secretary SHERMAN. I think so.

Mr. EWING. Will not the imports increase largely as a necessary result of that revival, and will not, therefore, the balance of trade more likely turn against us by the increase of imports, the present favorable balance being due chiefly to the falling off of imports?

Secretary SHERMAN. I doubt very much whether the importations to this country for many years will equal what they were for the three or four years before the panic. The whole course of our industry has changed within the last three or four years. We are manufacturing now a great many things which we did not manufacture then. We are embarking in a great many industries which did not exist here before the panic. Prices have been reduced so that we can almost compete with any nation, and we export now many articles which we did not think of making until the last few years. When we manufacture upon the basis of a coin standard, like Great Britain and France, we can compete with those nations, because we have over them the great ad-

vantage of raw products. To be sure we have the disadvantage of higher-priced labor. Our labor is more intelligent and higher-priced.

The CHAIRMAN. And the disadvantage of higher priced money.

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes; but when we get down to compete with them on the same money, our natural advantages would countervalue the difference in wages and the difference in interest of money. We are now manufacturing a great variety of articles which were never manufactured in this country before. Values now—even gold values—are lower than they were before the panic all over the country. The same amount of money represents now a greater amount of either imports or exports than it did then, because nothing is truer than the fact than that that general revulsion which overcame us like a cloud extends all over the civilized world.

Mr. EWING. My belief is that on any revival, any letting up of the pressure caused by the resumption law, the imports will increase relatively to exports, and the old balance of trade will be re-established against us, and the drain of gold will return in its full force. (See Appendix No. 13.)

Mr. PHILLIPS. Will not the coin-certificates become a part of the currency, when specie payment comes, and so fill up the void made by the retirement of the legal tenders, and probably neutralize the effect of the retirement of the legal-tenders?

Secretary SHERMAN. I think they will; but these coin-certificates are now represented by actual money on hand.

Mr. PHILLIPS. They increase the responsibility of the Treasury just in proportion. They will go into circulation, will they not?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes. It does not make any difference whether currency is represented by coin-certificates or by actual coin. If they draw out coin, that coin goes into a general circulation, and if they leave it with us, then the certificates go into circulation.

Mr. PHILLIPS. But these coin-certificates will then go into general circulation as they do not go now.

Secretary SHERMAN. Coin-certificates do go into the general circulation for coin purposes now. They are largely used.

Mr. PHILLIPS. But will they not go in for general purposes as circulation?

Secretary SHERMAN. Perhaps they will.

Mr. PHILLIPS. There has been $35,000,000 of legal-tender notes retired under the resumption act?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Of that amount I have been informed that $15,000,000 has been in small notes; what rule have you to govern the Treasury in that respect?

Secretary SHERMAN. I am glad you mentioned that, because I would like to correct a misapprehension on that point. We always give to every man who makes a demand upon the Treasury any kind of bills he wants. We do not seek to force one-dollar, two-dollar, five-dollar, twenty-dollar, or one hundred-dollar bills. Every person who presents a draft at the Treasury gets the paper money he wants.

Mr. PHILLIPS. But the practical result is that some $15,000,000 of small bills have been retired, to the detriment of small change.

Secretary SHERMAN. Our impression is that that is a mistake.

Mr. PHILLIPS. It has been so stated to me.

Secretary SHERMAN. I can give you the fact exactly. I suppose it is because the banks, to whom the great body of the paper money is paid out, do not wish to handle small bills, and require large ones; but any-

body who wants the small bills can have them. I will give the exact amount at different dates, so that you will see how much the circulation of small bills has fallen off.*

Mr. PHILLIPS. Do you think that the proportion of small bills retired has not been much greater than the proportion of large bills retired?

Secretary SHERMAN. I do not know. I would rather give you the exact figures. General Butler talked to me yesterday about it, and I told him what I say to you. We never have attempted to withdraw the ones and twos from circulation.

Mr. PHILLIPS. But have they not gone out of circulation under the resumption act?

Secretary SHERMAN. Not to any very great extent. They do not go out simply because the banks and others who draw large amounts do not take them as freely as the people wish to have them. The banks do not wish to handle them.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me that upon your theory, on resumption, it would be very important that greenbacks should be used for our four per cent. bonds?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And that if they can be also received for duties at the custom-house it would help you in resumption.

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes. As soon as we resume, or are ready to resume, we ought to receive greenbacks for customs-duties.

The CHAIRMAN. And bring them on a par with gold also by making them exchangeable for bonds.

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes; or redeem such as are presented in coin.

The CHAIRMAN. On that theory of resumption you would resume already, in order to have practical resumption.

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes; that is resumption, and we would not know about it. Within a year we have seen a decline of nine per cent. between greenbacks and gold. In December, 1876, gold was 110 per cent., and we have since had that decline and nobody has been hurt by it.

Mr. BELL. Suppose the greenbacks were to obtain an equality in value with gold, how would the repeal of the resumption act then affect resumption?

Secretary SHERMAN. The repeal of the resumption act would prevent me from maintaining resumption by the sale of bonds. That would be the first thing. Then the resumption act is the only provision of law which requires me to redeem United States notes in coin.

Mr. EWING. But you are at liberty to do so. If the resumption act were repealed, you might maintain an equivalency of paper and coin?

Secretary SHERMAN. No. It is perfectly clear that I have no right to exchange one form of money for another.

Mr. EWING. But you could pay out gold and silver.

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes.

Mr. EWING. And you could thus maintain an equality of coin and

---

* *Statement of one and two dollar United States notes outstanding at the dates mentioned.*

Date.	Ones.	Twos.	Totals.
June 30, 1873	28,911,309	34,210,856	63,122,165
June 30, 1874	26,571,512	28,117,438	54,688,950
June 30, 1875	27,416,863	26,345,326	53,762,189
June 30, 1866	28,007,504	27,480,479	55,487,983
June 30, 1877	25,160,297	25,369,825	50,530,122
April 1, 1878	22,744,288	22,707,443	45,451,731

paper upon your theory, which is, that as soon as paper and coin are equal nothing will be likely to occur to disturb the equilibrium?

Secretary SHERMAN. There will be more or less fluctuation, and we must be prepared to meet those fluctuations, so that if greenbacks become superabundant we can get gold for them; or if, on the other hand, gold becomes a drug, as it may, it will be deposited for greenbacks.

Mr. EWING. But if greenbacks become superabundant, and are presented to the Treasury for redemption, you will have to pay them out again?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, as soon as the equivalency is restored.

Mr. EWING. That is, you will hold whatever greenbacks come in until there is an equivalency?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes; that is the effect of it.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Would it not be safer, by legislation and by taking greenbacks for customs-duties, to secure and maintain an equalization of values in that way rather than by resumption to authorize the combination of bankers to drain away the only credit resources in the Treasury?

Secretary SHERMAN. I think not; unless you maintain this equivalency you have no right, under your law, without violating your promise, to receive anything but coin in payment of customs-duties.

Mr. PHILLIPS. There may be various means of bringing up greenbacks by equalizing values. Would it not be safer for us to legislate so as to preserve an equality in values rather than to have forced resumption?

Secretary SHERMAN. No; because legislation is not powerful enough to do what can only be done by the actual redemption of the notes on presentation. No law can make two things equal to each other in values.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Can the law force you to resume if you have not the coin to do it?

Secretary SHERMAN. No; but we have the coin. As a matter of course, if we had not the coin we could not resume, but if we have the coin we can resume.

Mr. EWING. I understand that your idea is to exercise about the same power which is exercised by the Bank of England, in regard to these legal-tender notes.

Secretary SHERMAN. No; because the Bank of England loans out its notes for profit. That is its business.

Mr. EWING. The Bank of England, when a drain sets in, interrupts the movement of circulation by taking in its notes and not paying them out until the drain is checked. In that respect your idea of maintaining resumption is the same.

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes. When the notes are presented, the Secretary of the Treasury pays them in coin, silver or gold, at his discretion. When, in his judgment, it is wise to pay out these notes, either on the public debt or on the interest of the public debt, to those who are willing to take them, or any current expenses, he does it.

Mr. EWING. But he would not pay them out——

Secretary SHERMAN. Unless they were equivalent to coin.

Mr. EWING. And he would judge of their equivalency by the drain upon the Treasury?

Secretary SHERMAN. He would never be likely to pay out these greenbacks if they were to come back again on him for coin; and he would not be wise if he did it.

Mr. EWING. In that respect, he maintains resumption by exercising the same power and control over the paper currency as the Bank of England does?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, sir. Practically, that is done by the assistant treasurer in New York. I know, every day, how much coin-certificates are outstanding, and how much coin there is in the subtreasury. Every day these certificates are presented for redemption and somebody else deposits coin for other certificates, and thus the thing goes on, in ebb and flow, sometimes to the amount of a million or two a day. I see nothing of it, but I see the subtreasury reports every day. One man brings gold to the subtreasury and gets certificates, and another man brings the certificates and draws out the gold.

Mr. EWING. I think I have your idea pretty clearly that your control in putting out legal-tenders or withholding them is the lever by which their convertibility is to be maintained?

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes; and then there is, too, the fact that the Secretary is under the constant eye of Congress if he abuses his powers, because a great power is less liable to be abused than a small one. The eye of the public is on the Secretary in the exercise of power of this kind, and it is not likely to be abused. If there is any sign of his abusing it Congress is always present to prevent it. The Secretary would not dare to sell bonds to raise gold for resumption while he has any notes on hand unless there is a drain for the gold. All these powers will be exercised under the eye of Congress.

Mr. EWING. If there is a drain of gold you would sell bonds?

Secretary SHERMAN. The Secretary might sell bonds, and, again, when greenbacks were abundant in the Treasury he might make a call for six per cent. bonds, as I have done. I exercised my discretion in the matter last December, and I made a mistake in making a call for $10,000,000 of bonds which had better not have been made. I underestimated the effect of pending legislation. I did it under my discretion; but I did not sell enough bonds to redeem that call. So, the Secretary of the Treasury, administering under this law, if he found coin or greenbacks accumulating in his hands, would make a call of six per cent. bonds and would pay them off and sell four per cent. or four and a half per cent. bonds—whichever was the current bond in the market—and thus make good his money. That operation would go on without difficulty. That is the way, at least, that I would conduct it if I were in charge.

Mr. HARTZELL. I understood you to say that in order to complete your preparations for resumption additional bonds to the amount of, perhaps, fifty millions would have to be sold between now and the 1st of January.

Secretay SHERMAN. Yes; I think so.

Mr. HARTZELL. Is it your expectation that, after resumption day, you will have to continue the sale of bonds at different periods for the purpose of maintaining the specie reserve?

Secretary SHERMAN. Not at all. If I would sell any bonds at all after that, I would sell them merely for the purpose of refunding. It might be that, to meet a sudden drain, I would sell bonds in order to accumulate coin; but the very moment the drain ceased I would use the coin or the greenbacks which I had received in calling in 6 per cent bonds. Under that the whole of the public debt might be reduced to 4 per cents., if that should prove to be the ultimate rate of interest in this country.

Mr. HARTZELL. But the interest-bearing debt of the country has to be increased in order to bring about this result.

Secretary SHERMAN. Yes, in the absence of surplus revenue. There is no other way except by the increase of the public debt temporarily. We would have the coin to represent the bonds. That is all.

The conference here ended.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Statement of gold and silver in the Treasury on the 1st of February, 1877.

Gold coin	$71, 944, 129 47		
Gold bullion	8, 720, 150 25		
		$80, 664, 279 72	
Less amount to credit of disbursing-officers, and outstanding checks	3, 074, 445 45		
Less gold certificates actually outstanding	50, 791, 240 00		
Less called bonds and interest	10, 117, 672 63		
Less interest due and unpaid	9, 993, 750 26		
		73, 977, 108 34	
Available gold coin and bullion			$6, 687, 171 38
Silver coin	2, 228, 898 02		
Silver bullion	3, 211, 796 21		
		5, 440, 694 23	
Less outstanding checks		191, 194 52	
Available silver coin and bullion			5, 249, 599 71
Available gold and silver coin and bullion			11, 936, 771 09

APPENDIX No. 2.

*Statement of coin and bullion in the Treasury February 1, 1878.**

Held by—	Gold coin.	Gold bullion.	Silver coin.	Silver bullion.
Treasurer United States, Washington	$397, 628 39	.....	$201, 679 74	.....
Assistant treasurer United States, New York	92, 024, 604 20	$3, 367, 713 26	1, 171, 368 14	.....
Assistant treasurer United States, Boston	659, 618 47	.....	392, 540 55	.....
Assistant treasurer United States, Philadelphia	454, 884 35	.....	809, 674 75	.....
Assistant treasurer United States, Saint Louis	274, 722 64	.....	273, 045 33	.....
Assistant treasurer United States, San Francisco	1, 854, 963 38	.....	146, 608 35	.....
Assistant treasurer United States, New Orleans	1, 120, 121 66	.....	224, 170 16	.....
Assistant treasurer United States, Baltimore	509, 154 30	.....	166, 450 22	.....
Assistant treasurer United States, Cincinnati	280, 064 83	.....	217, 877 33	.....
Assistant treasurer United States, Chicago	528, 326 04	.....	253, 549 38	.....
Mint, Philadelphia	1, 403, 416 24	637, 557 34	748, 546 67	$671, 116 55
Mint, San Francisco	978, 757 74	5, 039, 352 92	41, 327 65	893, 651 51
Mint, Carson City	224, 154 54	73, 693 61	427, 894 76	214, 462 31
Mint, Denver	3, 000 00	.....	100 00	.....
United States assay-office, New York	3, 672, 671 37	2, 079, 834 24	21, 148 22	1, 048, 137 70
United States assay-office, Boise City	.....	.....	500 00	.....
United States assay-office, Charlotte	.....	.....	200 00	.....
United States assay-office, Helena	.....	.....	500 00	.....
First National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis	28, 078 19	.....	.....	.....
First National Bank, Portland, Oreg	165 00	.....	.....	.....
Totals	104, 414, 331 34	11, 198, 151 37	5, 097, 181 25	2, 827, 368 07

* The items to be deducted are the following, taken from page 4 of Senate interview:

Amount to credit of disbursing-officers and outstanding checks	$6, 189, 626 60
Gold-certificates actually outstanding	44, 498, 500 00
Called bonds and interest	6, 818, 677 29
Interest due and unpaid	4, 909, 705 21
	62, 416, 509 10

APPENDIX No. 3.

[In reply to inquiry No. 1. Letter of March 28, from Hon. A. H. Buckner.]

Statement of coin and bullion in Treasury at close of business February 28, 1878.

Held by—	Gold coin.	Gold bullion.	Silver coin.	Silver bullion.
Treasurer United States, Washington	$675, 899 51	.....	$179, 377 97	.....
Assistant treasurer United States, New York	99, 699, 528 09	$3, 367, 713 26	1, 407, 992 53	.....
Assistant treasurer United States, Boston	663, 577 50	.....	379, 903 05	.....
Assistant treasurer United States, Philadelphia	467, 415 70	.....	797, 294 75	.....
Assistant treasurer United States, Saint Louis	276, 031 00	.....	263, 694 98	.....
Assistant treasurer United States, San Francisco	2, 458, 100 00	.....	149, 260 81	.....
Assistant treasurer United States, New Orleans	1, 168, 719 00	.....	217, 575 95	.....
Assistant treasurer United States, Baltimore	519, 391 50	.....	157, 218 52	.....
Assistant treasurer United States, Cincinnati	251, 636 00	.....	211, 828 16	.....
Assistant treasurer United States, Chicago	665, 527 50	.....	248, 319 12	.....
Mint, Philadelphia	2, 829, 834 32	556, 035 45	887, 057 86	1, 244, 000 00
Mint, San Francisco	4, 045, 079 73	1, 887, 305 36	72, 920 54	904, 861 65
Mint, Carson City	655, 147 80	46, 412 00	225, 145 33	175, 974 98
Mint, Denver	3, 000 00	.....	100 00	.....
United States assay-office, New York	3, 672, 671 37	2, 079, 834 24	21, 148 22	630, 741 02
United States assay-office, Boise City	.....	.....	500 00	.....
United States assay-office, Charlotte	.....	.....	500 00	.....
United States assay-office, Helena	.....	.....	500 00	.....
National banks and depositaries	300, 150 03	.....	456 45	.....
In transit	.....	.....	455, 000 00	.....
Total	118, 351, 709 05	7, 937, 300 31	5, 675, 494 24	2, 955, 577 65

TREASURY UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., March 30, 1878.

APPENDIX No. 4.

Statement of coin and bullion in the Treasury March 28, 1878.

Date.	Offices, &c.	Gold coin and standard silver dollars.	Fractional silver coin.	Gold and silver bullion.
1878.				
March 27	Treasury of United States, Washington	$676, 282 68	$958, 165 65	.....
27	Assistant treasury, Baltimore	511, 6[illegible]8 00	149, 093 52	.....
27	Assistant treasury, New York	100, 128, 068 09	1, 374, 628 52	$3, 367, 713 26
27	Assistant treasury, Philadelphia	271, 109 97	791, 004 75	.....
25	Assistant treasury, Boston	975, 607 50	370, 333 46	.....
25	Assistant treasury, Cincinnati	233, 659 50	207, 141 33	.....
25	Assistant treasury, Chicago	623, 807 00	247, 819 89	.....
25	Assistant treasury, Saint Louis	279, 373 00	251, 208 84	.....
23	Assistant treasury, New Orleans	1, 139, 747 00	213, 706 76	.....
19	Assistant treasury, San Francisco	2, 803, 900 00	150, 648 66	.....
23	National bank depositories	2, 938, 910 93	.....	.....
23	Mint United States, Philadelphia	1, 245, 230 75	642, 114 97	1, 633, 609 46
16	Mint United States, San Francisco	1, 903, 552 50	79, 260 86	4, 927, 353 92
9	Mint United States, Carson	933, 032 05	279, 260 09	65, 387 97
	Mint United States, Denver	3, 000 00	100 00	.....
23	United States assay-office, New York	.....	20, 951 89	3, 670, 849 86
	Other small assay-offices	.....	1, 200 00	.....
	Totals	114, 666, 958 97	5, 736, 639 19	13, 664, 914 46

NOTE.—Standard silver dollars included above, 454,711.

APPENDIX No. 5.

Comparison of condition of the Treasury April 1, 1877, and April 1, 1878.

Balances.	1877.	1878.
Currency	$8, 184, 863 58	$751, 851 35
Special fund for the redemption of fractional currency	.....	10, 000, 000, 00
Special deposit of legal-tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit	35, 155, 000 00	25, 215, 000 00
Coin	86, 818, 285 26	138, 357, 608 14
Coin-certificates	46, 279, 400 00	57, 883, 400 00
Coin, less coin-certificates	38, 538, 885 26	80, 474, 208 14
Outstanding called bonds	5, 262, 900 00	7, 305, 200 00
Other outstanding coin liabilities	6, 786, 028 00	4, 643, 276 28
Outstanding legal-tenders	362, 656, 204 00	347, 848, 712 00
Outstanding fractional currency	23, 440, 512 08	16, 950, 115 62
Outstanding silver coin	29, 937, 001 43	38, 662, 487 02
Total debt, less cash in Treasury	2, 074, 674, 126 63	2, 039, 723, 514 31
Reduction of debt for March	*14, 107, 016 41	2, 313, 614 77
Reduction of debt since July 1	*24, 765, 218 36	20, 434, 708 95
Market value of gold	105 00	101 25
Imports (12 months ending February 28)	420, 199, 831 00	475, 638, 634 00
Exports (12 months ending February 28)	603, 631, 538 00	637, 757, 892 00

* This reduction includes $9,553,800 Geneva award bonds canceled.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WARRANT DIVISION.

APPENDIX No. 6.

Circulation and deposits, and specie of the State banks, 1857 and 1860.

Years.	Circulation.	Deposits and bank balances.	Total.	Specie.	Ratios of specie to—	
					Circulation.	Circulation and deposits.
					Per cent.	*Per cent.*
1857	$214, 778, 822	$230, 351, 352	$445, 130, 174	$58, 349, 838	27. 2	13. 1
1860	207, 102, 477	253, 802, 129	460, 904, 606	83, 594, 537	40. 4	18. 1

Compiled from statement in Finance Report, 1876, pages 204, 205.

Circulation, deposits, and cash reserve of the national banks, December 28, 1877.

LIABILITIES.		
Circulation		$299, 240, 475
Deposits		661, 575, 577
Total		960, 816, 052
CASH RESERVE HELD.		
Gold coin	$5, 506, 556	
Silver coin	4, 300, 274	
United States gold-certificates	23, 100, 920	
Total specie		32, 907, 750
Legal tender notes	$70, 568, 248	
United States certificates for legal-tenders	26, 515, 000	
Total legal-tenders		97, 083, 248
Five per cent. redemption fund		15, 028, 340
Total cash reserve		145, 019, 338
Ratio of legal-tender funds to circulation		48.4 per cent.
Ratio of legal-tender funds to circulation and deposits		15.1 per cent

Circulation, deposits, and cash resources of the national banks December 28, 1877.

LIABILITIES.

Circulation		$299, 240, 475
Deposits		661, 575, 577
Total		960, 816, 052

CASH RESOURCES.

Gold coin	$5, 506, 556	
Silver coin	4, 300, 274	
United States gold-certificates	23, 100, 920	
Total specie		32, 907, 750
Legal tender-notes	$70, 568, 248	
United States certificates for legal-tenders	26, 515, 000	
Total legal-tenders		97, 083, 248
Five per cent. redemption fund		15, 028, 340
United States bonds, par value, $285,887,350; currency value, $405,181,717		405, 181, 717
Total cash resources		550, 201, 055

Ratio of cash resources to circulation ..... 183 + per cent.
Ratio of cash resources to circulation and deposits ..... 57.3 per cent

Abstract of reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency, showing the condition of the national banks in the United States, including national gold banks, at the close of business on Friday, the 28th day of December, 1877.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and discounts	$878, 055, 305 95	Capital stock paid in	$447, 128, 771 00
Overdrafts	3, 801, 438 92	Surplus fund	121, 618, 455 32
United States bonds to secure circulation	343, 869, 550 00	Other undivided profits	51, 530, 910 18
United States bonds to secure deposits	13, 538, 000 00	National bank notes outstanding*	299, 240, 475 00
United States bonds on hand	28, 479, 800 00	State bank notes outstanding	470, 540 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	32, 169, 491 03	Dividends unpaid	1, 404, 178 34
Due from approved reserve agents	75, 960, 087 27	Individual deposits	604, 512, 514 52
Due from other national banks	44, 123, 924 97	United States deposits	6, 529, 031 09
Due from State banks and bankers	11, 479, 945 65	Deposits of United States disbursing officers	3, 780, 759 43
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	45, 511, 932 25	Due to other national banks	115, 773, 660 58
Current expenses	8, 958, 903 60	Due to State banks and bankers	44, 807, 958 79
Premiums paid	8, 841, 939 09	Notes and bills rediscounted	4, 654, 784 51
Checks and other cash items	10, 265, 059 49	Bills payable	5, 843, 107 03
Exchanges for clearing-house	64, 664, 415 01		
Bills of other national banks	20, 312, 692 00		
Fractional currency	779, 084 78		
Specie, viz: Gold coin $5,506,556.39; Silver coin 4,300,274.31; U. S. gold certificates 23,100,920.00	32, 907, 750 70		
Legal-tender notes	70, 568, 248 00		
United States certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	26, 515, 000 00		
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treasurer	15, 028, 340 14		
Due from Treasurer other than redemption fund	1, 465, 236 94		
Aggregate	1, 737, 295, 145 79	Aggregate	1,737,295, 145 79

* The amount of circulation outstanding at the date named, as shown by the books of this office, was $321,674,505; which amount includes the notes of insolvent banks, of those in voluntary liquidation, and of those which have deposited legal tender notes under the act of June 20, 1874, for the purpose of retiring their circulation.

JNO. JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, February 16, 1878.

APPENDIX No. 7.

Statement showing the apparent and probable condition of the United States Treasury, including the proposed accumulation of $50,000,000 coin.

	Apparent.	Probable.
Demand liabilities, April 1, 1878:		
Legal-tender notes	$347, 848, 712 00	$340, 000, 000 00
Coin-certificates	57, 883, 400 00	57, 883, 400 00
Interest overdue	4, 121, 146 77	4, 000, 000 00
Debt, matured and interest	8, 439, 391 04	8, 000, 000 00
Currency-certificates	25, 215, 000 00	25, 215, 000 00
Fractional currency	16, 950, 115 62	.....
Demand notes	62, 342 50	.....
Unclaimed Pacific Railroad interest	7, 267 03	.....
Totals	460, 527, 374 96	435, 098, 400 00
Demand resources, April 1, 1878:		
Coin	138, 357, 608 14	188, 357, 608 14
Currency	35, 966, 851 35	35, 966, 851 35
Totals	174, 324, 459 49	224, 324, 459 49
Percentage of resources to liabilities	.37	.51

APPENDIX No. 8.

Statement showing resources and liabilities of certain European banks at dates mentioned below.

Bank.	Date.	Demand liabilities.		Total.	Demand resources.	Percentage of resources to liabilities.	Average depreciation, per cent.
		Circulation	Deposits.		Bullion.		
Bank of England	1818	26, 202, 000	7, 928, 000	34, 130, 000	6, 363, 000	.18+	2. 13. 2.
Do	1820	24, 299, 000	4, 421, 000	28, 720, 000	8, 211, 000	.28+	2. 12. 0.
Do	1822	17, 465, 000	6, 399, 000	23, 864, 000	10, 098, 000	.42+	Nil.
Do	1824	20, 132, 000	9, 680, 000	29, 812, 000	11, 787, 000	.39+	Nil.
Do	1826	21, 564, 000	7, 200, 000	28, 764, 000	6, 754, 000	.23+	Nil.
Do	1828	21, 358, 000	10, 201, 000	31, 559, 000	10, 499, 000	.33+	Nil.
Do	1830	21, 465, 000	11, 621, 000	33, 086, 000	11, 150, 000	.33+	Nil.
Do	1832	18, 320, 000	10, 278, 000	28, 598, 000	7, 514, 000	.26+	Nil.
Do	1834	19, 195, 000	13, 300, 000	32, 495, 000	7, 303, 000	.22+	Nil.
Do	1836	18, 018, 000	12, 040, 000	30, 058, 000	5, 250, 000	.17+	Nil.
Do	1838	19, 488, 000	8, 922, 000	28, 410, 000	9, 540, 000	.33+	Nil.
Do	1840	17, 170, 000	6, 254, 000	23, 424, 000	4, 299, 000	.18+	Nil.
Do	1842	20, 332, 000	8, 690, 000	29, 022, 000	9, 729, 000	.33+	Nil.
Do	1844	21, 485, 000	12, 138, 000	33, 623, 000	15, 315, 000	.45+	Nil.
Do	1846	21, 390, 000	16, 322, 000	37, 712, 000	16, 388, 000	.43+	Nil.
Do	1878. Feb. 20	26, 584, 674	28, 054, 497	54, 639, 171	24, 730, 793	.45+	Nil.
Bank of France	Feb. 14	99, 350, 000	21, 193, 000	120, 543, 000	78, 896, 000	.65+	
Bank of Germany	Feb. 7	30, 987, 000	10, 311, 000	41, 298, 000	24, 759, 000	.58+	
National Bank of Belgium	Feb. 7	13, 170, 000	2, 330, 000	15, 500, 000	3, 991, 000	.25+	

APPENDIX No. 9.

An estimate of the amount of gold and silver bullion and coin in the United States April 1, 1878.

Gold.

In United States Treasury (including bullion fund of mints and assay office) October 31, 1877	$125, 122, 843 94
In national banks (exclusive of coin-certificates) October 1, 1877	4, 867, 909 18
In California banks	18, 000, 000 00
Private banks (Pacific coast)	2, 000, 000 00
State and county treasuries (Pacific coast)	4, 000, 000 00

Merchants and individuals (Pacific coast)	$4,000,000 00
Unpaid deposits, United States mints	500,000 00
Smelters and private refiners (exclusive of the Pacific coast)	500,000 00
Gold bullion in California	1,500,000 00
In private hands, including bullion dealers, savings-banks, and private bankers east of the Rocky Mountains	15,000,000 00
In State banks	2,000,000 00
	177,490,753 12
Production from October 31 to April 1	20,000,000 00
Approximate excess of imports over exports	2,000,000 00
	199,490,753 12

Silver.

Fractional coin in States east of the Rocky Mountains, including trade-dollars and Mexican coin, October 31, 1877	$42,000,000
California banks	2,000,000
Private banks (Pacific coast)	500,000
State and county treasuries (Pacific coast)	500,000
Merchants and individuals (Pacific coast)	500,000
Silver bullion (Pacific coast)	2,000,000
Silver bullion in hands of smelters and refiners east of the Rocky Mountains	1,000,000
	48,500,000
Silver bullion in mints	2,000,000
Production from mines to April 1	15,000,000
	65,500,000

I have not the data necessary to ascertain to which of the foregoing items should be credited the gain of gold and silver since October 31, 1877. It may be stated, however, that the Treasury stock has been increased, and the amount of trade and Mexican dollars which have gone into circulation may be set down at not less than 4,000,000, exclusive of about 1,200,000 trade-dollars in the mints.

According to the above estimate the amount of gold coin and bullion now in the country is	$199,490,753 12
And silver coin and bullion	65,500,000 00
Total	264,990,753 12

Allowing for gold and silver used in the arts and for manufacturing purposes and possible overestimation, say $15,000,000, the total amount of gold and silver in the country may be set down at about two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, of which about fifty millions are in the form of fractional silver, trade dollars, and Mexican coin, and $1,200,000 in standard silver dollars.

THE PRESENT AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM THE MINES OF THE UNITED STATES.

I have availed myself of every facility to procure full information in relation to the product of the gold and silver mines of the United States,

for the purpose of estimating approximately the present annual yield, with the following results, based upon the production for the first six months of the year and the average monthly out-turn since, so far as it was possible to ascertain the same:

State or Territory.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
California	$15,000,000	$1,000,000	$16,000,000
Nevada	18,000,000	26,000,000	44,000,000
Montana	3,200,000	750,000	3,950,000
Idaho	1,500,000	250,000	1,750,000
Utah	350,000	5,075,000	5,425,000
Colorado	3,000,000	4,500,000	7,500,000
Arizona	300,000	500,000	800,000
New Mexico	175,000	500,000	675,000
Oregon	1,000,000	100,000	1,100,000
Washington	300,000	50,000	350,000
Dakota	2,000,000	.....	2,000,000
Lake Superior	.....	200,000	200,000
Virginia	50,000	.....	50,000
North Carolina	100,000	.....	100,000
Georgia	100,000	.....	100,000
Other sources	25,000	25,000	50,000
Total	45,100,000	38,950,000	84,050,000

It is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy how long this large rate of production will be maintained. A gradual increase may be expected in Montana and Arizona, and there is nothing to indicate a decrease in any bullion-producing State or Territory, except in the State of Nevada, and that depends upon contingencies which to a great extent must be a matter of conjecture only. Several mines in different localities in that State have within the last year or two been opened and are producing considerable bullion, but whether they, and others which in the mean time may be discovered, will yield sufficient to make up the decrease, which, unless other ore-bodies on the Comstock shall be found, must sooner or later take place, is somewhat doubtful.

The superintendent of the mint at San Francisco has furnished, at my request, a statement, embraced in the appendix, of the yield of about thirty different mines, the bullion from which finds a market in San Francisco.

The yield of bullion from the two mines which embrace the great ore-chimney discovered in 1874 in the Comstock lode has, according to the official statement of the managers, amounted, up to October 31, 1877, to $78,852,918.48, of which $36,736,347.91 was gold. These mines are now producing at the rate of nearly three million dollars per month.

H. R. LINDERMAN,
Director of the Mint.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April* 3, 1878.

APPENDIX No. 10.

Statement of imports and exports of specie (coin and bullion) during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1865, to 1877, inclusive, and the seven months ended January 31, 1878.

Fiscal years ended June 30—	Coin and bullion.					
	Exports.			Imports.	Excess of—	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.		Imports.	Exports.
1865	$64,618,124	$3,025,102	$67,643,226	$9,810,072	.....	$57,833,154
1866	82,643,374	3,400,697	86,044,071	10,700,092	.....	75,343,979
1867	54,976,196	5,892,176	60,868,372	22,010,475	.....	38,797,897
1868	83,745,975	10,038,127	93,784,102	14,188,368	.....	79,595,734
1869	42,915,966	14,222,414	57,138,380	19,807,876	.....	37,330,504
1870	43,853,802	14,271,864	58,155,666	26,419,179	.....	31,736,487
1871	84,403,359	14,038,629	98,441,988	21,270,024	.....	77,171,964
1872	72,798,940	7,079,294	79,877,534	13,743,689	.....	66,133,845
1873	73,905,546	10,703,028	84,608,574	21,480,937	.....	63,127,637
1874	59,699,686	6,930,719	66,630,405	28,454,906	.....	38,175,499
1875	83,857,129	8,275,013	92,132,142	20,900,717	.....	71,231,425
1876	50,038,691	6,467,611	56,506,302	15,936,681	.....	40,569,621
1877	43,134,738	13,027,499	56,162,237	40,774,414	.....	15,387,823
1877.						
July	4,197,923	285,641	4,483,564	1,107,814	.....	3,375,750
August	1,665,357	388,526	2,053,883	1,642,143	.....	411,740
September	2,239,416	844,195	3,083,611	3,840,382	$756,771	.....
October	1,693,583	317,379	2,010,962	1,717,793	.....	293,189
November	1,197,733	367,121	1,564,854	2,266,083	701,229	.....
December	1,539,446	380,451	1,919,897	1,670,265	.....	249,632
1878.						
January	3,230,996	522,758	3,753,754	1,790,964	.....	1,962,790

Total for years 1865 to 1877, inclusive	$692,435,569
Average	53,265,000
Average for last three years	42,390,000
Average gold and silver product of the United States, 1870 to 1876, inclusive	71,000,000
Average excess of production over net export, 1874, 1875, and 1876, $29,000,000; deduct $7,000,000 used in arts; leaving	22,000,000

EDWARD YOUNG,
Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS, *March* 29, 1878.

Hon. THOMAS EWING, *M. C.*

APPENDIX No. 11.

Distribution of currency in the Treasury of the United States, March 28, 1878.

Date.	Office, &c.	United States notes.	National-bank notes.	Currency.
1878.				
March 27	Treasurer United States, Washington	$6,432,588 20	$122,261 50	.....
27	Assistant treasurer United States, New York	32,107,136 84	488,066 92	.....
27	Assistant treasurer United States, Baltimore	3,481,053 00	44,478 00	.....
27	Assistant treasurer United States, Philadelphia	4,730,620 00	38,800 00	.....
25	Assistant treasurer United States, Boston	3,608,000 00	206,836 00	.....
25	Assistant treasurer United States, Cincinnati	1,322,089 00	356,000 00	.....
25	Assistant treasurer United States, Chicago	3,629,500 00	356,785 00	.....
25	Assistant treasurer United States, Saint Louis	2,270,094 00	.....	.....
23	Assistant treasurer United States, New Orleans	1,560,000 00	163,000 00	.....
19	Assistant treasurer United States, San Francisco	1,127,300 00	470,000 00	.....
9	Depositary United States, Tucson	370,610 00	.....	.....
	National-bank depositaries	.....	.....	6,065,029 69
23	Mint United States, Philadelphia	90,538 00	.....	.....
	Total	60,729,529 04	2,246,227 42	6,065,029 69

APPENDIX No. 12.

[From Dr. Linderman's official report.]

Annual product of gold and silver from the American mines.

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
.....	$50, 000, 000	$16, 000, 000	$66, 000, 000
.....	43, 500, 000	23, 000, 000	66, 500, 000
.....	36, 000, 000	28, 750, 000	64, 750, 000
.....	36, 000, 000	35, 750, 000	71, 750, 000
.....	40, 000, 000	32, 000, 000	72, 000, 000
.....	40, 000, 000	32, 000, 000	72, 000, 000
.....	44, 300, 000	41, 500, 000	85, 700, 000
(Wells, Fargo & Co.'s estimate)	.....	.....	100, 000, 000

orts of specie in the fiscal years 1872, 1873, and 1874, in excess of imports for same years	$167, 436, 981
rage for each year	55, 812, 000
ess of exports for the years 1875, 1876, and 1877	127, 188, 797
rage for each year	42, 396, 000
ess since July 1, 1877, to January 31, 1878, inclusive	4, 835, 081

INDEX.

	Page.
Coin in the Treasury on February 28, 1878	3, 13
Bonds sold under resumption act and refunding act	4
Annual coin liabilities	5
Fractional currency redeemed	5
Report of coin at subtreasury, New York	6
Statement of the Bank of England	32
Statement of foreign banks and of American banks at different periods	35
Gold and silver bullion and coin in the United States on April 1, 1878	36
Sinking-fund balances from 1869 to 1877	36
Monthly redemptions of legal-tenders and fractional currency	37
Application of the surplus revenue of 1877	37
Existing demands upon fund in the Treasury	39
Sales of bonds in January, February, and March, 1878	40
Exports and imports from 1874 to 1877	58
Outstanding $1 and $2 bills from 1873 to 1878	61
Statement of gold and silver in the Treasury on February 1, 1877	65
Statement of coin and bullion in the Treasury February 1, 1878	65
February 28, 1878	66
March 28, 1878	66
Condition of national banks December 28, 1877	67
Comparison of condition of the Treasury April 1, 1877, and April 1, 1878	67
Circulation, deposits, and specie of State banks, 1857 and 1860	67
Circulation, deposits, and cash resources of national banks December 28, 1877	68
Apparent and probable condition of Treasury April, 1878	69
Resources and liabilities of certain European banks	69
Estimate of gold and silver bullion and coin in United States April 1, 1878	69
Imports and exports of specie from 1865 to January 31, 1878	72
Distribution of currency in Treasury March 28, 1878	72
Annual American product of gold and silver	73

O

45TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 49.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS FOR THE YEAR 1877.

APRIL 13, 1878.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

MANAGERS.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, *ex officio.*
The CHIEF JUSTICE, *ex officio.*
The SECRETARY OF WAR, *ex officio.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER, President, Lowell, Mass.
Maj. Gen. JOHN H. MARTINDALE, First Vice-President, Rochester, N. Y.
Gov. FREDERICK SMYTH, Second Vice-President, Manchester, N. H.
Hon. LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, Secretary, Dayton, Ohio.
Gen. THOMAS O. OSBORN, Chicago, Ill.
Hon. HUGH L. BOND, Baltimore, Md.
Dr. ERASTUS B. WOLCOTT, Milwaukee, Wis.
Maj. Gen. JOHN S. CAVENDER, Saint Louis, Mo.
Maj. Gen. JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers beg leave to submit the following report, in obedience to the act of Congress.

It will be observed that this report, which should have been furnished on the 1st of January, is not furnished until the present time. The act of Congress omits to require the report of this board for a fiscal year, as is the case with the departments of the government, which gives them time between the end of the fiscal year, June 30, and the assembling of Congress to get in such data and make such reports as would be valuable and intelligible. By the change of the act of Congress as to the method of receiving moneys for the support of the national homes, requiring it to be received quarterly from the Treasury, the board thought it more convenient and of less liability to error in their accounts for their quarters, at which they required the accounting by their subordinate officers, to be the same as the corresponding quarters of other departments and institutions of the government, to wit, the 1st of January, April, July, and October, changing their own by-laws, which required the

reports of the institutions to be rendered on the 1st of December, March, June, and September. It will readily be seen, therefore, that it would be impossible to comply with the act of Congress and make a report of the proceedings of the year ending December 31 on the 1st day of January of an institution with branches in Wisconsin, in Maine, in Virginia, and in Ohio, the accounts of all of which are to be settled and returned up to and including the 31st December, and reports for which could not be made and got ready for many days, if not for months, afterward. Therefore the board of managers have obeyed this requirement of the act of Congress in making their report now *cy pres*.

The very minute detailed report which is appended to this of the Hon. Lewis B. Gunckel, secretary of the board, containing carefully compiled statistics and data derived from the several branches, showing exactly the internal workings of the institution, its application to the beneficiaries themselves, with all the sources of revenue and expenditure of the several branches, precludes the necessity of any other extended report on behalf of the board.

The board, however, take occasion to say that, contrary to the general supposition, although this is the thirteenth year since the close of the war, when it had been expected that the need for such an institution would be less urgent, and that the number of disabled soldiers seeking and requiring care within the institution would be diminished, yet the number now is greater than ever before. Indeed, the admissions of soldiers never before in the home was greater this year than any previous year, amounting to 1,821—were larger than the whole number in the institution in the first four years of its existence. We have cared for in the last year 8,273 men, being a number of soldiers equal to twenty infantry regiments in the Army of the United States, according to their effective numbers. This great number of men in the institution must be transported, clothed, fed, treated in hospital, amused, and governed during their lives, and those dying, properly and respectfully interred at their death. A moment's reflection given to the subject will show the care and responsibility devolving at first upon the board of managers having the general care, and lastly and more directly upon the officers of the several homes. The home has to bear every expense that is borne by the government for a soldier in the field except the monthly pay. As to the economy of the management, we respectfully ask comparison with the cost of keeping our Army in the field, without even asking to be taken into consideration the fact that the entire number of the beneficiaries of the home are disabled from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, and a very large percentage of them are subject to hospital treatment, largely increasing this expense. But in calling attention to the execution of the work intrusted to the board of managers, we are not obliged to confine ourselves to this comparison. We are willing to compare the average cost of keeping the soldier in our institutions with that of any eleemosynary institution in the country furnishing anything like the same comforts and care of its inmates.

It will be seen by whoever studies the report of the secretary showing the cost of keeping the soldier in each branch an apparent difference to which the Board has called attention, that this difference seems more apparent than real, and may largely be accounted for by a difference in reckoning items which go into that cost. There is one substantial difference resulting from the nature of things. The Northwestern Branch at Wisconsin shows a very low cost of ration. Being in the very midst of the producing regions of the main articles of food,

the ration ought to be cheapest there. Next comes the Central Branch at Dayton, Ohio, where there are some three thousand men, which is also not far from the producing region, if not in it, of the main articles of food, both of meat and vegetable diet. The next cheapest ration is at the Eastern Branch, near Augusta, Me., but all the flour used there has to be brought from the neighborhood of the Soldiers' Home in Wisconsin. The item of freight must be added, and also the fact that in the Eastern States the price of meat is higher than in the Western States. That is offset perhaps, in part, by the fact that the cost of groceries, such as sugar, tea, coffee, and spices, is cheaper in New England. The highest cost of ration is at the Southern Branch, near Fortress Monroe, Va. There the cost of living is of necessity higher, assuming that the bill of fare is identical in each home, which it is not. The very difference in climate would seem to require some differences.

The attention of Congress is especially called to these details, and the most thorough examination invited.

Hereafter the cost of caring for these soldiers will be very considerably, apparently, increased probably from ten to fifteen per cent., and for the following reasons:

We say *apparently* because after all it would be largely apparent and not real. By an act of Congress the institution was to be supplied by the Quartermaster's Department with clothing from the stock left over unused during the war, of which very large amounts were on hand. And another act of Congress required the board to give to each beneficiary one full suit of clothing upon his entering the home, which at the end of each year was by the act to be returned to us by the Quartermaster's Department from the surplus clothing or equivalents in amount according to the issue prescribed for the Army, from such stock as was on hand, where the Quartermaster's Department had not full suits of clothing. The institution was obliged very early to receive equivalents instead of full suits of clothing, because the stock of full suits was in some parts early exhausted; and, besides, our inmates being now largely composed of men advanced in years, a man who went into the Army at the commencement of the war being now thirty-six, it was found that the sizes of some portions of the Army clothing would not fit our men. Therefore the board, by what they deem a judicious management of those equivalents, exchanged them in the market for clothing of other sizes exactly the same quality and subject to the same inspection, in such manner as not to diminish but largely increase the effectiveness of the issue of the clothing which was issued to us at the price at which the surplus clothing was being sold at auction by the Quartermaster's Department. In January, 1877, when the annual requisition was made on the Secretary of War for clothing for the year ending December 31, 1877, he answered it, furnishing the equivalents, but informed us that he could no longer answer such requisitions, the stock on hand being exhausted. This was confirmed again by the present Secretary on the first of January, 1878; so that hereafter we shall be obliged to have made or purchase in open market, by contract or otherwise, the clothing for the men after our present supply is exhausted, which in some sizes and articles has already been done, and the board will be obliged hereafter to ask for annual appropriations for the purpose of clothing the beneficiaries of the home.

The board has during the whole time required a beneficiary who has a pension, and no wife, child, or parent dependent upon him for support, to pay for his clothing, except the one suit donated him by Congress; and also where a beneficiary, by special service, such as cooking, work-

ing in the institution, in its manufacturing departments, or doing service other and different from what is generally required, has received a small stipend as pay for such services, the institution has required that he also should pay from what he receives for his clothing. Of course there are large numbers who neither can nor ought to be made to pay for their clothing, and they must be clothed, and for any differerence Gongress will willingly, as it always has done, doubtless provide the necessary means.

DISCIPLINE.

After ten years' organization and experience the board are enabled to say that the general discipline and care of the inmates of the institution is all that can be desired. At any time, by day or by night, any person may go through the grounds of any one of the homes, say, for example, that at Dayton, Ohio, where more than three thousand men are now accommodated, and find it more orderly and more quiet than any village in the land of the same size. Nor are there required any severe means of repression upon the soldiers for that purpose; and no means of repression are used upon 95 per cent. of all of the inmates. They know the rules of the institution, which are meant to be kind, parental, and for the good of all, for the officers can have no possible motive for any other, and all good soldiers observe them from their own self-respect; and if it were not for one cause there would probably be not one case of discipline for each one hundred of the beneficiaries in any year.

That disturbing cause need hardly to be named. It is the inordinate use of spirituous liquors, which by no vigilance, and no power consistent with that personal freedom the beneficiary of the institution must and ought to enjoy, can be wholly prevented. In our homes, as in the world at large, four-fifths of all the offences against the person or against good order are the results of drinking intoxicating liquors. Not only is that the fact, but as the use of intoxicating liquors in the home is forbidden, and carefully restrained, the desire to get it excites restlessness, uneasiness, a wish to get out and indulge without stint and without measure, which causes nearly all the necessity for restraint or punishment either by the local officers or by the board of managers. A pensioner gets his quarterly pension or an employé his wages; if he has saved them until he has accumulated any considerable sum then they think that they can go out and support themselves. Very many honestly do so; and if, after a fair trial and appropriate conduct, they fail to do so, and come back, they are received again into the home cordially and without any conditions. But others go out and spend their money in a continuous debauch, and generally fetch up in some almshouse, or get back to us by begging their way, ragged, dirty, and frequently afflicted with diseases, the result of imprudence and improvidence, in addition to their disability incurred in the service. They must be taken up, as it is termed in our proceedings, "temporarily at post." They have a right in the home; they have gone out of it improvidently and foolishly; they can't be left in the almshouses, and when their cases are brought to our knowledge we send them transportation and take them back, and when they get back they have to be reclothed, refurnished, cared for frequently for a length of time in the hospital, and otherwise become an extra burden to the funds of the institution. All such cases are reported to the board of managers, with a carefully compiled history from the record of the soldier in the home, and upon such report the board of managers pass, giving each a thorough review, with endeavor at the same time to reimburse the home for the class of extra expenditures just *named*, occasioned by the going out and return of the party, and to put

some restraint against the recurrence of the evil by taking a part of the pension of the soldier for a longer or shorter period, for the indemnification of the home, or requiring the soldier, if able, to labor without pay for a certain time, at such duty as the proper officer may direct. The acceptance of these conditions of the readmission by the soldier, is required as a prerequisite to his being again received. In spite, however, of this attempted restraint, men go out again and again, and have to be taken back again and again; and as each offense is repeated, finding that the man cannot restrain himself, or that his pension money or wages is a curse to him and not a benefit, the board of managers deem it a charity to take away the pension which the pensioner has so misused to his own detriment. It is only after oft-repeated attempts thus to restrain and reform the man, and he actually becomes a hinderance to the good order and discipline of the institution, a nuisance to his fellow-soldiers, an annoyance and trouble to the officers, and there is no hope of restraining him or of his restraining himself, or when the offense of drunkenness is complicated with other offenses of violence, or crimes committed against the civil law, that the board of managers find themselves obliged to resort to expulsion. It is fair to say, however, in behalf of the soldiers, that there are only about two and one-half per cent. of the beneficiaries whose cases are ever brought to the attention of the board of managers, and a very small per cent. for either bringing liquor into the home, or going out and getting drunk and coming in in that condition; a small fine is imposed by the officers, and the latter class of fines are always used for the benefit of the whole body of the beneficiaries. Foreseeing these evils, the board of managers established their several homes some miles distant from any large town, so as to get the men as far away as possible from temptation to the use of strong drink.

This is found to be a very considerable safeguard, and would work well were it not that there are wicked, abandoned, and depraved men, whom no words of decent characterization can describe, have come and squatted down near our homes, and set up small grog-shops, into which they invite the soldier, and then make him drunk, and many of them end by robbing him of any money he has, and sometimes turn him out without his clothing. It might well be suggested that some law should be passed by Congress making it highly penal to furnish a beneficiary of the Soldiers' Home, knowing him to be such, with spirituous liquors. If it is indeed for his health the surgeon will always furnish it. If it is desired for the destruction of both the soul and body of the soldier, these human fiends do furnish it. It is also suggested that it might be well for Congress, by law, to take away the pensions from the men who thus misuse the bounty of the government, after repeated trials, and have them expended in their support in the homes. It ought not to be the reason for taking away the pensions of the good and sober soldiers, but it might be better for Congress to do by law that which the board of managers, under sanction of law, do in a small degree, but which they are not permitted to do in the case of a man having a wife, child, or parent depending upon him. Even this provision for those dependent upon him is lost, for it is shown by irrefragable evidence that the man himself spends that which should support his dependent wife, child, or parent, in riot and debauchery, and in adding to the profits of those worse than nuisances, of which mention has been made above.

THE HEALTH OF THE HOME.

An examination of the detailed report shows a very remarkable degree of health and a very low death-rate. Although all these men,

unless they have deceived the officers of the institution, and that can be only in a few cases, are disabled by wounds or disease incurred in the war, yet the death-rate thus far has been as low as that of any other equal number of citizens in the United States anywhere. Most comfortably quartered, fed with healthful, well-cooked food, fully clothed, with experienced surgeons, and care and nursing in well-appointed hospitals second to none in the United States, relieved of all care, with every means of rational amusement afforded, with congenial society with each other, it would be wonderful if it were otherwise than that life should be preserved and the infirmities of the body alleviated in a very marked degree; and were it not for the disturbing cause just hereinbefore discussed, the death-rate would be exceedingly small, and the length of life equal, and probably in excess, of any other like number of men.

It may not be improper, however, to call to mind that these men, many of them, are quite far advanced in years, and that by and by, when these sedative and restraining causes from the ravages of disease and death have expended their full power, there will be a very large death-rate percentage. It cannot well be otherwise.

There are in the institution quite a number of soldiers of the Mexican war and soldiers of the war of 1812, and we have a number of applications for their admission.

Under the provisions of the resolution that "soldiers of the Mexican war and the war of 1812 shall be entitled to the benefits of the home," the board of managers have heretofore admitted the soldiers of the Mexican war and the soldiers of the war of 1812 without any inquiry into their disability, when that disability was incurred, whether or not in the line of duty, or whether old age has been the cause of the present disability.

Assuming that in the case of the war of 1812 it would be utterly impossible, and in the case of soldiers of the war with Mexico would be very difficult for the soldier of this day to show how he incurred his disability, the board of managers believe it was the intent of the act of Congress that these old soldiers of the war with Mexico and of the war of 1812 shall be cared for, and not left in the almshouses.

But our attention has recently been drawn to an apparent change in the law by the Revised Statutes, which, read literally, would only allow soldiers of the war of 1812 and the Mexican war to have the benefits of the home by proving by fair presumptive evidence, as by law is required of the soldier of the war of the rebellion, that their disability arose from wounds and disease incurred in the service.

The board would therefore recommend that in case of the soldiers of the war of 1812 and of the Mexican war there should be some resolution or act of Congress settling this question, and enacting that all soldiers of the Mexican war, who must now be well advanced in years—none of whom can be less now than forty-eight years old if he enlisted at the youngest limit, to wit, eighteen; and if he enlisted at the oldest limit—forty-five—would be seventy-two years old to participate in the benefits of the home, and *a fortiori* the soldiers of the war of 1812, who are simply tottering to their graves laden with the infirmities of years.

The Board of Managers desire the most careful scrutiny by the committee of either or both houses of Congress into the internal management of the home, and would desire the advice of Congress, through its committees, by report, or their direction by act, as to any changes

that such scrutiny and investigation might seem to suggest, as either convenient, proper, or necessary.

The board take leave to point with a reasonble degree of pride to this institution, although there are doubtless defects, both in management and details, which experience may remedy; but they call attention to the fact that in its organization they have had no exemplar, no prototype, nothing on which to build; for there is no nation anywhere that has ever made such an institution to care for in such manner all its disabled soldiers. And it has been reserved for the United States, unwarlike and peaceful, to erect an institution for the care of its disabled soldiers upon a greater extent, with better appointments, with larger results in health and comfort of the men who received hurt in its armies, than any or all other nations of the world, even those where war seems to be almost the rule and not the exception.

The board calls attention to the treasurer's account of receipts and expenditures, which have been duly audited and settled by the War Department and the accounting-officers of the Treasury, for the past year, which will be found hereto annexed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

For the Board of Managers:

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
President.

The National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers in account with Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, acting treasurer.

Dr.			Cr.		
1877.			1877.		
Jan. 18	To amount refunded Treasury Department through Second Auditor	$476 40	Jan. 1	By balance due from acting treasurer	$25, 359 73
Feb. 2	To balance of purchase money of land at Eastern Branch, Augusta, Me	1, 000 00	Jan. 15	By Treasurer United States check, amount of appropriation made by the Board of Managers for quarter ending March 31, 1877	204, 543 72
Mar. 31	To cash paid, as per vouchers duly audited, in carrying on the four branches of the home for the quarter ending March 31, 1877	220, 412 06	Apr. 17	By Treasurer United States check, amount of appropriation made by the Board of Managers for quarter ending June 30, 1877	250, 201 94
Apr. 9	To cash paid United States Treasury, being amount in excess of appropriation to credit of National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, on June 30, 1877	2, 110 82	Sept. 3	By Treasurer United States check, amount of appropriation made by the Board of Managers for quarter ending September 30, 1877	149, 859 50
June 30	To cash paid, as per vouchers duly audited, in carrying on the four branches of the home for the quarter ending June 30, 1877	236, 343 55		By premium on above check	9 35
Sept. 30	To cash paid, as per vouchers duly audited, in carrying on the four branches of the home for the quarter ending September 30, 1877	164, 116 18	Nov. 22	By Treasurer United States check, amount of appropriation made by the Board of Managers for quarter ending December 31, 1877	175, 180 51
Dec. 31	To cash paid, as per vouchers duly audited, in carrying on the four branches of the home for the quarter ending December 31, 1877	168, 490 64			
	To balance due by acting treasurer, carried to next quarter	12, 905 10			
		805, 154 75			805, 154 75

E. and O. E.

E. and O. E.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Acting Treasurer National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS FOR THE YEAR 1877.

To Major-General B. F. BUTLER,
President of the Board of Managers:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work accomplished by the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers during the year ending December 31, 1877. As I obtain the necessary facts and figures from the governors of the four homes, in answer to some ninety questions asked by me, and intended to draw out everything which could possibly assist in showing the real condition of the homes, and what they have actually done during the year, I also transmit these subreports, and beg for them special attention and consideration. They cover some new points and contain a vast deal of interesting and valuable matter, much of it in carefully prepared tables. While referring to these reports for details and matters special to any branch, I will endeavor to group together the leading facts and to classify the more important figures—comparing them with others presented in former reports.

Recognizing how little people are disposed to read such matters, I have tried to make each of my reports (this is the tenth one) as new and interesting as an old subject and dry figures would permit; but as I must necessarily deal with much the same facts and figures each year, I trust I shall be pardoned for sometimes repeating what was said in former reports. I have found that in explaining the special features of the home, and stating the object and purpose of tabular figures, some sameness of language is unavoidable.

WHOLE NUMBER SUPPORTED DURING THE YEAR.

The total number of disabled soldiers and sailors cared for during the year ending December 31, 1877, at the four regular branches of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, has been as follows:

At the Central Branch, near Dayton, O	4,623
At the Northwestern Branch, near Milwaukee, Wis	1,307
At the Eastern Branch, near Augusta, Me	1,235
At the Southern Branch, near Hampton, Va	958
Total number cared for during the year*	8,123

Showing an increase of 1,007 over last year, and 1,472 over 1875. The total number cared for in 1870 was 3,618; showing an increase of 4,505 in seven years, being an average increase of 643 per year, and making the total number cared for in 1877 444 more than double the number supported in 1870.

HOW THE INCREASE WAS PROVIDED FOR.

In the last report of the Board of Managers to Congress, you said:

At first it would seem that the lapse of nearly twelve years after the close of actual hostilities would have brought to the home all who deserve and are entitled to its benefits and who are obliged to resort to it for support. But the breaking up of families—the death of the father, the wife, or the children—leaving the disabled soldier homeless and

* This does not include those aided by out-door relief administered by the managers, and from whom I have had no exact reports. The number will not exceed 150.

alone in the world, still brings us new beneficiaries, making a large increase over the depletions of the home by death; and although we care for more than six thousand men, mediately and immediately, it will be seen that that is a very small percentage of our armies in the field, and not a considerable one of those who were actually injured in the service. From our experience, we cannot believe that the increase has yet reached its maximum. * * *

To accommodate the large numbers seeking the relief provided by this munificent bounty of the government, we have been obliged in some cases to give up rooms devoted to culture and amusement to be used as dormitories, especially during the winter season, when the call upon our accommodations is greatest; so that it may well happen that we shall be obliged still further to increase our accommodations by construction.

Fortunately, Congress and the Board of Managers acted upon this recommendation, and by the construction of new buildings provided for the increase, which was thus anticipated by you and realized by the facts above presented. The sum of $55,516.45 was expended during the year for the construction of new buildings, as follows: At the Central, $28,795.81; at the Northwestern, $22,770.64, and at the Southern, $3,950; and the increased capacity so obtained was as follows: At the Central, 300; Northwestern, 50, and Southern, 90, making a total of 440. This would make reasonable and proper accommodations for 3,239 at the Central, 800 at the Northwestern, 850 at the Eastern, and 670 at the Southern, making a total of 5,559. During the winter, when the demand is greatest, these homes *might* be crowded so as to accommodate 6,000 at one time.

WILL THE NUMBERS CONTINUE TO INCREASE?

Deeming this a matter of grave practical importance, and desiring to take advantage of the knowledge and experience of the governors of the homes, I asked them for an opinion on the subject, and I submit their answers.

Colonel Brown, of the Central Home, says:

The number of those who will seek the home will increase for some time, but under the law now governing admissions, requiring as a condition wounds received or sickness contracted in the service, the number must decrease within the next decade, for most of those now living and suffering from wounds or sickness will have passed away.

General Hinks, of the Northwestern Branch, says:

The experience of the past, considered in connection with the laws of longevity and the casualties of life, demonstrates that the number of disabled soldiers who will seek the benefits of the home, if no change is made in the terms of admission, will continue to increase during the next twenty-five years. As the men advance in age their disabilities will increase, families will be broken up, to the effect of wounds will be superadded disease, and many who have never yet been inmates of the home will in their declining years be compelled to avail themselves of this beneficent provision of the government for their sustenance and care.

General Tilton, of the Eastern Branch, says:

I think the number will increase, as many good men, who have so far taken care of themselves, have succumbed, or will succumb, to their disabilities.

Captain Woodfin, of the Southern Branch, says:

I am of the opinion that the number of disabled soldiers who will seek admission for the next ten years will increase.

IS INCREASE FROM MEN OF NATIVE OR FOREIGN BIRTH?

The following table has been prepared to show the nativity of the beneficiaries of the home for the last ten years, and the per cent. of each

class for each year. While the figures vary a little from year to year, they indicate that up to 1876 there was a small increase of those of foreign birth; thus the average per cent. of native-born for 1868–'69 was 39½, and foreign birth 60½, while the average for 1875–'76 was of native birth 39½, and of foreign birth 60¾, showing an increase of those of foreign birth of only one-quarter of one per cent. in eight years. On the contrary, the increase last year was nearly one per cent. in favor of those of native birth:

Year.	Native-born.	Per cent.	Foreign-born.	Per cent.
1868	1,410	41½	2 002	58½
1869	1,193	37⅝	1 973	62½
1870	1,455	40⅜	2, 163	59⅞
1871	1,659	38½	2, 651	61½
1872	1,933	44½	2, 441	55½
1873	2,184	43½	2, 841	56½
1874	2,402	39½	3, 657	60½
1875	2,578	38⅝	4, 073	61½
1876	2,880	39½	4 355	60½
1877	3,285	40½	4, 838	59½

It may, at first thought, seem surprising that the larger proportion of the inmates are of foreign birth, but it is accounted for, in a measure at least, by the fact that men of native birth have, with rare exceptions, kind relatives and friends in this country who take them into their own homes, or help them outside, while many of those of foreign birth are without relatives or friends, and when overtaken by sickness or misfortune are compelled to seek the friendly shelter of the National Home.

WHOLE NUMBER SUPPORTED AND GAIN AT EACH BRANCH DURING LAST EIGHT YEARS.

The following carefully-prepared table will show the whole number of beneficiaries cared for at each of the four homes during each of the eight years last past, as also the annual gain or loss at each branch during the same period:

Year.	Central.		Northwestern.		Eastern.		Southern.		Whole number cared for.	Total annual gain.
	Whole number cared for.	Annual gain.	Whole number cared for.	Annual gain.	Whole number cared for.	Annual gain.	Whole number cared for.	Annual gain.		
1870	2, 101	.....	798	.....	719	.....	.....	.....	3, 618	.....
1871	2, 204	103	899	101	883	164	394	334	4, 316	698
1872	2, 426	222	871	*28	797	*86	538	214	4, 632	322
1873	2, 664	238	865	*6	859	62	637	99	5, 025	393
1874	3, 255	591	961	96	1, 019	160	824	187	6, 059	1, 034
1875	3, 769	514	987	26	1, 024	5	871	47	6, 651	592
1876	4, 120	351	1, 115	128	990	*34	891	20	7, 116	465
1877	4, 623	503	1, 307	192	1, 235	245	956	67	8, 123	1, 007
Total gain	.....	2, 522	.....	509	.....	516	.....	958	.....	4, 505

* Loss.

In 1872 there was a reported loss of 28 at the Northwestern and 86 at the Eastern, which arose from transfer of men which probably be-

came necessary because of destruction of buildings by fire. There was also a loss at Eastern in 1876, accounted for by the fact that men left when the shoe manufactory stopped work, as explained elsewhere. All these losses are deducted from total gains of those years.

MAGNITUDE OF THE DAYTON HOME.

As shown above, the Central Branch last year cared for 4,623 men, which was 1,123 more than the three other homes put together, and makes it the largest institution of its kind in the world.

It is no small matter to house, feed, clothe, and properly care for so many men—witness the provision which became necessary at the Dayton Home. The number of buildings, large and small, constructed, 132; of which 56 are supplied with water, 26 heated by steam, and 50 lighted by gas. These buildings contain 501,172 square feet of flooring, and the dormitories, 1,614,066 cubic feet of air space, being an allowance of 570 cubic feet to each person. The grounds are nearly a mile square, over which nearly 6½ miles of macadamized roads, 2 miles of graveled walks, 8 miles of paved gutters, and 15 miles of sewers and drains have been constructed. For water supply, there are 5 never-failing natural springs, 10 deep wells, 54 large rain-water cisterns, and 4 large ponds, covering acres of ground. Many other particulars will be given under appropriate heads.

But a few words as to food. It took 278 turkeys for their Thanksgiving dinner, and their last "pot-pie" required 34 sheep, 15½ barrels of potatoes, and 2 barrels of flour. During the year they eat 758 head of cattle, 1,659 head of sheep, 3,714 barrels of flour, 15,747 dozen eggs, 154,932 pounds of butter, 69,289 pounds of coffee, 57,941 pounds of fish, 7,950 pounds of tea, 10,570 cans of tomatoes, 16,431 pounds of rice, 110,440 pounds sugar, 21,325 pounds of prunes, and other articles too numerous to mention, amounting together to the sum of $204,728.20.

WHOLE NUMBER CARED FOR SINCE THE NATIONAL HOME WAS ESTABLISHED.

The whole number of disabled soldiers and sailors cared for by the four branches of the National Home since its first establishment is reported as follows:

At the Central Branch, Dayton, Ohio	10,647
At the Northwestern, Milwaukee, Wis	3,873
At the Eastern, Augusta, Me	3,021
At the Southern, Hampton, Va	5,033
Total number supported at the four homes	22,574

But, as I remarked in my last report, to this must be added several thousand supported in the early days of the Home, and when it had not sufficient accommodations in its own homes to properly care for all who were entitled to relief at State and local institutions. Thus, in 1868 the National Home supported 1,820 disabled soldiers in the New York, New Jersey, Maryland, and Indiana Soldiers' Homes, and in 1869 1,016 men were in like manner supported by the National Home at outside institutions. There must also be added some hundreds of disabled veterans who received outdoor relief, and whose names would not appear upon the rolls of any of the homes. Considering all these facts, it is safe to estimate that the National Home has, during the past ten

years, aided, and for a longer or shorter period supported, 25,000 disabled soldiers and sailors.

After more fully and carefully considering the matter, and counting the additional numbers supported since the above estimate was made, I venture the opinion that the National Home has, since it was established, aided, and for a longer or shorter period supported, at least 30,000 disabled soldiers and sailors.

FROM WHAT STATES THEY COME.

The following table shows from what States the men at each branch come, as also the total number from each State supported during the year. It is noticeable that one-fifth of the whole come from New York, and one-half from the three great States, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. The six New England States furnish 1,300, the Southern States 828, and the Western States 3,000. None are reported from Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, or South Carolina. California is credited with 33, and the District of Columbia with 78.

States.	Central.	North-western.	Eastern.	Southern.	Total.
Alabama	3				3
Arkansas	4				4
California	21	8		4	33
Connecticut	85	14	35	41	175
Dakota		1			1
District of Columbia	27	4	1	46	78
Delaware	15	5	1	10	31
Florida					
Georgia					
Illinois	355	207	6	20	488
Indiana	379	33	1	20	433
Iowa	33	28	1	3	65
Kansas	15	17		3	35
Kentucky	185	10	2	8	205
Louisiana	21	5		5	31
Maryland	50	9	2	40	101
Massachusetts	100	32	503	38	673
Maine	21	8	198	16	243
Minnesota	9	16		2	27
Michigan	182	69	2	6	259
Missouri	130	47		8	185
Mississippi	2				2
Nebraska	1	2			3
New Hampshire	22	5	74	10	111
New Mexico	1			2	3
New York	754	318	293	297	1,662
New Jersey	142	32	14	58	246
North Carolina					
Ohio	1,308	56	7	21	1,392
Oregon	1	1			2
Pennsylvania	744	104	27	273	1,148
Rhode Island	6	5	51	3	65
South Carolina					
Tennessee	20	1		1	22
Texas	1			1	2
Vermont	6	8	14	5	33
Virginia	13			6	19
West Virginia	35			3	38
Wisconsin	28	260	3	7	298
Washington Ter		1		1	2
Wyoming	1				1
Utah		1			1
Colorado	3				3
Total	4,623	1,307	1,235	958	8,123

HOW DISABLED.

Of the whole number cared for at the four homes during the year, 6 were disabled by loss of both arms and 6 by loss of both legs (there

were only 3 last year); 2 by loss of an arm and a leg; 331 by loss each of one arm (being 51 more than last year); and 280 by loss each of one leg (being 54 less than last year); 64 were totally blind, 193 partially blind, 89 insane, of whom 49 were transferred to the Government Insane Asylum at Washington, D. C.; and 7,498 disabled by other wounds received, or sickness contracted in the service. The following table will show the whole number cared for and number disabled by loss of an arm or leg, or by blindness, during each of the ten years last past:

Year.	Whole number cared for.	Disabled by loss of arm.	Disabled by loss of leg.	Blind.
1868	3,967	395	479	197
1869	3,802	321	420	177
1870	4,194	309	388	113
1871	4,741	316	322	142
1872	4,730	219	283	112
1873	5,102	275	322	115
1874	6,059	344	386	131
1875	6,651	317	337	141
1876	7,116	280	334	278
1877	8,123	331	280	257

It is noteworthy that although the National Home has more than doubled its numbers since 1868; the number of men cared for who lost an arm or a leg has actually decreased, showing that death is slowly but surely lessening the number of those who were compelled to suffer amputation, but rapidly and largely increasing the disability and suffering of those who received other wounds, or contracted sickness in the service. The singular fact is developed, that the number of blind decreased from 1868 to 1872, increased from 1872 to 1876, but has fallen off 21 since last year, although the whole number of inmates increased 1007.

IN WHAT SERVICE AND WAR DISABLED.

The following table will show the number of inmates at each branch disabled in the regular and volunteer service and in the Navy:

	Central.	North-western.	Eastern.	Southern.	Total.
Regular Army	211	54	18	23	306
Volunteer service	4,343	1,240	1,205	927	7,715
Navy	69	13	12	8	102
	4,623	1,307	1,235	958	8,123

And the following the number disabled in the war of the rebellion, the war of 1812, and the Mexican War; the soldiers of the two last named being, by a recent amendment to the law, entitled to admission:

	Central.	North-western.	Eastern.	Southern.	Total.
War of the rebellion	4,428	1,221	1,227	936	7,812
War of 1812	20	8	7	2	37
War with Mexico	175	18	1	20	214
	4,623	1,247	1,235	958	8,063

AGE, COLOR, AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

Of the whole number cared for during the year at the four homes, 212 were between the ages of twenty and thirty (being 189 less than last year); 4,540 between the ages of thirty and fifty (being 957 more than last year); 3,084 between the ages of fifty and seventy, and 281 over seventy (being 35 more than last year); 4 over the age of ninety, and two reported over one hundred years of age.

In comparison with this, I find that ten years ago, out of 3,917 cared for by the National Home, 43 were under the age of twenty; 1,208 between the ages of twenty and thirty; 1,506 between thirty and fifty; 531 between fifty and seventy, and only 23 over the age of seventy.

There were 90 colored men (10 more than last year) supported by the home this year, of whom 50 were at the Southern and 38 at Central Branch.

Of the whole number 2,871 are reported as being married, with wife or minor child living, as follows: At Central Branch, 1,800; Northwestern, 283; Eastern, 408, and Southern 380. Many of these families live in the vicinity of the homes, and are supported in whole, or part, from the pensions and earnings of the soldiers.

NATIVITY.

Of the whole number supported during the year, 4,838, being more than one-half, were of foreign birth. The following table will show their nationality. It will be noticed that nearly one-half of the whole were born in Ireland:

Nation.	Central.	North-western.	Eastern.	Southern.	Total.
Austria	15	5	.....	.....	20
Atlantic Ocean (at sea)	.....	2	.....	1	3
Belgium	8	4	1	6	19
Bermuda	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Canada	50	28	47	8	133
Cuba	1	1	.....	1	3
Denmark	5	4	.....	1	10
England	200	58	66	20	344
France	60	11	5	10	86
Germany and Prussia	1,068	349	80	227	1,724
Hungary	2	.....	.....	6	8
Holland	13	.....	.....	8	21
Isle of man	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Ireland	1,024	365	530	237	2,156
Italy	1	.....	2	2	5
Jersey Island	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Mexico	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Norway	3	15	2	1	21
Poland	2	2	1	3	8
Scotland	58	21	39	12	130
Switzerland	72	18	5	5	110
Sweden	7	6	2	1	16
Wales	9	3	2	1	15
West Indies	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Malta	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total	2,601	893	782	562	4,838

ADMISSIONS, READMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND TRANSFERS.

There were admitted into the four homes during the year, 1904 disabled soldiers, who never before sought or enjoyed the benefits of the home, to wit: At the Central Branch, 1,134; Northwestern, 300; Eastern, 287; Southern, 183. This is the larges number of new men admit-

ted during any one year since the establishment of the institution, being 100 more than during the year 1876, and 165 more than during the year 1875. And 977 of the inmates having been restored to health or qualified in the home schools or workshops to support themselves, were honorably discharged; and 207, on their own application or surgeon's recommendation that a change of climate was desirable or necessary, were transferred from one to another of the homes; and 505 previously discharged as able to support themselves, but compelled by sickness or misfortune, or by their inability to get employment of any kind outside, were readmitted. Included in the last named are some who were dishonorably discharged, but professing repentance and promising reformation, were taken back and given another chance for better conduct.

DISHONORABLE DISCHARGES, AND FOR WHAT MADE.

The subreports show that 47 men were dishonorably discharged from the four homes during the year, as follows: from Central Branch 8, Northwestern 22, Eastern 7, and Southern 10. As these men, although comprising but a small fraction of the whole, have done so much to trouble the management, annoy members of Congress, and disgrace the good men of the home, I have deemed it well to submit this year, as I did last year, a summary of the causes for which they were expelled:

For assault upon comrade with intent to kill	2
For unprovoked assault upon comrade and general misconduct	6
For absence without leave, drunkenness, and other misconduct	9
For bringing liquor into the home, becoming drunk and creating disorder	5
For stealing government property	2
For selling government clothing and using money for whisky	3
For repeated disobedience and frequent and willful violation of the rules of the home	7
For commission of crime, for which sentenced by State court to the penitentiary	1
For offenses against civil authority, for which sentenced to jail, united with misconduct in the Home	2
For vilifying and falsely accusing officers of the home	2
For incorrigible drunkenness and repeated misconduct	3
For repeated immoral and disgusting practices rendering him an unfit companion for decent men	1
For robbing a comrade	1
For stealing from inmates and other persons	2
For drunkenness, fighting, assaulting, and threatening members of provost guard, &c	1

This seems a bad showing, but it is really a very good one, for after all, these cases together number but 47, while the whole number cared for was 8,123, which would be only one in every 172. There were only 8 at the Central out of 4,623, which is only one out of 577. Besides, these figures show a gradual reduction from year to year. In 1876, the dishonorable discharges were 60 out of 7,116, being one in every 118; in 1875, 110 out of 6,651, being one in every 60; in 1874, 142 out of 6,059, being one in every 42. Nothing could better indicate the improvement in the discipline and morals of the men, during the last five years.

PERCENTAGE OF OFFENDERS TO THE WHOLE NUMBER.

While it cannot be denied that there are some incorrigible offenders in the home, I am glad to say, as was said in the last report of the board of managers:

But the percentage of such men, however, is quite small, certainly not extending above three or four per cent., and their cases are the continual subjects of examination

and re-examination before the board of managers and of discipline by the officers of the home; and, so far as we know, are the only class of beneficiaries of the home, as a rule, who have ever made any complaints, either of the home, its accommodations, or of its officers.

In proof of this statement, I submit the following carefully prepared statement from the Northwestern Branch, showing the number of offenses committed by each beneficiary during the year, as also the number of inmates who committed no offense whatever during the entire year:

1 man	committed	77	offenses;	total...	77	2 men	committed	18	offenses;	total.	36
1 do	do	49	do	do ...	49	3 do	do	16	do	do ..	48
1 do	do	47	do	do ...	47	4 do	do	15	do	do ..	60
1 do	do	44	do	do ...	44	2 do	do	14	do	do ..	28
1 do	do	43	do	do ...	43	4 do	do	13	do	do ..	52
1 do	do	41	do	do ...	41	12 do	do	12	do	do ..	144
1 do	do	34	do	do ...	34	8 do	do	11	do	do ..	88
3 do	do	33	do	do ...	99	13 do	do	10	do	do ..	130
1 do	do	29	do	do ...	29	22 do	do	9	do	do ..	198
2 do	do	27	do	do ...	54	16 do	do	8	do	do ..	128
1 do	do	26	do	do ...	26	20 do	do	7	do	do ..	140
1 do	do	25	do	do ...	25	23 do	do	6	do	do ..	138
1 do	do	24	do	do ...	24	28 do	do	5	do	do ..	140
2 do	do	23	do	do ...	46	41 do	do	4	do	do ..	164
1 do	do	22	do	do ...	22	56 do	do	3	do	do ..	168
2 do	do	21	do	do ...	42	70 do	do	2	do	do ..	140
1 do	do	20	do	do ...	20	122 do	do	1	do	do ..	122
1 do	do	19	do	do ...	19	—					—
5 do	do	17	do	do ...	85	474					2,750

And 833 inmates no offense at all. Thus it appears that while one single man committed 77 offenses, another 49, another 47, another 44, another 43, another 41, and 15 committed over 20 offenses, 55 over 10 offenses, and 109 over 5 offenses, there were 833 who committed no known offense against the discipline of the home or the laws of the land. "These facts," says General Hinks in his subreport, "challenge a comparison of the discipline of the home with that of any similar institution in the world."

A similar table prepared by Colonel Brown for the Central Branch presents the case still more strongly. While one man committed 28 offenses, another 25, another 22, another 19, and 9 committed 10 or more offenses, 79 more than 5 offenses, &c., there were 3,433, nearly three-fourths of the whole number who, during the whole year, committed no offense whatever and violated no law of the State or rule of the home.

Central Branch.—Offenses during 1877.

3,433	men	committed	no	offenses....	3,433	1 man	committed	14	offenses...	14
598	do	do	1	offense ...	598	1 do	do	19	do ...	19
245	do	do	2	do ...	490	1 do	do	22	do ...	22
124	do	do	3	do ...	372	1 do	do	25	do ...	25
76	do	do	4	do ...	304	1 do	do	28	do ...	28
55	do	do	5	do ...	275					
34	do	do	6	do ...	204		Total of offenses.....			2,791
24	do	do	7	do ...	168					
8	do	do	8	do ...	64		Committed no offense			3,433
13	do	do	9	do ...	117	1,190	Committed offense.....			1,190
2	do	do	10	do ...	20					
3	do	do	11	do ...	33		Total number cared for in 1877.....			4,623
1	do	do	12	do ...	12					
2	do	do	13	do ...	26					

INTEMPERANCE THE FRUITFUL CAUSE OF NEARLY ALL THESE OFFENSES.

It was seen that the greater number of the dishonorable discharges were for "drunkenness," "becoming drunk and creating disorder," "in-

corrigible drunkenness," "drunkenness, fighting, &c.,' "bringing liquor into camp and becoming drunk," and "selling government clothing and using the money for whisky." So with the minor offenses, enumerated above as having been 2,791 at Central, and 2,750 at Northwestern, nine-tenths grew out of the intemperate use of liquor. It is for this reason alone that a man has been permitted to remain in the home although guilty of thirty or forty offenses. For, as I said in my last report:

With mere intemperance the managers and officers have for years past been specially indulgent, having become satisfied that with many of these poor men it is no longer a habit capable of being changed by will, but a disease requiring medical care and treatment. Every means that kindness could suggest is used to keep such men employed upon the grounds and away from temptation, and when punishment becomes necessary it is in the way of light fines, which after a period of good conduct are remitted. It is only after all other means have been tried and found ineffectual that expulsion is resorted to; and that is not final, for upon professing repentance and promising reformation such men are readmitted, but on conditions of restraint, labor, or forfeiture of pension-money, intended to protect them from their besetting sin. Some such men have been patiently labored with for years, expelled and readmitted half a dozen times, and finally reclaimed; for, to their great credit be it said, hundreds of men who came to the home confirmed drunkards have succeeded, with the friendly help so given them by the home, in curing themselves and becoming sober men and useful citizens.

TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.

The following table shows the former occupations of those who have been beneficiaries of the home during the year. It is curious as showing that every profession, trade, and occupation is represented, and as exhibiting the remarkable character of the men who composed the volunteer army during the war of the rebellion:

Agents	15	Coopers	106	Jewelers	4
Architects	3	Cutler	1	Laborers	2,803
Actors	5	Conductor	1	Lawyers	6
Auctioneers	2	Coppersmiths	10	Lithographers	7
Artist	1	Cloth-makers	6	Locksmiths	8
Artificial-leg maker	1	Draymen	2	Lumbermen	5
Bakers	74	Drivers	18	Letter-carrier	1
Barbers	38	Dentists	2	Leather-dressers	5
Brakemen	5	Druggists	22	Machine-makers	2
Brickmakers	14	Dyers	6	Machinists	107
Bricklayers	43	Distiller	1	Marble-polisher	1
Brewers	34	Dairyman	1	Marble-cutters	6
Boiler-makers	35	Engineers (steam)	70	Marble-surveyor	1
Broom-makers	7	Engraver (wood)	1	Masons	76
Blacksmiths	124	Farmers	1,514	Merchant	1
Boatmen	24	Fishermen	11	Millers	17
Bookbinders	16	Florists	4	Millwrights	4
Box-makers	3	Fresco-painter	1	Miners	23
Butchers	106	File-cutters	3	Moulders (iron)	29
Book-keepers	27	Finishers (brass)	15	Moulder (brass)	1
Basket-makers	6	Finishers (leather)	2	Musicians	57
Belt-maker	1	Finishers (iron)	3	Morocco-dressers	2
Brush-makers	5	Frame-makers	3	Ministers	2
Burnishers (brass)	3	Founder	1	Maltster	1
Boot-fitters	3	Furriers	4	Nail-makers	7
Curriers	34	Gardeners	84	Nurses	6
Carpenters (house)	307	Glass-blowers	10	News-dealer	1
Cabinetmakers	65	Glove-makers	2	Needle-maker	1
Caulkers	5	Grainers	2	Optician	1
Carvers (wood)	2	Gilders	3	Painters	176
Carpenters (ship)	26	Glaziers	5	Pavers	4
Carriage-makers	19	Gold-beaters	2	Peddlers	22
Carriage-trimmers	3	Gunsmiths	5	Plasterers	47
Coachmen	15	Gas and steam fitters	17	Printers	79
Comb-maker	1	Grain-inspector	1	Physicians and surgeons	9
Calico-printers	4	Harness-makers	29	Paper-hangers	10
Chair-makers	5	Hatters	47	Pistol-maker	1
Civil engineers	3	Hostlers	80	Puddlers (iron)	8
Copyist	1	Horse-farriers	2	Paper-makers	5
Cigar-makers	101	Hotel-keepers	2	Potter	1
Clock-makers	4	Horse-trainer	1	Porters	3
Clerks	238	Hucksters	4	Plow-maker	1
Cooks	41	Iron-rail makers	2	Pilots	4
Confectioners	6	Iron-rail heaters and rollers	3	Photographer	1

Piano-makers	5	Spinners (cotton)	69	Trunk-maker	1
Pocket-book maker	1	Spinners (hair)	3	Umbrella-makers	2
Pipe-maker	1	Spinners (wool)	11	Upholsterers	7
Quarryman	1	Spring-maker	1	Varnishers	3
Rope maker	1	Stage-drivers	3	Veterinary surgeons	7
Railroaders	14	Stone-cutters	52	Watchmakers	3
Salesmen	14	Student	1	Wagon-makers	17
Sail-makers	10	Surveyor	1	Watchmen and police	8
Sawyers (wood)	5	Tailors	155	Waiters in hotel	22
Seamen	90	Teamsters	53	Well-digger	1
Saddlers	10	Telegraph-operators	11	Wheelwrights	7
Shoemakers	322	Teachers	25	Whitewashers	5
Silversmiths	6	Tanners	5	Wig-maker	1
Silver-platers	3	Tinkers	16	Wood-choppers	4
Scythe-maker	1	Tobacconists	6	Wood-sawyers	8
Slate-roofer	1	Tobacco-stripper	1	Weavers (carpet)	11
Soap-makers	5	Turners	7	Wire-drawer	1
Soldiers	43	Type-founders	3	Wire-workers	2

PENSIONS AND PENSIONERS.

The number of pensioners cared for during the year was as follows: At Central, 1,442; Northwestern, 566; Eastern, 401; Southern, 413; total, 2,822, being 310 more than last year, and 114 more than one-third of the whole number supported. The following table will show the amount collected at each branch by the several treasurers for the use and benefit of these pensioners; the amounts retained by the home in payment for clothing, transportation, tobacco, &c.; the amounts sent by order of the pensioners to dependent wife, child, mother, or sister; the amounts still held by the home in trust for pensioners; and the amounts received as interest on pension-money and passed to the credit of the pensioners:

	Central.	North-western.	Eastern.	Southern.	Total.
Total amount received	$174, 463 07	$64, 117 54	$60, 405 88	$51, 466 04	$350, 452 53
Amount retained by home	26, 236 63	14, 776 44	8, 514 98	14, 057 20	63, 585 25
Amount actually sent by treasurers to dependent relatives	60, 550 83	12 901 71	18, 654 70	14, 987 60	107, 094 84
Estimated by beneficiaries	43, 000 00	.....	.....	.....	43, 000 00
Amount still held by home in trust for pensioners	65, 486 08	9, 470 76	7, 500 00	4, 095 87	86, 552 71
Amount interest received	1, 613 90	448 17	157 60	184 63	2, 404 30

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE WITH THESE PENSIONS?

The total amount of pensions collected is so large, being $364,085.25 for 1876, and $350,452.53 for 1877, that it naturally prompts the inquiry, so frequently made, "Why not take this money and use it toward the support of the homes?" I beg to repeat the answer made in my report last year:

The veterans are jealous of even the slightest interference with what they call their "blood-money," and most of them would rather suffer and almost starve out of the homes than consent to its confiscation by the board of managers. And the people have sympathized with this feeling, so that Congress has not only *not* required these pensions, but carefully provided that *they shall not be taken* from such as have "wife, child, or parent dependent upon them."

True, the law provides that such of the pensioners "as have neither wife, child, nor parent dependent upon them, on becoming inmates of this asylum, or receiving relief therefrom, shall assign thereto their pensions, when required by the board of managers, during the time they shall remain therein or receive its benefits." The board, in the exercise of the discretion vested in them, have not deemed it best to require an absolute assignment of the pensions, but only an assignment in trust for the benefit of the pensioners and their families, and for the payment of clothing and such other articles as may be furnished them by the home, and of such fines and penalties as may be im-

posed by the managers or governor in case of misconduct. This control of the money is a powerful auxiliary in the proper government of the homes and the correct discipline of the men. Without it the Dayton Home could hardly exhibit "the very wonderful spectacle of more than 2,500 soldiers gathered together in one place, without guard, without sentinel, without watchman, having within and around their quarters less of disturbance of any description, by night or by day, than can be found in any equal number of inhabitants in any village anywhere in the country.

WHAT THE PENSIONERS IN THE HOME DO WITH THEIR MONEY.

An examination of the figures above given will show that much of the pension-money comes back to the home, and that most of the remainder is used for the support of dependent families. During the last year $63,585.25, and during the year before $63,933.06, were retained by the home in payment for clothing, transportation, tobacco, &c., nearly all of which would have been otherwise issued without charge. And the treasurers report that there was actually sent by them to the dependent wives, children, mothers, and sisters of the pensioners in 1877 the sum of $107,094.84, and in 1876 the sum of $102,152.56. How much was sent by the pensioners themselves does not appear. I asked the governors to estimate the amount for each branch; but only the Central responded, and it reported $43,000 for this year and $47,501.92 for the year 1876. These amounts are gotten from the money-order department of the post-office at that branch, which gives the Central facilities for the estimate not enjoyed by the other branches. But the estimate given by the Central does not include the thousands of dollars taken by the soldiers themselves on their occasional visits to their families, or sent to them by other means, nor the other thousands used directly by the pensioners in supporting the several hundred families which have gathered in the neighborhood of the homes. These are not and cannot be made matters of record or report, but from a careful study of the facts for over ten years, I think I am safe in estimating the whole amount so used or sent by pensioners from the four homes at $100,000. Thus we account reasonably for $270,680.09, and if we add to this a portion of the $86,552.71 reported as held, December 31, by the treasurers, we have an amount so large as to leave but very little margin for the squandering of pension-money in whisky and dissipation, which is so often, and so unjustly, charged. True, a few pensioners do spend all the money they can get in that way, but the governors see that they get but little, and that all their moneys go to their families or the home.

The attention of Congress has been called year after year to these figures, and the fact that the law has not been changed, and that not a single member of either branch has ever attempted a change, indicates that Congress and the people approve the humane and generous action of the Board of Managers.

HOW PENSION-MONEYS ARE INVESTED

can best be shown by reproducing the order of the Board of Managers, made in a resolution introduced by Chief Justice Waite:

Resolved, That the treasurer and acting treasurers of the several branches of the National Home at Milwaukee, Dayton, Augusta, and Hampton, are directed immediately upon receipt of this order to invest 90 per cent. of the funds in their hands or under their control, which have been deposited or left with them by pensioners, in the 4 per cent. registered bonds of the United States; said bonds to be of the denomination of five hundred dollars and upward, to be registered in the name of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers; and so, at the end of every quarter, all the accumulations; and open an account upon their books with such investments, and report them quarterly through the governors or deputy-governors of the several branches,

with the amount of accrued interest, to the Board of Managers. The same rule will apply to the pensions belonging to deceased soldiers, and the amount of the sale of the effects of such deceased soldiers, or any property or money left by them in the hands of said treasurer and acting treasurers, whenever such amount reaches the sum of $500 or upward. Whenever the treasurer or acting treasurer of either of the branches of the home require more money to meet the current draughts upon either of such funds than he has on hand, he will forthwith report the persons to and on account of whom he desires such payments, and the amount of the same, through the governor or deputy governors of the home, to the president of the Board of Managers, who is authorized and empowered to sell and transfer an amount of said bonds equal to the amount called for by said report, and that said report of said treasurer and acting treasurers shall transmit his registered bonds in which his investment has been made equal to the amount that he requires.

CLOTHING.

Every disabled soldier who enters the National Home is given on his admission, and without charge, one complete suit of clothing, selected from the great stock of Army clothing donated by Congress. Thereafter, if the inmate receive a pension, or compensation for labor exceeding $5 per month, he is required to pay for his clothing at Army Regulation prices. The great majority do not come within this rule, and clothing is issued to them, from time to time, as their necessities require, without charge. The following table will show the clothing issued at three of the branches during the year, no detailed statement having been received from the Southern Branch:

Articles.	Number at Central.	Number at Northwestern.	Number at Eastern.
Blouses	3,557	861	819
Boots, pairs	2,516	125	612
Caps, forage	1,821	555	570
Coats, dress	1,753	523	403
Coats, great	1,017	312	367
Hats, uniform	994	331	385
Shoes, pairs	1,858	943	614
Trowsers	3,712	1,016	1,056
Drawers	10,628	1,727	1,719
Shirts	13,944	1,973	1,712
Socks	21,108	2,460	2,107
Frocks, stable	2	3	19
Gowns, dressing	31	19	.....
Overalls, pairs	74	9	.....
Pounchons, rubber	27	7	.....
Slippers, hospital	.....	300	.....

Cost of clothing issued at Central Branch	$45,680 12
Cost of clothing issued at Northwestern Branch	14,591 28
Cost of clothing issued at Eastern Branch	8,283 32
Cost of clothing issued at Southern Branch	10,110 84
Total	78,665 56

BATHS AND BATHING.

As a sanitary measure the management have provided commodious bath-houses, of most improved construction, well warmed, and comfortable in every way, at each branch; and hot and cold baths are not only afforded "without money and without price," but they are made compulsory. Every man in the home, unless excused by the surgeon (which is rarely done), is compelled to take at least one bath each week. Special days are designated for barracks or companies, and a ticket is issued by the sergeant to each man in his command, and neglect to use the ticket is at once reported to the sergeant and by him to the governor.

In the beginning, there was considerable indisposition to obey on the part of some of the inmates, and compulsion was sometimes necessary; but all this is changed, and the men have learned the luxury as well as utility of personal cleanliness, and cases of neglect or refusal are now of rare occurrence.

At the Southern Branch, besides the in-door baths, delightful sea-bathing is enjoyed, and bath-houses by the sea-shore have been provided.

LAUNDRIES AND THEIR WORK.

But baths, however good, would accomplish little toward personal cleanliness, unless the rule as to bathing was supplemented by another requiring clean under-clothing and bedding. Hence it is an imperative rule at each branch that the under-clothing and bed-linen of each inmate shall be washed and repaired at least once each week. The requirement at the Eastern is that the under-clothing be changed twice each week. This has made large steam-laundries, with modern improvements in hydraulic washing-machines, iron mangles, stream-driers, &c., necessary.

The work during the year seems wonderful. At the Central the total number of pieces washed, dried, pressed, and, when necessary, mended, was *nearly a million and a quarter.* Among them were 159,929 wool shirts, 42,669 cotton shirts, 130,943 pairs of socks, 146,325 drawers, 20,341 handkerchiefs, 142,688 sheets, 60,254 aprons, 132,017 pillow-cases, 33,788 table-covers, 366,323 towels, 8,192 counterpanes, &c. At the Northwestern the total number of pieces washed was 166,100, and among them 36,605 sheets, 36,418 pillow-cases, 22,193 shirts, 16,516 pairs drawers, 9,227 pairs socks, 38,223 towels, &c. At the Eastern Branch, 265,000 were washed, mended, &c., and the entire work done by 11 disabled soldiers. At the Southern 125,788 pieces were washed and repaired, and the work done by 6 inmates.

THE WORK-SHOPS

at the Central, Northwestern, and Southern branches have been operated during the year with continued success, giving easy and profitable employment to a large number of disabled soldiers, and enabling many others to learn new trades suited to their disabilities, and after awhile to go outside and earn their own living, and so save the government from their further support. There were so employed during the year, 309 men at the Central, 43 at the Northwestern, and 55 at the Southern, making a total of 505.

The shoe manufactory at the Eastern Branch, which provided excellent employment for several hundred men, was suspended, because of the depression of the shoe trade, and the danger of loss in continuing the business, but as some employment for the men is specially desirable during the long and severe winters of Maine, and needful for the health, contentment, and happiness of the men, the board at its last meeting adopted a resolution looking to the early resumption of the business.

The following table will show the total money-value of the products of the shops, as also the net profit realized at each branch:

	Central.	North-western.	Eastern.	Southern.	Total.
Amount of product	$139,328 05	$13,075 40	.....	$6,363 22	$158,766 67
Net profit	20,445 07	592 89	.....	996 54	22,034 50

THE SHOPS AT THE CENTRAL BRANCH

have become so large and important, and have been so well and successfully conducted, that some of them deserve more than a passing notice. The cigar-shop gave employment to 90 men, who earned $6,160.15, and made 1,858,515 cigars, which sold for $33,347.41, and realized to the home a net profit of $2,901.16. Eighteen men with knitting-machines made 2,069 dozen pairs of stockings, which realized a total of $7,391.46, and a profit of $1,478.26. One disabled soldier made 161 dozen brooms, which, after paying for material and his labor, returned a net profit of $203.12. The shoe-shop turned out 220 pairs of boots, and 286 pairs of shoes, all hand-made, and with them a profit of $1,256.36, and the tailor-shop 695 garments made, and twice as many more repaired, to the profit of the home of $1,435.32, and the soap-factory 121,599 gallons of soft soap and 29,309 pounds of hard soap, largely made from material gotten from the kitchens of the home. Then they have printing-office and book-bindery, the former of which prints nearly all the blanks for the four homes, and much other work for the board and Central Branch. And by inmate carpenters, painters, plumbers, gas-fitters, tinners, &c., much of the work on construction and all of the work on repairs is done, resulting in both convenience and economy. And what else may be wanting for the needs of so great an institution is done by the cabinet-makers, blacksmiths, wagon and harness makers, upholsters, &c., all of whom have shops and employment.

THE FARMS AND GARDENS

have continued to afford pleasant and healthy employment to a large number of the inmates, and return a fair revenue to the home after deducting the compensation paid to the men for their labor and defraying all the other expenses incident thereto. The total value of the products for the year were $32,750.18, and the net profit $6,447.20; the latter reported $3,530.53 at the Central, and $2,903.37 at Northwestern, and only $13.30 at Eastern, and nothing at the Southern. The following table will show the special products, with quantity, value, &c., at each branch:

Product.	Central.		Northwestern.		Eastern.		Southern.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Apples	205 bushels	$184 50	23½ bushels	$62 62				
Asparagus	1½ dozen bunches	60	107 bunches	10 70				
Beans, string	409 gallons	225 45	90 bushels	78 50	30 bushels	$75 00	58 bushels	$40 25
Beets	585 bushels	263 85	294½ bushels	147 63			150 bushels	75 00
Cabbage	14,822 heads	444 79	48,092 heads	480 92	11 tons	440 00	403 barrels	337 90
Carrots	64 bushels	46 60	627½ bushels	313 62			114½ barrels	62 80
Catchup	735 gallons	588 00						
Celery	175 dozen	85 00	50½ dozen	25 12				
Corn	2,579 dozen	155 13	140½ bushels	436 12			54 barrels	43 20
Corn-fodder			40 tons	200 00			3 tons	60 00
Corn, green							19 tons	342 00
Cucumbers	52 dozen	10 40	172½ bushels	107 97			1 barrel	1 50
Currants	40 bushels	100 00						
Greens			3,770 pounds	44 93				
Gooseberries	30 bushels	75 00						
Hay	275 tons	2,750 00	225 tons	2,025 00	250 tons	3,000 00	7 tons	126 00
Kraut	53 barrels	260 50						
Leeks	112 bunches	38 55						
Lettuce	50 barrels	57 50	1,730 pounds	69 20			39½ barrels	39 50
Margold							197 barrels	157 60
Mangel-wurzel			22 tons	219 35				
Oats			2,000 bushels	560 00	540 bushels	270 00		
Onions	1,133 dozen bunches	203 94	366½ bushels	294 68			57½ barrels	115 50
Onions	683 bushels	440 47						
Onions, pickled	2,785 gallons	445 60						
Pasturage, cattle		450 00	44 head	220 00		300 00	11 head	110 00
Pasturage, sheep		225 00	346 head	346 00				
Parsnips	847 bushels	577 65	187½ bushels	137 62			63½ barrels	66 50
Parsley	21½ bushels	21 10						
Pease	292 bushels	207 40	54½ bushels	42 18			44 bushels	45 00
Pumpkins	75 bushels	4 50						
Pickles	492 gallons	88 56						
Potatoes	582 bushels	301 35	1,785¾ bushels	802 85	1,900 bushels	950 00	527½ bushels	883 00
Potatoes, small					400 bushels	120 00		
Quinces	7 bushels	7 00						
Rhubarb	2,820 dozen	103 28	853 pounds	21 32				
Roots					408 bushels	102 00		
Radishes			271 dozen	16 26			17½ bushels	19 00
Spinach			1,054 pounds	26 35			35 bushels	25 50
Squash	1,026 dozen	214 30	16,832 pounds	168 32				
Straw			50 tons	250 00	40 tons	280 00		
Tomatoes	907 bushels	322 15	346 bushels	173 00			213 bushels	67 25
Tomatoes, canned	18,188 pounds	909 40						
Turnips	91 bushels	40 35	1,189½ bushels	594 75			106 barrels	77 50

Product.	Central.		Northwestern.		Eastern.		Southern.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Wood, cord	284 cords	$1,136 00	55¾ cords	$195 12	180 cords	$720 00		
Wood, soft, cord					75 cords	225 00		
Wood, hemlock lumber					40,000 feet	520 00		
Flowers sold for cash		1,489 50						
Shrubs, roses, &c	29,956	1,805 33						
Ice			687 tons	418 50	200 tons	200 00		
Amounts		14,278 75		8,488 63		7,202 00		$2,695 00

THE CULTIVATION OF FLOWERS

was mentioned in my last report as one of the most pleasant and interesting features of the homes:

Rare and beautiful flowers are propagated by the thousand, at a trifling expense, and made to adorn the grounds in summer and cheer the hospital patients in winter, giving pleasant and healthy employment to men who were florists and gardeners before the war, and helping to make the home more beautiful and attractive to both inmates and visitors, and so inducing the former to remain upon the grounds, free from all evil temptation, and surrounded by the refining, elevating influences of a pretty country home.

I am glad to report that this feature is becoming more and more pleasant and interesting, and promises, before long, to become not only a greater comfort and pleasure to the veterans, but a source of substantial revenue to the home. Last year the Central Branch realized about $400 from the sale of flowers, while this year the sum received was $1,489.50, being nearly four times as much as last year. With its new conservatory and greenhouses, it is confidently believed the receipts will be largely increased during the next year. Besides, the greenhouses at the Central furnished, last year, 29,956 plants, shrubs, &c. (including many fine roses), for the adornment of the home grounds. The chief gardener reports 64,510 plants, shrubs, &c., on hand, which he reports to be worth $8,880.65. Among those propagated are 18,000 roses, 2,947 geraniums, 4,000 verbenas, 2,000 tuberoses, 500 heliotropes, 200 hyacinths, &c. At the Southern, among the plants propagated during the year, are 5,000 roses, 1,700 geraniums, 1,200 coleus, 650 begonias, 300 fuchsias, 450 verbenas, &c. For full details reference is made to the subreports.

A tasteful and substantial greenhouse has just been completed at Northwestern Branch, and the cost of the same paid from store and contingent fund.

TOTAL NUMBER EMPLOYED, AND MONEY PAID FOR THEIR LABOR.

In addition to the labor performed in the workshops and upon the farms and gardens, much is done in construction and repairs, and in the official and domestic service at the homes, it being an imperative order of the board of managers that all labor and service in and about the homes shall, in so far as possible, be performed by the disabled soldiers themselves, for which they receive a reasonable compensation, varying from $5 to $25 per month. Accordingly, all the clerks, sergeants, corporals, nurses, watchmen, police, &c., are selected from the inmates. Besides, they engineer, repair, and run their own engines, make their own gas, bake their bread, butcher their cattle, do the cooking, washing, and ironing for all the men, and perform all the other labor and service usual and necessary in such institutions.

The total number of inmates employed during the year in the shops, upon construction and repairs, and upon the farms and gardens, and in the official, domestic, or other services of the four homes, has been 2,602, being 386 more than last year, and nearly one-third of the whole number supported. The following table will show the number of men employed at each branch during the year, and the amount paid for the same:

	Central.	Northwestern.	Eastern.	Southern.	Total.
Number employed for pay	1,566	471	209	356	2,602
Amount paid	$90,506 74	$25,312 08	$18,041 85	$16,172 73	$150,033 40

For easy comparison, I give the figures for 1876:

	Central.	Northwestern.	Eastern.	Southern.	Total.
Number men employed	1,356	414	187	259	2,216
Amount paid	$82,810 91	$25,372 00	$21,559 92	$15,159 98	$144,933 00

In commenting upon them, I then said:

These sums seem large, but the same service outside of the homes would command more than twice the money, and much of this money is returned to the homes in shop, and farm, and garden products, in some cases yielding a handsome profit; and a considerable portion is sent by those who earn it to dependent wives and children, or left with the treasurer and put at interest for the benefit of the soldier, until a sufficient sum is realized to enable him to buy a home or engage in some little outside business, and in either case relieving the home from his further support.

AMUSEMENTS AND AMUSEMENT FUNDS.

It has long been a cherished object of the management to make the homes pleasant, attractive, and home-like, and to provide in them everything that could help to make the veterans not only comfortable, but contented and happy. As contributing to this end, and tending to keep the men upon the home grounds, free from the temptations of the city, stores and restaurants have been established at each branch, for the sale of all articles, necessary or desirable, and for the purpose of furnishing refreshments to the thousands of visitors that annually come to the homes. They are sutlers' stores, but *the soldiers are their own sutlers!* The profits are carefully preserved and passed to what is called the "amusement fund," and the money disbursed by the governor for the benefit and amusement of the men.

The reports of the governors will afford much interesting information relating to these stores, as also to the disbursement of the profits for the benefit and amusement of the inmates. It will be seen that out of this and the contingent fund billiard and bagatelle tables, chess, checkers, dominoes, cards, backgammon, &c., are purchased; brass and string bands supported; lectures, concerts, dramatic and other entertainments provided; books added to the libraries; organists provided for the chapels, and balls for base and foot-ball clubs, and uniforms for band; newspapers and magazines placed in the reading-rooms, pictures framed and placed upon the walls, flowers put upon the grounds, fire-works obtained for the Fourth of July, and a hundred other things provided and done for the entertainment and amusement of the disabled soldiers of the home, and all without any *real* cost or expense to the home or the government.

At the Central, the construction of a new music hall, for theatrical, musical, and other entertainments, has been authorized, the entire cost of which is to be paid from this and the posthumous funds.

The following table will show the gross sales and net profits at the stores of each branch for the past year. A large portion of these sales were made to visitors, and the profits obtained from them:

	Central.	Northwestern.	Eastern.	Southern.	Total.
Gross sales	$38,931 67	$14,192 77	.....	$10,606 07	$63,730 51
Net profits	9,375 83	3,072 06	.....	3,607 80	16,055 69

HOW MANY CAN READ AND WRITE—SCHOOLS.

It is noteworthy that of the 6,312 veterans present on 31st December, 1877, when subreports were made, 5,459, being 86½ per cent. of the whole, could read and write. They were distributed as follows: At Central 2,903, at Northwestern 1,096, Eastern 853, Southern 607. Of the 853 who could neither read nor write, $77\frac{25}{100}$ per cent. were of foreign birth, and the larger portion of the remaining $22\frac{75}{100}$ per cent. are colored men, many of whom, to their great credit be it said, are making diligent efforts to gain the rudiments of an education at the home school.

Several years ago schools were established at each of the branches, but the number of young men (little could be expected from the old) who had sufficient health and ambition to educate themselves was not sufficient to justify the expense. It was deemed better, as well as more economical, to transfer all who desired the advantages of a school to the Central Branch, where a school has been maintained with continued and marked success. It was established February 24, 1868. The total number who have since availed themselves of its advantages is 627. The attendance during the past year was 103, and the branches taught have been arithmetic, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, algebra, history, book-keeping, and telegraphy.

Since the establishment of the school not a single case of disorder or misconduct has been reported, the veteran scholars having been regular, attentive, and studious. Some (mostly colored men, who have never before had the advantages of a school) have learned to read and write; others have studied the higher branches, and qualified themselves to teach school; some who lost the right arm have learned to write, and well, with the left hand; and others have prepared themselves to earn their own living as book-keepers and telegraph-operators. It is believed that a goodly number of those educated in this school have secured lucrative positions, which they have so worthily filled as to satisfy their employers and earn promotion.

LIBRARIES AND READING ROOMS.

The libraries continue to increase slowly but steadily. The reports last year showed 9,049 volumes at the Central, 3,074 at Northwestern, 4,098 at the Eastern, 1,360 at the Southern, and a total of 17,581 volumes at the four homes. The reports for this year show an increase of 999 volumes, of which 633 are at the Central, for which they are again under obligations to their kind, generous, and thoughtful friend, Mrs. Mary Lowell Putnam, of Boston, who has within the last nine years donated nearly 4,000 volumes of rare and valuable books to the Central Branch, as a memorial of her son, William Lowell Putnam.

The use made of the books is evidenced by the fact that 71,494 volumes were taken out and read during the year. This does not include hundreds of books which, because of their special value in engravings, &c., or because they are merely for reference, are daily examined or consulted in the library-rooms, the rules not permitting them to be drawn or taken away.

The reading-rooms, which are large, well-furnished, and beautiful halls, are supplied with all the leading newspapers and magazines of this country (mostly donated by the publishers), and some of the more prominent ones of England, France, and Germany. The rooms are always crowded, both day and evening, and the papers read until they are sometimes literally worn out in the handling. The following table will show the

number of volumes in each library, the increase during the year, the number of papers and magazines received, and the number of books taken out and read at each branch during the year:

	Central.	Northwestern.	Eastern.	Southern.	Total.
Number of volumes in library	9, 688	3, 159	4, 170	1, 570	18, 587
Increase during year	633	85	72	209	999
Number of daily papers	41	29	19	40	129
Number of weekly papers	171	92	121	100	484
Number of magazines and periodicals	28	24	18	13	83
Number of books taken out during the year	36, 853	8, 104	16, 187	10, 350	71, 494
Average daily attendance in reading-room	500—full	Full	Full	Full	.....

POST-OFFICES.

For the convenience of the officers and the men, and for the further purpose of removing the necessity of frequent visits to the neighboring cities, and so saving the inmates from the manifold temptations which there await them, post-offices have been established at each branch, and a disabled veteran, in each case, appointed postmaster. As indicating the use made of these postal facilities, I give the following statistics, furnished by the several postmasters:

	Central.	North-western.	Eastern.	Southern.	Total.
Letters received	120, 000	19, 500	15, 300	18, 000	172, 800
Letters sent	110, 000	20, 913	19, 500	20, 000	170, 413
Postal cards	9, 000	.....	.....	.....	9, 000
Newspapers received	73, 250	20, 000	4, 000	20, 000	117, 000
Newspapers sent	10, 650	5, 500	1, 200	5, 000	22, 350

These figures show that the veterans of the home not only *can*, but *do* read and write, and more and more each year; 40,800 more letters having been received and 23,213 more sent this year than during the year 1876.

The Post-Office Department has also established a money order office at the Central Branch, and the experiment has been so successful that similar offices will be established at each of the other branches. During the year, 1,627 such orders were sent from the Central Branch, covering a total of $28,282.62, as follows: 1,539 domestic, 19 Canadian, 40 British, and 29 German. This money was saved from pensions or earned by labor, and sent, with few exceptions, to dependent families. During the same time, 160 orders were received at the office, representing $2,121.93.

RELIGIOUS PRIVILEGES AND ADVANTAGES.

Beautiful and commodious chapels have been provided at each branch, and religious services, entirely unsectarian in form and character, are regularly maintained, and the attendance, which is voluntary, is reported as large and increasing. At the Central there is a resident chaplain, Rev. Wm. Earnshaw, who has worthily performed the duties of his high office for eleven years past, and succeeded in doing much good, both for the spiritual and moral improvement of the disabled veterans. The following extract from his report will show the privileges enjoyed at the Central Branch:

Religious services are regularly held in the home chapel, under my supervision, in the following order: Sabbath-school at 9 a. m., which is more largely attended than in the past years; preaching at 10.30 a. m., and a more general service held in the chapel at 7 p. m. Each Sabbath, at 3 o'clock p. m., a service is held in the hospital chapel for the benefit of the sick, and for those whose condition of disability precludes their attendance in the church. There has been a steady and gratifying increase in the attendance of all these meetings, characterized by attention and interest in the service.

I am happy to report that the German ministers, representing churches of all the different denominations in the city of Dayton, on my invitation, have preached frequently at the home, and their ministrations are much prized by the German inmates. The Reverends William Carey and Charles Hahn, Catholic priests, have regularly held services at the home church twice a month. These services have been well attended.

The Christian Association, composed of representatives of all church organizations, now with a membership of 250, is progressing in great harmony, and it may be said that much good is being accomplished by it.

It is most cheering to me to say that there has been a steady and most gratifying improvement in the morals of the men; a feeling of contentment prevails more largely than at any time in our history, and I may say truthfully that a kinder feeling exists at the home than ever before. Drunkenness, the curse of the home, is, I believe, becoming less frequent, and as it disappears discipline becomes less difficult, and peace, harmony, and happiness prevail.

At the Northwestern, Eastern, and Southern Branches neighboring clergymen are employed, and as they represent from time to time all the different denominations, both Protestant and Catholic, it is the opinion of the governors of these branches that a larger attendance and greater religious interest is maintained and more good accomplished than would be possible with a resident chaplain.

The Board of Managers are encouraged to believe that these provisions and efforts at the four homes have resulted in much good, and largely contributed to the moral improvement of the men and the peace and good order of the establishment.

TEMPERANCE AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

Besides these religious privileges and advantages, halls are provided and temperance and other societies, tending to the moral improvement of the men, have been successfully maintained at each of the branches. At the Central there are four temperance organizations: "Good Templars," "Sons of Temperance," "Red-ribbon Brigade," under lead of the "Women's Christian Temperance League," of Dayton, and an auxiliary society of the "National Christian Temperance Union," and together they number over four hundred members, and the chaplain reports that "they are doing a great amount of permanent good." At the Northwestern there is a "Temperance League"; at the Eastern, a "Saint Peter's and Saint Paul's Total Abstinence Society"; and at the Southern a "Temperance Society"—all in prosperous condition.

The "Grand Army of the Republic" has posts at each branch. The one at the Central has 200 members uniformed at their own expense, and reported as a "growing and useful organization"; and the others are believed to be equally prosperous and beneficial in their influences.

Then, at the Central are the "German Veteran Association" and the "Hibernian Benevolent Society," both prosperous, and each with over a hundred members, and the "Historical and Monumental Society," which deserves special mention. It was organized some five years ago, and has a membership of over two thousand. It published a "History of the Central Branch of the Soldiers' Home," a creditable volume of 300 pages, illustrated with wood-cuts of the buildings, grounds, &c, of the Dayton Home. It also erected and *paid for* a large and beautiful monument to "our fallen comrades," surmounted with a marble statue of a private volunteer soldier. It was unveiled by the President of the

United States on the 12th of September, 1877, in the presence of the board of managers and 25,000 spectators. At the Central there is a successful volunteer military company, named after their worthy and popular governor, the "Brown Guard," which, with the fine brass band and drum corps, enable them, in their weekly drills and parades, to furnish delightful entertainment to the veterans and visitors.

In addition to all these, there is a "Debating Society" at the Northwestern, three "Dramatic Societies" at the Southern, and two at the Eastern and several at the Central, which furnish frequent pleasant entertainments for the men during the winter nights.

TRANSPORTATION, WHEN GIVEN AND HOW PAID.

Early in the history of the homes the president of the board of managers succeeded in making an arrangement for the transportation of men to and from the homes at one-half the usual rates. In his last report he thus explains its purpose and effect:

None of the beneficiaries come to us as long as they are able to stay away; and if they were obliged to find transportation very few would come. They are to be gathered up in every part of the country, and transportation must be furnished them, as we take them from the almshouses, soldiers' retreats, and other charitable institutions wherever they may be found. By an arrangement made after very considerable labor, at a very early day in the history of the institution, we were enabled to furnish transportation to every disabled soldier over every railroad and steamboat line but one in the United States and Canada at half the usual fare; and we accordingly send to the soldier, when we send him an order for admission, coupon-tickets, somewhat elaborately engraved to prevent counterfeiting, not transferable, which carry him to the home, and which tickets are redeemed by us upon presentation at the branches at which they are made payable. This is a very economical arrangement for the government, and it evinces a public spirit and regard for the disabled defenders of the country on the part of the railroads, and enables us to get our soldiers to the homes, which we could hardly do in any other manner, because money sent to them to pay their fare would be in too many instances squandered for drink and the soldier remain outside of the home still, and we are happy to say has been abused, in so far as we can learn, in but very few instances.

I will add that transportation is sometimes given without charge, as where a veteran who receives no pension and is unable, by reason of great disability, to earn any money by labor, requires a transfer to another branch for the benefit of his health, or after a long absence desires to visit his family, but even in these cases it is only given upon the recommendation of the officers and in recognition of good conduct for at least one year. In all other cases inmates desiring to return to their families, or visit relatives or friends, must pay their own transportation, which, by the arrangement aforesaid, is given them at one-half the usual fare.

The following table will show the amounts paid for transportation during the year:

Branch.	Paid by home.	Paid by men.	Total paid.
Central	$3,013 88	$12,331 47	$15,345 35
Northwestern	.....	.....	5,717 61
Eastern	1,877 62	2,932 01	4,809 63
Southern	1,638 84	2,814 51	4,453 35

VISITORS AND EVERY-DAY INSPECTION BY THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES.

Although the homes are located from three to five miles from any city, the visitors, representing every part of the country and almost every

civilized nation, are numbered by thousands. By actual count of the gate-keepers, 116,270 persons visited the Dayton Home last year, and estimated number at the Milwaukee Branch is 60,000. At the Eastern 2,676 registered, but no attempt was made to get at the whole number there or at Southern Branch.

As indicating the importance and use of these visits, besides the ordinary one of breaking the monotony of home-life and interesting and amusing the inmates, I beg to repeat what I said in my report two years ago as to an every-day inspection, which is as follows:

It is customary, at most public institutions, to have annual, semi-annual, or quarterly inspections by legislative committees or other official personages. The press heralds the intended visit; the officer in charge has a week or two weeks' notice; everything is cleaned up and put in perfect order; and when the inspection takes place, it results, as a matter of course, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

It has been the purpose of the management of the National Homes to make their inspections more frequent and thorough, and at times and in ways unknown to the local officers. But after all, this avails little as compared with another and infinitely better mode of inspection, to wit, that made daily and hourly by the people themselves. The buildings and grounds are open at all hours, and visitors are not only permitted, but invited and encouraged. The homes have become so attractive and interesting that they draw many thousands of visitors annually. By actual count of the gate-keepers, the visitors to the Dayton Home last year numbered over 100,000. They come singly and in parties, as societies and churches, in excursion-trains, hundreds at a time, and mostly to spend an entire day with the veterans. They go into every building, look into every room, and examine every nook and corner. They see the bread baked, the cattle butchered, the food before it is cooked, while it is cooking, and after it is served. They examine the clothing and see it washed, mended, and served, and do not leave the quartermaster or commissary stores until they have learned from whom and at what price all the supplies have been purchased. They visit the barracks and hospital, the school, shops, and halls, talk with and interrogate the inmates, learn their ailments, hear their complaints, and ascertain their wants. In a word, it is an every-day inspection of the most thorough and practical character, much of it being made by ladies, who are quick to see and sure to detect any fault in domestic economy or administration. And if any carelessness or fault be found, or wrong detected, the management are at once informed, the matter investigated, and the evil (if evil there be) speedily remedied.

HEALTH OF THE BENEFICIARIES.

It is pleasant to report that the health of the veterans, at each of the four homes, has been remarkably good during the past year. I may well repeat what I said in my report for the year 1871:

It is worthy of special mention that, of all the diseases treated in hospital during the year (and during the three years preceding), there was not a single case of epidemic disease, nor one of malarious disease, originating in the asylum, which is the best possible proof of the healthfulness of the localities selected by the board for their permanent asylums.

As amplifying this statement, I quote from the reports of two of the surgeons.

Dr. John L. Page, of the Northwestern Branch, says:

We have had very few cases of acute diseases during the past year, and no malarial diseases that have originated here. This is to be attributed to the general healthfulness of the location; the entire absence of sources of malaria; the excellent sanitary condition of the premises, and the hygienic management of the inmates. The institution is beautifully located about four miles west from Lake Michigan, is sheltered from the winds by high lands and heavy timber, and the ground is sufficiently undulating to admit of complete drainage, which has been thoroughly and successfully accomplished. The Home buildings are commodious, properly ventilated and warmed; the food varied, abundant, and of excellent quality. These conditions, together with the means provided for recreation and amusement, the light labor which all who are able are required to perform, and the absence of care and anxiety for the future, tend in the highest degree to promote health and longevity.

Dr. J. M. Weaver, of the Central Branch, says:

It affords me great pleasure to report that the year past has been one of good health to the inmates, generally; there has not been the slightest appearance of an epidemic of any kind. This condition is largely due, in the first place, to the healthy location of the institution, situated as it is upon high rolling ground, every foot of which has a natural surface drainage, being on the west side of the Miami River, sufficiently remote from the low lands bordering the streams to escape the fogs and emanations that to some extent originate there; and in the second place, to the thorough system of drainage and sewerage of all the buildings; and in the third place, to the comfortable barracks, good food, thorough cooking, warm clothing, and regular habits of the men as to bathing, eating, sleeping, and exercise; all of which contribute to good health.

The same remarks as to sanitary measures and hygienic management might, with equal truth, be made as to the other two branches; and as to healthfulness of location, the Eastern Branch, near Augusta, Me., and the Southern Branch, near Hampton, Va., the former with its pure mountain air, and the latter with its sea air and bathing, are pre-eminent.

CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

The total number of cases treated in hospital during the year has been as follows: At Central, 988; Northwestern, 444; Eastern, 240; Southern, 452; total, 1,924. The following table will show the number and character of the diseases treated at each branch:

Disease.	Central.	North-western.	Eastern.	Southern.	Total.
Abscesses	31	4	6	6	47
Alcoholism	31	37	.....	18	86
Aneurism	1	1	.....	4	6
Asthma	22	8	7	19	56
Albumuria	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Aphonia	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Amputations	.....	.....	2	1	3
Apoplexy	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Anchylosis	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Accidents	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Angura pectoris	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Bronchitis	31	40	4	9	84
Burns	2	.....	.....	4	6
Blind	.....	2	.....	2	4
Bright's disease	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Cancer	8	2	.....	.....	10
Carbuncle	1	1	1	3	6
Chorea	5	1	.....	1	7
Colic	3	5	2	.....	10
Consumption	85	28	28	22	163
Contusions	10	6	.....	6	22
Cystitis, chronic and acute	3	2	.....	10	15
Cholera morbus	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Constipation	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Cardialgia	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Cerrhosis	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Convulsions	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Deafness	8	.....	.....	4	12
Debility	35	7	.....	10	55
Delirium tremens	10	.....	4	3	17
Diarrhea, acute	35	12	.....	18	65
Diarrhea, chronic	.....	.....	11	.....	11
Diphtheria	8	.....	.....	.....	8
Dislocations	6	1	.....	.....	7
Dropsy	10	3	6	.....	19
Dysentery	12	8	4	2	26
Dyspepsia	16	4	.....	7	27
Diabetes	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Disease of brain	6	.....	5	2	13
Disease of heart	13	14	9	5	41
Disease of liver	.....	8	.....	.....	8
Disease of kidneys	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Epilepsy	58	15	4	4	81
Erysipelas	7	2	2	2	13
Eczema	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Enuresis	.....	6	.....	.....	6
Entiritis, chronic	.....	2	.....	.....	2

Cases treated in hospital—Continued.

Disease.	Central.	North-western.	Eastern.	Southern.	Total.
Epistaxis		2			2
Fever, catarrhal	37			1	38
Fever, intermittent	34	7	8	6	55
Fever, typho-malarial	2				2
Fever, bilious				3	3
Fistula in ano	4	5	1	4	14
Fistula, urethra	2			2	4
Fracture	6	3	1	3	13
Frost-bite	12	2		1	15
Fibricula		3			3
Felon				4	4
Gastritis, chronic	8	1	10	6	25
Gonorrhea	13	2	3	7	25
Gunshot wounds, old	7	13	10		30
Hemioptisis	5			6	11
Hemorrhoids	11	7		6	24
Hepatitis, chronic	8		2	6	16
Hernia	13	5	1	9	28
Hip disease	1	2			3
Hydrocele	6	1		1	8
Insanity	60	5	11	8	84
Incontinence of urine	9			12	21
Inflammation of bowels	4				4
Injuries	19				19
Iritis		3			3
Ischuria		4			4
Jaundice	5			3	8
Lacerated wounds	2				2
Laryngitis	8	1		6	15
Locomotor ataxia	2	1		2	5
Lumbago	5		1	6	12
Loss of both hands		1			1
Nervosis	7	2		7	16
Nephritis	4		7		11
Neuralgia	18	4	2	8	32
Ophthalmia	22	6	2	4	34
Opium habit	2	4		3	9
Orchitis	8	1		2	11
Opacity of cornea		2			2
Paralysis	48	18		18	84
Phymosis	2		16		18
Pleuritis			3	5	8
Pneumonia	15	6	6	5	32
Peritonitis			3	5	8
Rheumatism	22	34	21	17	94
Retention of urine			3	4	7
Scrofula	2				2
Sinal disease	2				2
Septicaemia	1				1
Sprains	10	4	2	2	18
Stone in bladder	2				2
Stricture urethra	5	1		7	13
Sun-stroke	4				4
Syphilis	13	4	5	15	37
Senility		18	11		29
Spermatorrhea		3			3
Skin disease				9	9
Synovitis				3	3
Tumors	11				11
Tape-worm		1			1
Tonsilitis		2		4	6
Ulcers, old	59	16	14	32	121
Ulcerated stomach		5			5
Varicocele	3				3
Vertigo		1		4	5
Varicose veins		7			7
Variola		1			1
Varioloid		1			1

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATE.

During the year there were 174 deaths at the Central Branch, 48 at the Northwestern, 31 at the Eastern, and 31 at the Southern, making a total of 284, and being 9 less than last year, although the number of men cared for increased over a thousand. The decrease was 9 at the Eastern and 30 at the Southern, the death-rate at the latter last year being, for special reasons, unusually high.

The following table shows the ratio of death to the whole number cared for during the last five years at each of the branches:

Years.	Central.	North-western.	Eastern.	Southern.	Average.
1877	3.72	3.67	2.59	3.25	3.31
1876	3.70	2.96	2.85	5.10	3.65
1875	3.99	3.24	2.24	4.16	3.41
1874	3.99	4.47	2.25	2.33	3.26
1873	4.05	3.93	2.12	2.38	3.12

The average is lowest at the Eastern and highest at the Central, owing probably to the fact that nearly all cases of consumption (and they constitute a large per cent. of all the deaths) are taken to the Central. The average of the four branches up to last year increased a little each year, which is accounted for by the increased age and infirmities of the inmates. The low rate for the last year is explained elsewhere. The total average per year during the past five years has been a little over 3½ per cent., which is remarkably low. The average at the leading hospitals of the United States ranges from 7 to 14 per cent.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

The following table will show the reported cause of each death at each branch during the year:

Diseases.	Central.	North-western.	Eastern.	Southern.	Total.
Alcoholism			1		1
Albumuria		1			1
Aneurism of aorta	1	1		1	3
Accidents and exposure		7			7
Apoplexy	3		2		5
Bronchitis, chronic				1	1
Cancer	6	1			7
Consumption	39	15	7	12	73
Cystitis, chronic	1				1
Drowning		1	1	1	3
Diabetes mellitus	1	1			2
Disease of brain				1	1
Disease of kidneys (Bright's)			2		2
Disease of spine	2		1		3
Disease of liver		1			1
Dropsy from heart disease	3				3
Dropsy, general	2				2
Diarrhea, chronic	2				2
Dysentery	4				4
Emboline			1		1
Epilepsy	3				3
Erysipelas	1				1
Exhaustion	2				2
Fracture of skull	2				2
Gastritis, chronic	2			1	3
Heart disease	11	2		2	15
Hemioptisis				1	1
Hemorrhage, lungs	1		2		3
Hemorrhage, throat and nose	1				1
Hepatitis, chronic	7			2	9
Insanity			1		1
Intemperance and exposure	1				1
Inflammation of bowels	2				2
Internal injuries by accident	1				1
Locomotor ataxia		1			1
Mania, acute	2				2
Nephritis, chronic	3				3
Nervous prostration	2				2
Old age and debility	10			3	13
Paralysis	17	4	1	1	23
Pneumonia	8	2	1		11
Peritonitis				1	1

Cause of death—Continued.

Diseases.	Central.	North-western.	Eastern.	Southern	Total.
Prostatitis	1				1
Penal disease		1			1
Septicæmia	1				1
Senility		3			3
Softening of the brain	4	1	1		6
Strangulated hernia		1			1
Syphilis	1				1
Suicide	1			1	2
Typho-malarial fever	2				2
Ulceration of stomach		1			1
Variola		1			1
Unknown, while on furlough	24	3	10	3	40
Total	174	48	31	31	284

THE RATION—WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT COSTS PER DAY.

The following table will show the average cost of the ration per day, including subsistence-stores produced by or received from the home farms, gardens, orchards, and stables, the cost of transporting subsistence stores to the homes, the pay-roll of all persons employed in the commissary-departments, the expense of the bakery, &c., at each branch for each quarter, and also for the year:

	Central.	North-western.	Eastern.	Southern.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
First quarter	20.99	18.93	22.11	24.80
Second quarter	20.59	19.63	22.64	24.80
Third quarter	19.97	19.38	22.50	23.60
Fourth quarter	19.12	18.36	21.40	23.70
Average for year	20.13	19.19	22.16	24.25

As heretofore, the ration is lowest at the Northwestern and lower at the two Western branches (being in the food propucing sections) than at the two Eastern branches. The average of the four branches for the year is only 21.43 cents, which is remarkably low. Last year it was 21½, which I remarked was lower than ever before. But this year it is lower still. In 1875 it was 23 cents; in 1874 it was 24 cents, and in 1873 it was 25.1 cents. A reduction of one cent on each ration seems a small matter, but when it is considered that the rations actually issued during the year at the four homes reach nearly two million, it will be seen the reduction of one cent on each ration would amount to twenty thousand dollars. The actual reduction at the central was only a fraction of a cent, being $20\frac{883}{1000}$ cents in 1876 and $20\frac{133}{1000}$ cents in 1877, and yet upon the 1,031,774 rations issued during the year there is an actual saving of $7,773.19.

THE SAVE THAT A TWENTY-CENT RATION FURNISHES.

The average cost of the daily ration at the Central and Northwestern Branches for the year was less than twenty cents, and this is *so very low*, that it naturally prompts the inquiry, what kind of fare will twenty cents per day furnish? I will answer by giving the prescribed bill of fare for each meal at these homes (those at the Eastern and Southern Branches

are equally good), and which bills of fare those in charge of the kitchen and dining-room are required to strictly observe. These bills of fare are printed and conspicuously posted in the dining-room, kitchen, &c., so that any inmate may not only know what he has a right to expect, but to make complaint in case of their non-observance. It is the universal testimony of the men that they not only get all that has been promised, but *often more and better*, fruits and vegetables being added in their seasons. The following is the bill of fare in the full-diet dining-hall:

BILL OF FARE IN THE FULL-DIET DINING-HALL OF THE CENTRAL BRANCH, DAYTON, OHIO.

Sunday.

Breakfast.—Boiled ham, fried potatoes, Graham bread, butter, coffee.
Dinner.—Roast mutton, potatoes, turnips, apple-pie, bread, butter, coffee.
Supper.—Tomatoes, stewed, bread, butter, gingerbread, tea.

Monday.

Breakfast.—Corned beef, potatoes, butter, bread, coffee.
Dinner.—Vegetable soup, boiled beef, potatoes, bread, crackers.
Supper.—Hominy and sirup, biscuit, butter, cheese, tea.

Tuesday.

Breakfast.—Irish stew, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.
Dinner.—Pickled shoulders, cabbage, beets, bread, butter, coffee.
Supper.—Bread, butter, apple-sauce, cookies, tea.

Wednesday.

Breakfast.—Fried beef, fried onions, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.
Dinner.—Mutton pot-pie, pickles, Graham bread, coffee.
Supper.—Cold beef, tomatoes, bread, butter, tea.

Thursday.

Breakfast.—Pickled-pork loins, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.
Dinner.—Vermicelli soup, boiled beef, potatoes, bread, crackers.
Supper.—Biscuit, pearl wheat, sirup, pickled onions, cheese, tea.

Friday.

Breakfast.—Mackerel, fried onions, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.
Dinner.—Codfish, potatoes, turnips, bread, butter, coffee.
Supper.—Pickled beets, cinnamon cake, fruit, bread, butter, tea.

Saturday.

Breakfast.—Beef fricassee, bread, butter, coffee.
Dinner.—Pork and beans, stewed parsnips, bread, butter, coffee.
Supper.—Rice and sirup, pickles, biscuit, butter, cheese, tea.

Until further orders, the above bill of fare is published for the guidance of cooks and others interested in the full-diet kitchen.

DAYTON, *November* 1, 1877.

WM. THOMPSON,
Steward.

Approved.

E. F. BROWN,
Governor.

This was the bill of fare for the full-diet dining-room, *i. e.*, for men *well* enough to go to the general dining-room. Besides, there is a spe-

cial diet-list for the 300 sick in the hospital, from which meals are ordered as desired by the patient and approved by the surgeon; it is as follows:

Apple-sauce.
Arrowroot.
Beef, dried.
Beef, roasted.
Beef tea.
Blackberries.
Cheese.
Chicken, boiled.
Chicken, broiled.
Chicken broth.
Chicken, fried.
Chicken soup.
Corn-meal (mush and milk.)
Crackers.
Custard.
Eggs, boiled.
Eggs, fried.
Eggs, poached.
Farina.
Fruit.
Gravy.
Gruel.
Ham, boiled.
Ham, fried.
Hash.
Hominy.
Jelly.
Milk, boiled.
Milk, plain.
Milk, thickened.
Mush, fried.
Oat mush and milk.
Oysters, raw.
Oysters, stewed.
Pan-cakes.
Peaches.
Pickles.
Pie.
Potatoes, baked.
Potatoes, mashed.
Potatoes, fried.
Rice, boiled.
Rice, fried.
Rice and milk.
Rice-pudding.
Soup, beef.
Steak, broiled.
Steak, fried.
Toast, dry.
Toast, dry, with butter.
Toast, soft.
Tomatoes, stewed.

The following were the bills of fare for the general dining room at the Northwestern Branch for the past year:

BILL OF FARE FOR BREAKFAST.

January, 1877. Boiled pork, bread, butter, coffee.
February, 1877. Boiled beef, bread, butter, coffee.
March, 1877. Boiled beef, bread, butter, coffee.
April, 1877. Ham and eggs, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.
May, 1877. Beef stew, bread, butter, coffee.
June, 1877. Cold meat, stewed cod-fish, bread, butter, coffee.
July, 1877. Beef stew, bread, butter, coffee.
August, 1877. Beef hash, bread, butter, coffee.
September, 1877. Beef hash, bread, butter, coffee.
October, 1877. Boiled shoulder, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.
November, 1877. Cold beef, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.
December, 1877. Beef hash, bread, butter, coffee.

BILL OF FARE FOR DINNER.

January, 1877. Roast beef, gravy, stewed onions, boiled rice, beets, bread, tea.
February, 1877. Boiled shoulder, potatoes, saurkraut, beets, bread, tea.
March, 1877. Mutton stew, potatoes, boiled beans, beets, bread, tea.
April, 1877. Boiled pork, baked beans, potatoes, stewed prunes, pickles, bread, tea.
May, 1877. Barley soup, boiled beef, potatoes, bread-pudding, bread, tea.
June, 1877. Bean soup, boiled beef, stewed codfish, potatoes, pickles, bread, tea.
July, 1877. Boiled ham, baked beans, stewed prunes, lettuce, bread, tea.
August, 1877. Mutton stew, summer squash, potatoes, pickled onions, bread, tea.
September, 1877. Corned-beef, potatoes, carrots, pickles, bread, tea.
October, 1877. Roast beef, gravy, potatoes, squash, pickled cabbage, bread, tea.
November, 1877. Boiled ham, potatoes, cabbage, pickles, bread, tea.
December, 1877. Corned beef, cabbage, potatoes, bread-pudding, beets, bread, tea.

BILL OF FARE FOR SUPPER.

January, 1877. Cold meat, pickles, bread, butter, tea.
February, 1877. Hominy, sirup, bread, butter, tea.
March, 1877. Corn mush and milk, bread, butter tea.
April, 1877. Cheese, bread, butter, tea.
May, 1877. Boiled rice, sirup, corn bread, bread, butter, tea.
June, 1877. Apple-sauce, gingerbread, bread, butter, tea.
July, 1877. Cheese, bread, butter, tea.
August, 1877. Apple-sauce, cornbread, bread, butter, tea.
September, 1877. Cold meat, cucumbers, bread, butter, tea.
October, 1877. Cold meat, pickled cabbage, bread, butter, tea.
November, 1877. Boiled hominy, sirup, bread, butter, tea.
December, 1877. Cold meat, pickles, bread, butter, tea.

PROVISIONS, HOW MUCH PURCHASED AND WHAT PAID FOR SAME.

Statement of the principal articles of subsistence purchased at the several branches during the year, showing quantity purchased and average price paid for same at each branch.

Class and number or quantity.	Central.	Price.	N. West'n.	Price.	Eastern.	Price.	Southern.	Price.	Total q'ty.	Average cost.
Apples.....bush	1,701	$0 99.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,701	$0 99.92
Beef, fresh .....lbs	450,890	7.69	122,680	$0 6.30	166,634	$0 9.49	79,199	$0 8.00	819,403	7.87
Beef, corned ....do.	64,515	5.59	51,908	4.65	.....	.....	27,188	7.02	143,611	5.42
Beets .....bush.	721	51.69	175	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	896	50.84
Butter .....lbs.	154,952	22.83	25,712	21.31	20,288	21.17	24,096	24.00	225,04-	22.33
Cabbage.....hds	33,398	3.93	12,024	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,422	3.97
Cheese.....lbs	28,983	11.96	3,458	13.02	3,346	13.16	3,543	12.00	39,330	12.53
Chickens .....no	2,426	28.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,426	28.15
Coffee.....lbs.	69,289	21.75	7,660	28.55	6,785	23.92	6,715	20.25	90,449	23.62
Crackers .....do	12,063	6.77	1,117	5.64	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,120	6.20
Eggs .....doz	15,747	16.70	3,481	14.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,228	15.68
Fish, fresh and salt.....lbs	57,941	5.52	16,200	5.38	12,800	6.00	21,600	4.31	108,541	5.30
Flour.....bbls	3,714	7 25	1,067	8 40	1,069	7 27	666	8 65	6,516	7 89
Fruit, berries, &c.....bush.	421	3 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	421	3 08
Ham.....lbs.	66,212	10.41	26,197	9.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,409	10.01
Lard .....do	22,776	10.45	2,227	10.70	3,444	11.07	.....	.....	28,447	10.74
Milk .....galls.	44,182	20.04	15,323	16.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,505	18.49
Mutton .....lbs.	83,006	8.03	30,097	5.90	34,042	9.50	.....	.....	147,145	7.81
Molasses, sirup, &c .....galls	5,410	52.08	725	46.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,135	49.24
Onions.....bush.	1,615	90.94	412	85.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,027	88.05
Potatoes.....do.	12,155	82.00	2,989	62.76	.....	.....	2,888	1.12	18,032	86.00
Pork.....lbs.	50,329	6.75	19,400	6.50	11,200	9.49	25,161	8.00	106,090	7.68
Prunes .....do.	21,325	8.08	4,469	7 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,794	7.73
Rice.....do	16,431	6.81	2,553	6.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,984	6.74
Shoulder .....do.	87,453	6.71	25,912	6.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	113,365	6.82
Sugar, A .....do	18,478	11.45	8,754	11.58	19,431	11.13	7,543	11.50	54,206	11.41
Sugar, brown...do	91,962	9.50	30,337	10.15	23,766	9.52	28,220	9.50	174,285	9.67
Tea .....do.	7,950	33.62	3,326	34.02	3,106	38.00	3,185	42.00	17,567	36.91
Tomatoes ....cans.	10,570	17.64	396	bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,966	17.64
Tobacco, chew'g and smoking..lbs.	15,431	36.66	3,044	39.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,475	37.85
Turnips .....bush.	947	47.90	457	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,404	49.00
Vinegar.....galls.	4,427	16.23	1,152	25.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,579	20.86
Wheat, pearl...lbs.	7,418	4.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,418	4.54

The above table shows not only character and quantity of subsistence stores purchased, but the average prices paid therefor, which, it is believed, were the lowest market prices during the year, at the points named, for a good quality of food. The prices varied during the year, and the prices paid each quarter will be found in the sub-reports. An examination of these figures will show that, as a rule, groceries and imported goods are lowest at the two eastern branches; while flour, meats, and vegetables are cheapest at the western homes. To insure the soundest and best meats, the cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., are purchased by the head, and slaughtered in the institutions, avoiding a very common evil at public institutions, where the meats are furnished by contract, of receiving only the cheapest and poorest portions, and after all the choice parts have been cut off and retained for better prices.

COST OF RUNNING THE HOMES, TOTAL AND PER CAPITA.

The total current or running expenses of the homes, which include subsistence, clothing, fuel, lights, medicines, officers' salaries, inmates' pay-rolls, transportation, and, indeed, all other expenses except only those for construction and repairs during the year, have been as follows:

1877.	Central.	Northwestern.	Eastern.	Southern.	Total.
With clothing.....	$371,983 75	$98,684 42	$110,003 84	$91,757 25	$672,429 26
Without clothing.....	327,301 90	85,848 55	101,720 62	83,005 36	597,876 43

The total cost of keeping each man per annum is gotten by dividing the total amount of the running expenses (less only credits for sales of subsistence, surplus property, &c.,) by the average number of men in daily attendance. Such a calculation shows that the average cost of keeping each man during the year has been, with clothing, and without clothing, as follows:

1877.	Central.	North-western.	Eastern.	Southern.	General average.
With clothing	$131 95	$137 31	$156 47	$166 52	$141 49
Without clothing	116 10	126 15	144 69	150 64	125 84

The exact data and particular figures upon which these tables are based and calculations made, will be found in the reports of the governors; but for convenient examination and comparison, I had them brought together and placed in tabular form, all the branches alike, and added the calculation by which the per capita expense is in each case obtained. I attach these exhibits to my report, marking them A, B, C, and D, and ask for them the closest examination and severest scrutiny.

REDUCTION IN COST OF KEEPING THE MEN.

On examining these figures, we find that the cost of keeping each man per annum is least at the Central and highest at the Southern, the former being the largest and the latter being the smallest institution. The average at the two western homes is $121.12½ and at the two eastern homes $147.66½, showing, that it takes $26.54 less to keep a man for a year at the western than at the eastern branches, and just about what might have been expected, considering the difference in the price of food between the West and the East.

For easy comparison, I take from my last report the cost, per capita, at the several homes for the year 1876:

1876.	Central.	North-western.	Eastern.	Southern.	General average.
With clothing	$143 15	$160 63	$163 73	$163 50	$157 75
Without clothing	128 07	150 69	156 13	146 35	146 35

It will be seen that the average cost at the four homes with clothing is $16.26, and without clothing $20.51 less than last year. Multiplying the average number present during the year by these figures and we find that the total saving by these reductions in the per capita expense of the homes is as follows: With clothing, $77,251.26, and without clothing, $97,443.01.

THE COST COMPARED WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

This report has shown how liberally the National Home provides for its beneficiaries, giving them abundantly not only all the necessaries of life, but very many of the comforts and luxuries not usually afforded in public institutions. And yet the above figures present the remarkable fact that the average cost of keeping each man per annum is actually less in the National Home than in the average of the other charitable institutions of the country. As they rarely clothe the inmates, the calcula-

tion is usually made without clothing, which, as above shown, on an average of the four homes was, for 1877, only $125.84. The average cost per annum of keeping each inmate in the fifty-two public asylums for the insane in the United States (including the government and all the State asylums) for the year 1876 was $291.72, and an examination of many of their reports indicates that the average cost for 1877 will not be much less. And so with the hospitals and other benevolent institutions of the country; while a very few report the per capita cost under $200 per year, the large majority make the expense over $250.

TOTAL COST OF THE GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS OF THE FOUR NATIONAL HOMES.

I trust I shall be pardoned for reproducing what I said in my last report upon this subject, simply adding that since it was written the sum of $55,516.45 has been expended for new buildings, which increased the capacity of the homes 440, and made them capable of accommodating in winter, when the demand is greatest, 6,000 disabled soldiers at one time. Including this sum and the amount probably used for repair of buildings and improvement of the grounds during the past year, there should be added, say, $100,000 to the gross sum hereinbelow named as total cost of grounds and buildings.

The four National Homes, with buildings and grounds, unsurpassed by any similar institution in the United States, can now comfortably accommodate, at one time, 5,000 men, and yet *their entire cost is less than the sum expended by the State of Ohio for one of its five lunatic asylums!* This statement seems marvelous, and yet it will be verified by an examination of the facts. So nearly as I can ascertain or estimate, there has been expended for the grounds of the National Home, embracing 2,704 acres of valuable land, located near flourishing cities, and all well drained, and considerable parks converted, at large expense, into beautiful lawns, groves, gardens, &c., and the 150 buildings, some of them large and imposing, most of them constructed of brick or stone, and all well built and admirably adapted to the purposes intended, abundantly supplied with water, gas, heating-apparatus, sewers, &c., the sum of $1,750,000.

From an official statement furnished me by the auditor of the State, Ohio has already expended for the Columbus asylum for the insane (not yet finished or furnished) the sum of $1,811,338.74, and for its five asylums for the insane the sum of $5,225,233.68; so that *the State of Ohio has expended for asylums for its insane only, three times as much as the United States has expended for all its homes for disabled volunteer soldiers!*

In submitting this my *last* report, I beg to thank you and the board of managers for your uniform kindness and forbearance, and to congratulate you upon the continued prosperity of the National Home, which has been truly termed the "noblest charity of the age and of the world."

I am yours, most respectfully,

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL,
Secretary of the Board of Managers.

EXHIBIT A.

Statement showing how the figures were obtained in determining the cost of keeping each man at Central Branch National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, for the year ending December 31, 1877, in answer to questions 26 and 27 Annual Report.

	Abstract.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.	Credits.	Difference.	Excesses.
A	Subsistence	$58, 355 12	$52, 818 14	$55, 958 75	$59, 235 07	$226, 367 08	$7, 190 62	$219, 176 46	.....
B	Construction and repairs	22, 539 51	25, 912 69	29, 729 70	35, 986 39	114, 168 29	.....	114, 168 29	.....
C	Stable	17, 637 44	18, 056 27	18, 354 07	16, 928 78	70, 976 56	70, 287 01	689 55	.....
D	Personal property	709 85	1, 296 34	776 85	425 67	3, 208 71	.....	3, 208 71	.....
E	Current expenses	8, 237 21	8, 146 86	8, 241 06	7, 944 86	32, 569 99	.....	32, 569 99	.....
F	Incidental	1, 463 91	1, 712 39	1, 186 34	1, 063 44	5, 426 08	293 01	5, 133 07	.....
G	Transportation	2, 276 52	3, 886 59	4, 571 91	3, 871 05	14, 606 07	11, 980 25	2, 625 82	.....
H	Clothing	10, 573 59	11, 092 10	9, 495 79	14, 518 64	45, 680 12	998 37	44, 681 75	.....
I	Hospital supplies	3, 484 40	3, 731 90	3, 593 10	3, 825 86	14, 635 26	348 00	14, 287 26	.....
K	Farm and garden	1, 862 05	3, 299 70	3, 117 32	2, 449 15	10, 748 22	14, 278 75	.....	$3, 530 53
L	Household expenses	16, 068 63	19, 654 59	15, 467 88	13, 488 93	64, 680 03	2, 106 21	62, 573 82	.....
M	Manufactures	20, 153 30	24, 336 22	24, 572 07	22, 977 64	92, 039 23	101, 471 48	.....	9, 432 25
	Total	163, 381 53	173, 943 79	175, 064 84	182, 715 48	695, 105 64	208, 953 70	499, 114 72	12, 962 78

RECAPITULATION.

Total expenditures for quarters year ending December 31, 1877	$695, 105 64
Less credits shown on accompanying tables	208, 953 70
	486, 151 94
Less construction and repairs	114, 168 29
	371, 983 65
Average number of men present during year, 2,819.	
Cost of keeping each man with clothing	131 95

Total expenditures for year ending December 31, 1877	$695, 105 64
Less credits shown on accompanying table	208, 953 70
	486, 151 94
Less construction and repairs	114, 168 29
	371, 983 65
Less cost of clothing	44, 681 75
	327, 301 90
Average number of men present during year, 2,819.	
Cost of keeping each man without clothing	116 10

EXHIBIT B.

Statement showing the total current or running expenses and how the figures were obtained in determining the cost of keeping each man at Northwestern Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, for year ending December 31, 1877.

	Abstract.	Expenditures.			Receipts from sales, &c.			Expenditures in excess of receipts.	Receipts in excess of expenditures.
		Cash.	To home.	Total.	Cash.	Of home.	Total.		
A	Subsistence	$47,519 56	$6,802 88	$54,322 44	$4,128 82	$1,385 36	$5,514 18	$48,808 26	.....
B	Construction and repairs	12,278 87	6,656 10	18,934 97	245 29	.....	245 29	18,689 68	.....
C	Stable	5,510 14	6,568 16	12,078 30	3,780 14	9,481 94	13,262 08	.....	$1,183 78
D	Personal property	635 43	95 97	731 49	117 25	.....	117 25	614 15	.....
E	Current expenses	14,547 98	1,990 10	16,538 08	2 66	.....	2 66	16,535 42	.....
F	Incidental expenses	1,549 04	.....	1,549 04	660 84	.....	660 84	888 20	.....
G	Transportation	5,326 36	391 25	5,717 61	4,826 77	.....	4,826 77	890 84	.....
H	Clothing	185 97	66 88	252 85	1,755 41	4 00	1,759 41	.....	1,506 56
I	Hospital supplies	7,134 71	1,478 65	8,613 36	118 04	.....	118 04	8,495 32	.....
K	Farm and garden	4,653 31	2,137 40	6,790 71	279 30	8,295 13	8,574 43	.....	1,783 72
L	Household expenses	19,951 29	1,570 11	21,521 40	1,155 54	1,352 64	2,508 18	19,013 22	.....
M	Manufactures	8,502 93	242 67	8,745 60	2,836 21	7,481 10	10,317 31	.....	1,571 71
	Total	127,795 59	28,000 17	155,795 76	19,906 27	28,000 17	47,906 44	113,935 09	6,045 77

ANALYSIS.

DR.		CR.	
To value of subsistence stores on hand December 31, 1876	$3,270 51	By sales, &c., as shown in accompanying table	$47,906 44
To gross expenditures in all departments of home during year	155,795 76	By value of subsistence stores on hand December 31, 1876	3,587 04
		By construction and repairs account	18,689 68
		By amount expended on permanent improvements on farm	1,905 45
		By cost of transporting four inmates to Insane Asylum, Washington	144 00
		By cost of transporting inmates to home before admission	685 11
		By balance (net current expenses for the year)	85,848 55
	158,066 27		158,066 27

Average number of men present during year	678.15
Net current expenses, $85,848.55 ÷ 678.15	$126 15
Cost per capita without clothing	$126 15
Average cost of clothing issued to each beneficiary	11 16
Cost of keeping and clothing each beneficiary	137 31

EXHIBIT C.

Statement showing the total current or running expenses and how the figures were obtained in determining the cost of keeping each man at Eastern Branch National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, for year ending December 31, 1877.

	Abstract.	Expenditures.			Receipts.			Expenditures in excess of receipts.	Receipts in excess of expenditures.
		To home.	In cash.	Total.	From home.	For cash.	Total.		
A	Subsistence	$5,483 33	$55,171 55	$60,654 88	$2,647 71	$2,823 23	$5,470 94	$55,183 94	.....
B	Construction and repairs	1,445 07	7,820 67	9,265 74	.....	292 40	392 40	8,973 34	.....
C	Stable	5,429 24	6,284 71	11,713 95	11,363 74	2,056 73	13,420 47	.....	$1,706 52
D	Personal property	.....	372 46	372 46	.....	.....	.....	372 46	.....
E	Current expenses	3,349 80	18,862 21	22,212 01	1,506 02	201 70	1,707 72	20,504 29	.....
F	Incidental	.....	1,466 68	1,466 68	.....	6 30	6 30	1,460 38	.....
G	Transportation	.....	4,809 63	4,809 63	.....	2,932 01	2,932 01	1,877 62	.....
H	Clothing	56 37	16 00	72 37	.....	1,551 63	1,551 63	.....	1,479 26
I	Hospital supplies	.....	4,298 29	4,298 29	.....	7 50	7 50	4,290 79	.....
K	Farm and garden	4,552 13	3,429 16	7,981 29	7,202 00	792 59	7,994 59	.....	13 30
L	Household expenses	3,625 75	18,430 93	22,056 68	.....	198 50	198 50	21,858 18	.....
M	Manufactures	859 82	1,069 50	1,929 32	2,082 04	475 24	2,557 28	.....	627 96
	Total	24,801 51	122,031 79	146,833 30	24,801 51	11,337 83	36,139 34	114,521 00	3,827 04

ANALYSIS.

DR.		CR.	
To running expenses in year 1877	$146,833 30	By sales, &c., as shown in accompanying tables	$36,139 34
To estimated cost of clothing issued to beneficiaries	8,283 22		8,973 34
			110,003 84
	155,116 52		155,116 52

Average number of men present during year	703
Net current expenses	$110,003 84
Less estimated cost of clothing issued to beneficiaries	8,283 22
Net current expenses less clothing	101,720 64
$110,003.84 ÷ 703 = $156.47 cost per capita with clothing	156 47
$101,720.64 ÷ 703 = $144.69 cost per capita without clothing	144 69

EXHIBIT D.

Statement showing the total current or running expenses and how the figures were obtained in determining the cost of keeping each man at Southern Branch National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, for year ending December 31, 1877.

	Abstract.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.	Credit.	Expenditures during year.	Current expenses.
A	Subsistence	$12,224 64	$11,737 22	$11,636 98	$13,038 81	$46,637 65	.....	$48,637 65	$48,637 65
B	Construction and repairs	3,895 53	6,304 32	3,257 52	8,652 57	22,109 94	.....	22,109 94	.....
C	Stable	1,860 02	1,409 91	2,360 61	1,699 04	7,329 58	6,471 55	855 03	.....
D	Personal property	59 00	250 70	704 96	259 08	1,273 74	.....	1,273 74	.....
E	Current expenses	3,178 88	3,315 34	3,228 35	3,159 94	12,882 51	.....	12,882 51	12,882 51
F	Incidental	448 43	278 89	311 33	399 49	1,438 59	.....	1,438 59	1,438 59
G	Transportation	326 85	309 13	374 70	911 91	1,922 59	.....	1,922 59	1,922 59
H	Clothing	1,625 03	1,811 64	1,885 20	3,430 02	8,751 89	.....	8,751 89	8,751 89
I	Hospital supplies	1,291 84	1,203 20	1,260 00	1,300 00	5,055 04	.....	5,055 04	5,055 04
K	Farm	792 43	1,002 23	876 11	659 65	3,330 42	2,734 11	596 31	.....
L	Household expenses	2,708 57	2,718 36	4,744 38	2,897 67	13,068 98	.....	13,068 98	13,068 98
M	Manufactures*	345 82	336 63	322 42	277 25	1,282 12	1,799 22	(*)	.....
	Total	28,757 04	30,677 57	30,962 56	36,685 88	127,083 05	11,007 88	116,075 17	91,757 25

ANALYSIS.

Dr.		Cr.	
To running expenses in year 1877	$116,075 17	By construction and repairs	$22,109 94
To excess of expenditures on account of manufactures as shown in accompanying table	517 10	By stable	855 03
		By personal property	1,273 74
		By farm	596 31
		By balance (net current expenses for year)	91,457 25
	.....		.....

Average number of men present during year	551
Net current expenses	$91,757 25
Less estimated cost of clothing issued beneficiaries	8,751 89
Net current expenses less clothing	83,005 36
$91,757.25 551 + $166.52 cost per capita with clothing	166 52
$83,005.36 + 551 = $150.64 cost per capita without clothing	150 64

* Deduction of $517.10 from the total expenditures for year is amount of excess of credit over expenditures on account of manufactures.

THE NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS,
Dayton, Ohio, December 31, 1877.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of Central branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, for the year ending December 31, 1877, arranged to conform to list of questions prepared by you for that purpose.

Yours, very respectfully, E. F. BROWN, *Governor.*

Hon. LEWIS B. GUNCKEL,
Secretary of Board of Managers, Dayton, Ohio.

Question No. 1.

What is the total number of disabled soldiers and sailors cared for or aided by your branch during the year commencing January 1, 1877, and ending December 31, 1877?—Answer. 4,623.

What has been the whole number of disabled soldiers and sailors so cared for or aided at your branch from its first establishment to December 31, 1877?—Answer. 10,647.

Question No. 2.

How many have been admitted to your branch during the year commencing January 1, 1877, and ending December 31, 1877?—Answer. 1,134.

How many readmitted?—Answer. 201.

How many transferred from other branches?—Answer. 75.

How many honorably discharged?—Answer. 565.

How many dishonorably discharged?—Answer. 8, for the following causes: For absence without leave and drunkenness and general misconduct, 3; for robbing comrades, 1; for committing brutal assaults on comrades, 2; for sentence to the penitentiary for unlawfully disposing of government clothing and refusing to supply himself with uniform from accrued pension, 1.

How many summarily discharged?—Answer. For refusing to accept terms of readmission, 10.

How many deserted?—Answer. 68, as follows: willfully, 33; from furlough, 35.

How many transferred to other branches?—Answer. 72.

Question No. 3.

What was the average number present during the year?—Answer. 2,819.

What the average number present and absent during the year?—Answer. 3,398.

Question No. 4.

How many belonged to the Regular Army?—Answer. 211.

How many belonged to the volunteer service?—Answer. 4,343.

How many belonged to the Navy?—Answer. 69.

Question No. 5.

How many were disabled during the war of the rebellion?—Answer. 4,428.

How many were disabled during the war of 1812?—Answer. 20.

How many were disabled during the Mexican war?—Answer. 175.

The National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Central Branch—Post return for the quarter ending March 31, 1877.

| Present. | | |

The National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Central Branch—Post return for the quarter ending June 30, 1877.

| Present. | | |

The National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Central Branch—Post return for the quarter ending September 30, 1877.

| Present. | | |

The National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Central Branch—Post return for the quarter ending December 31, 1877.

| Present. | | |

The National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Central Branch—Post return for the year ending December 31, 1877.

| Present. | | |

Table exhibiting the average number of beneficiaries present, absent, and sick; the total gain and loss from all causes; the number present on November 30 each year; and the whole number of beneficiaries cared for during each year since the establishment of Central Branch, to and including December 31, 1876–'77.

Year ending December 31, 1877.	Average number present and absent during each year.	Average number present during each year.	Average number sick in hospital, including attendance, during each year.	Average number absent with leave during each year.	Average number absent without leave during each year.	Gain each year.				Loss during each year.							Total number present and absent November 30 of each year and to December 31, 1876–'77.	Whole number of beneficiaries cared for during each year.
						By admission.	By readmission.	By transfer from other branches.	Total.	By discharge.	By dishonorable discharge.	By transfer to other branches.	By transfer to government insane asylum.	By death.	By desertion.	Total loss.		
1867	403	361	126	22	14	616	.....	.....	616	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	551	616
1868	732	602	165	111	8	630	26	103	759	349	14	41	.....	27	20	451	869	1,320
1869	1,059	837	208	162	9	872	52	.....	924	415	24	53	.....	42	35	569	1,224	1,793
1870	1,305	935	261	357	10	657	62	11	730	320	9	30	.....	72	78	509	1,445	1,954
1871	1,575	1,122	284	407	9	738	66	6	810	395	11	111	.....	70	23	610	1,645	2,255
1872	1,669	1,271	295	381	17	693	65	30	788	524	18	31	.....	104	30	707	1,719	2,426
1873	1,874	1,443	306	401	8	765	131	51	947	326	18	49	22	108	16	539	2,125	2,664
1874	2,346	1,833	324	499	7	893	159	79	1,131	410	26	77	4	130	34	681	2,574	3,255
1875	2,651	2,130	311	494	5	978	98	119	1,195	617	28	50	19	150	58	922	2,847	3,769
1876*	3,075	2,511½	322	548	12	1,044	229	64	1,337	642	25	54	17	155	78	971	3,213	4,184
1877	3,398	2,819	333	589	12	1,134	201	75	1,410	565	18	72	27	174	68	924	3,706	4,623
Totals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,020	1,089	538	10,647	4,628	191	568	89	1,032	440	6,948	.....	.....

* Thirteen months ending December 31, 1876.

Question No. 6.

Of the whole number, how many were colored men?—Answer. 38.

Question No. 7.

From what States did they come, or in what State did they enlist?—Answer:

Arkansas	4	Mississippi	2
Alabama	3	Nebraska	1
California	21	New Mexico	1
Colorado	3	New York	754
Connecticut	85	New Jersey	142
Delaware	15	New Hampshire	22
District of Columbia	27	Ohio	1,308
Illinois	255	Oregon	1
Indiana	379	Pennsylvania	744
Iowa	33	Rhode Island	6
Kansas	15	Tennessee	20
Kentucky	185	Texas	1
Louisiana	21	Vermont	6
Maine	21	Virginia	13
Maryland	50	West Virginia	34
Massachusetts	100	Wisconsin	28
Michigan	182	Wyoming Territory	1
Minnesota	9	Washington Territory	1
Missouri	130		
		Total	4,623

Question No. 8.

How many under 20 years of age?—Answer. None.
How many between 20 and 30 years of age?—Answer. 62.
How many between 30 and 50 years of age?—Answer. 2,617.
How many between 50 and 70 years of age?—Answer. 1,736.
How many over 70 years of age?—Answer. 202.
How many over 90 years of age?—Answer. 4
How many over 100 years of age?—Answer 2.
Total, 4,623.

Question No. 9.

How many married, with wives or minor children still living, as near as can be ascertained?—Answer. About 1,800

Question No. 10.

How many native born?—Answer. 2,022.
How many foreign born?—Answer. 2,601.
What the nationality of the latter?—Answer:

Austria	15	Isle of Man	1
Belgium	8	Ireland	1,024
Bermuda	1	Italy	1
Canada	50	Jersey Island	1
Cuba	1	Norway	3
Denmark	5	Poland	2
England	200	Scotland	58
France	60	Switzerland	72
Germany and Prussia	1,068	Sweden	7
Hungary	2	Wales	9
Holland	13		
		Total	2,601

Question No. 11.

What were their trades or occupations; give number of each? Answer:

Agents	9
Architects	3
Actors	2
Auctioneers	2
Artist	1
Bakers	39
Barbers	13
Brakemen	5
Brick-makers	12
Brick-layers	15
Brewers	19
Boiler-makers	6
Broom-makers	6
Blacksmiths	70
Boatmen	19
Book-binders	15
Box-makers	2
Butchers	62
Bookkeepers	19
Basket-maker	6
Belt-maker	1
Boot-fitters	3
Brush-makers	4
Burnisher in brass	1
Carpenters (house)	154
Cabinet-makers	46
Calkers	2
Carver (wood)	1
Carpenter (ship)	25
Carriage-makers	14
Carriage-trimmers	2
Coachmen	3
Comb-makers	1
Calico-printer	1
Chair-maker	5
Civil engineers	2
Copyist	1
Cigar-makers	90
Clock-makers	3
Clerks	103
Cooks	16
Confectioners	6
Coopers	71
Cutler	1
Conductor	1
Copper-smiths	9
Draymen	2
Drivers	2
Dentists	2
Druggists	15
Dyers	6
Distiller	1
Engineers (steam)	43
Engraver (wood)	1
Farmers	1 214
Fisherman	1
Florists	2
Fresco-painter	1
File-cutter	1
Finishers (brass)	6
Finishers (iron)	3
Finishers (cloth)	2
Frame-makers	3
Founder	1
Gardeners	61
Glass-blowers	4
Glove-makers	2
Grainers	2
Gilders	2
Glaziers	4
Gold-beaters	2
Gun-smiths	3
Gas-fitters	5
Grain-inspector	1
Harness-makers	12
Hatters	20
Hostlers	12
Horse-farriers	2
Hotel-keeper	1
Iron-rail maker	1
Jewelers	3
Laborers	1,445
Lawyers	3
Lithographers	3
Lock-smiths	6
Lumbermen	3
Letter-carrier	1
Machinists	48
Marble-cutter	5
Masons	34
Millers	10
Mill-wrights	3
Miners	20
Molders (iron)	25
Molder (brass)	1
Musicians	13
Morocco-dressers	2
Minister	1
Nail-makers	4
News-dealer	1
Painters	73
Pavers	4
Peddlers	9
Plasterers	16
Printers	47
Physicians	4
Paper-hangers	5
Pistol-maker	1
Puddlers (iron)	8
Paper-makers	5
Porters	3
Pocket-book maker	1
Plow-maker	1
Pilots	4
Quarryman	1
Railroaders	14
Rope-maker	1
Salesmen	4
Sailmakers	3
Sawyers (wood)	4
Seamen	35
Saddlers	9
Shoe-makers	147
Silver-smiths	4
Silver-platers	3
Scythe-maker	1
Slate-roofer	1
Soap-makers	3
Soldiers	7
Spinners (cotton)	7

Spinners (hair)	3	Upholsterers	4
Spinners (wool)	3	Varnishers	3
Spring-maker	1	Veterinary surgeons	2
Stage-drivers	3	Watch-makers	2
Stone-cutters	31	Wagon-makers	13
Student	1	Watchmen and police	4
Tailors	91	Waiters in hotel	6
Teamsters	14	Well-digger	1
Telegraph-operators	4	Wheelwright	1
Teachers	12	Whitewashers	5
Tanners	3	Wire-workers	2
Tinker	1	Wig-maker	1
Tobacconists	5	Wood-choppers, &c	3
Tobacco-stripper	1	Wood-sawyers	8
Turners	3	Weavers (carpet)	1
Type-founders	3		
Umbrella-maker	1	Total	4,623

Question No. 11*a.*

Of the whole number present December 31, 1877, how many could read and write, and how many could do neither? Of the latter, what per cent. were native, and what per cent. were foreign born?—Answer. As near as can be ascertained, of the whole number present December 31, 1877, 2,903 could read and write, and 235 could neither read nor write. Of the latter, native born, 17.81 per cent.; foreign born, 82.19 per cent.

Question No. 12.

Of the whole number, how many have lost both arms—hands?—Answer. 2.

Of the whole number, how many have lost both legs?—Answer. 6.

Of the whole number, how many have lost both leg and arm?—Answer. 1.

Of the whole number, how many lost one arm?—Answer. 151.

Of the whole number, how many lost one leg?—Answer. 120.

How many disabled by other wounds received or disease contracted in the service?—Answer. Including Mexican war and war of 1812, 4,343.

Total, 4,623.

In answer to questions Nos. 13, 14, 15, and 16, the surgeon makes the following report:

How many are blind, totally or partially?—Answer. 171; as follows: Totally blind, 51; partially blind, 120.

Question No. 14.

How many insane, totally or partially?—Answer. 60; totally insane, 27; partially insane, 33.

How many of these were sent to insane asylum?—Answer. To Government Hospital for Insane, 26; to State Hospital for insane, 1.

For full particulars regarding replies to questions 14, 15, and 16, I submit the following report of Dr. James M. Weaver, surgeon, to which I invite special attention:

NATIONAL HOUSE FOR D. V. S.,
Central Branch, January 1, 1878.

Col. E. F. BROWN, *Governor:*

I have the honor to submit my report as surgeon for the year 1877.

It affords me great pleasure to report that the year past has been one of good health to the inmates generally; there has not been the slightest appearance of an epidemic

of any kind. This condition is largely due, in the first place, to the healthy location of the institution, situated, as it is, upon high rolling ground, every foot of which has a natural surface drainage, being on the west side of the Miami River, sufficiently remote from the low lands bordering that stream to escape the fogs and emanations that, to some extent, originate there; and, in the second place, to the thorough system of drainage and sewerage of all buildings; and, in the third place, to the comfortable barracks, good food, thorough cooking, warm clothing, and regular habits of the men as to bathing, eating, sleeping, and exercise, all of which contribute to good health.

In examining a report of this kind, many persons will no doubt wish to compare it with reports of health officers of cities, or think that it should be placed side by side with the condition of health found in many communities. A moment's reflection would soon convince them that this would not be proper, as this is a community made up entirely of disabled inhabitants, where other places are supposed to be directly the opposite. Men come here because they are disabled; and thus the character of our inhabitants, as far as health is concerned, is made up; and yet, taking all these things into consideration, our per cent. of deaths will not compare very unfavorably with large cities.

Of course, in an institution such as ours, hospital accommodations are greatly needed. Many men come here for the purpose of being treated, or to have operations performed, or, it would seem, simply to die. Our hospital proper consists of a large three-story building, 300 feet in length, the central portion of which runs back a distance of 180 feet; the lower portion of this central part is used for offices, reception-room, hallways, stairways, dining-room, and kitchen; the second floor, hallways, matron, and assistant surgeons, inmates' quarters, dispensary, operating-room, reading-room, and employés sleeping-rooms; third floor, for nurses' rooms and convalescent ward. Connecting with this central building, and running off at right angles from it, are the wards, two on each floor. These are each 114 feet in length, 28 feet in width, and have a height of ceiling on the first floor of 14 feet; second, 13 feet; and third, of 10 feet 6 inches, having water-closets and bath-rooms in connected projecting towers. These wards all open upon porches, 10 feet in width, running across the ends. Each is also supplied with wash-rooms, containing hot and cold water. These wards contain thirty beds, with the exception of third floor, where, owing to the crowded condition of the home, we are obliged to put from thirty-six to forty beds. There is also a convalescent ward on third floor, containing twenty beds. These wards are well lighted by eight windows in each side, which opens at top and bottom, and are supplied with inside shutters. The whole building is heated by air from the outside, passing over steam coils located in the basement, and through conductors in the walls opening into the various wards and rooms near the ceiling; where, as it cools and descends, it is carried off through foul-air ducts; also, in the walls near the floors, and up to the attic, where it passes out of the building, thus keeping up a gentle imperceptible current, making the air of the rooms perfectly comfortable, and also free from odor, without the aid of disinfectants.

During the past year a vast improvement has been made to this building by the addition of the porches at the ends of the wards and the erection of a kitchen 35 by 64 feet, which is well ventilated, lighted, and sufficently large to meet all our requirements; this has been fitted up with range, steam cooking apparatus, elevator, &c., a large Fisher's patent refrigerator has also been added, which renders the keeping of meats, butter, milk, and fruits perfectly satisfactory. In the basement of this addition there has also been fitted up a small dining-room for the use of patients in epileptic ward.

Forming also a part of hospital there is a detached building over two hundred feet in length consisting of central portion two stories in height; and two wings of one story each, connected with central part by covered ways; the lower floor of middle part is used by the ward master and nurses, the upper is divided into compartments for the safe-keeping of the insane or those requiring restraint, the one story wards are for the use of epileptics, and those forms of paralytic cases that, because of their condition, cannot be so well cared for in main building.

The epileptics have open crib-beds, which prevent their falling out during nightly paroxysms.

The diet furnished patients in our hospital is, I think, as full and complete (if not more bountiful) as that of the best hospitals in this or other countries.

I submit a list of articles which are furnished in addition to the regular fare; in addition, fresh fruits, berries, &c., are furnished in their season.

Special diet for hospital dining-room, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Dayton, Ohio.

Apple sauce.	Eggs, fried.	Oysters, stewed.
Arrowroot.	Eggs, poached.	Pancakes.
Beef, dried.	Eggs, raw.	Peaches.
Beef, roasted.	Farina.	Pickles.
Beef tea.	Fruit, fresh.	Pie.
Blackberries.	Fruit, canned.	Potatoes, baked.
Cheese.	Gravy.	Potatoes, fried.
Chicken, boiled.	Gruel.	Potatoes, mashed.
Chicken broiled.	Ham, boiled.	Rice, fried.
Chicken broth.	Ham, fried.	Rice and milk.
Chicken, fried.	Hash.	Rice pudding.
Chicken soup.	Hominy.	Soup, beef.
Cocoa.	Jelly.	Steak, broiled.
Corn-bread.	Milk, boiled.	Steak, fried.
Corn-cakes, fried.	Milk, cold.	Toast, dry.
Corn-meal mush and milk.	Milk, thickened.	Toast, dry, with butter.
Crackers.	Mush, fried.	Toast, soft.
Custard.	Oatmeal mush and milk.	Tomatoes, stewed.
Eggs, boiled.	Oysters, raw.	

The steward of the home, I am happy to say, takes pleasure in procuring such other delicacies as the sick may desire, upon the requisition of the medical officers and matron of the home. I also inclose a list of employés, and compensation of same, with the remark that I do not think there is another hospital in this country as large as ours where good, honest, faithful labor is performed at so low a rate.

List of employés.

	Per month.		Per month.
1 assistant surgeon	$50	2 dish-washers	$5
1 chief ward-master	21	1 druggist	21
6 ward-masters	8	1 drug porter	6
1 ward-master	12	1 wound-dresser	10
10 nurses	6	1 wound-dresser (assistant)	4
1 nurse (night)	6	1 wood-splitter	5
1 nurse (night)	8	1 hall-cleaner	10
5 nurses	7	1 hall-cleaner	8
1 cook (chief)	13	1 hall-cleaner	6
1 cook (assistant)	10	1 barber	6
3 cooks, (assistant)	8	1 assistant librarian	4
4 cooks	6	1 surgeon's orderly	4
1 knife-cleaner	5	1 grave-digger	10
1 dining-room sergeant	6	1 coachman	12
7 dining-room waiters	4		

In the wards where are located the greater number of our sick men, we employ one nurse to every eight men. I take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficiency and faithfulness of all our employés.

We endeavor to make our wards cheerful, bright, and as pleasant as possible, therefore furnish books, pictures, dominoes, plants, flowers, daily papers, &c. A piano is also furnished in reading-room, which, with the frequent visits of the orchestra band, helps to make somewhat pleasant the often long and tedious hours of the invalid. I also desire to mention that the daily visits of the home chaplain and matron to all the wards, as well as the frequent visits of neighboring clergy, together with the many Christian ladies who read and sing, do much to cheer and support the spirits of many who never leave the building in which they have to suffer for months and even years.

The patients in hospital are favored with frequent opportunities for carriage-riding. A nice easy carriage (with horses, robes, blankets, &c.) was several years ago presented by the Soldiers' Aid Society of Cleveland, Ohio, through the instrumentality of the following ladies: Mrs. B. Rouse, president; Miss Mary Clark Brayton, secretary; Miss Ellen F. Terry, treasurer. It is simple justice to say that Mrs. Miller, our matron, who was associated with these ladies in hospital-work during the war, should be credited with a fair share of this pleasant feature, the attention of these kind-hearted ladies having been by her directed to the needs of our hospital in this particular. This carriage is in daily use, and many a wearied heart is made glad by having a pleasant ride along the quiet shaded roads, or into the city, where he can look out at the busy world in which he is no longer able to mingle or bear a part.

But carriages will get out of repair, robes will wear out, and horses will die, as happened with one of the above pair; but even this was anticipated by these ladies, who recently added—through their president, Mrs. B. Rouse—the sum of $400 to replace the horse and robes and get the carriage repaired, all of which is now in a condition to last with care for several years.

There have been as inmates of the home, during the year, 51 who are totally blind, and 120 partially so. The former occupy the lower floor ofone of the barracks, and have attendants to look after their wants. A reader is supplied them, who reads the daily papers and such books as they may desre; thus keeping them posted on the current news of the day. A separate table in main dining hall is set apart for their use, and special waiters to see that their food is properly prepared and served. The partially blind occupy the quarters same as other men; they are freed from details of work and aided by comrades.

During the year 60 insane have been cared for. Of this number 27 have required close restraint and treatment, while the remaining 33 represented the milder forms. Of the former number 26 were sent to the Government Hospital for the Insane, at Washington, D. C., and 1 to the Southern Ohio. There have been treated in our hospital during the year 788 patients, with the following diseases:

Abscess	31	Hepatitis, chronic	8
Alcoholism	31	Hernia	13
Aneurism	1	Hip disease	1
Asthma	22	Hydrocele	6
Bronchitis	31	Insanity	60
Burns	2	Incontinence of urine	9
Cancer	8	Inflammation of bowels	4
Carbuncle	1	Injuries	19
Chorea	5	Jaundice	5
Colic	3	Lacerated wounds	2
Consumption	85	Laryngitis	8
Contusions	10	Locomotor ataxia	2
Cystitis, chronic	3	Lumbago	5
Deafness	8	Necrosis	7
Debility	35	Nephritis	4
Delirium tremens	10	Neuralgia	18
Diarrhea, acute	35	Ophthalmia	22
Diphtheria	8	Opium habit	2
Disease of brain	6	Orchitis	8
Dislocations	6	Paralysis	48
Dropsy	10	Phymosis	2
Dysentery	12	Pleuritis	4
Dyspepsia	16	Pneumonia	15
Epilepsy	58	Rheumatism, acute	22
Erysipelas	7	Scrofula	2
Fever, catarrhal	37	Spinal disease	2
Fever, intermittent	34	Septicæmia	1
Fever, typho-malarial	2	Sprains	10
Fistula in ano	4	Stone in bladder	2
Fistula, urethra	2	Stricture, urethra	5
Fracture	6	Sunstroke	4
Frost-bite	12	Syphilis	13
Gastritis, chronic	8	Tumors	11
Gonorrhea	13	Ulcers	59
Gunshot wounds	7	Varicocele	3
Hemoptysis	5		
Heart disease	13	Total	1,004
Hemorrhoids	11		

It will be noticed that quite a difference exists between the number treated in hospital this year and last. This can be accounted for because of one of the barracks being given up largely to a certain class of diseases that were formerly treated in hospital, and also to the healthfulness of the summer. A careful examination of the above table will show a far greater number of chronic than acute cases. Comparatively few of the old residents of the home who have remained continuously for many months have been in hospital during the present year. A large proportion are new arrivals, or those that have been on furlough for a considerable length of time. It has been my observation that, as badly disabled as many of our men are, if they lead sober, regular lives, they will need but little active medication.

A "surgeon's call" has been daily held near the barracks, where, on an average, fifty men have been daily prescribed for; those becoming seriously ill are sent to hospital. Epilepsy and nervous troubles are upon the increase with us; we report ten

more cases of the former than last year; these are a pitiable class and deserve our warmest sympathy. Some of these men are of good education and culture; they have been brought by the exigencies of the service to their present condition, with the dark prospect of but little improvement, and in many cases sinking into the condition of permanent epileptic mania or imbecility. Great pains is taken to provide these men with amusements, light reading, and everything that will divert their minds from their condition.

During the year 1877 one hundred and seventy-four of the inmates of this home have died. This number includes twenty-four that were on furlough at the time. In many of the latter, as we have no knowledge of the immediate cause of death, we have not attempted to classify them.

List and causes of deaths.

Aneurism of aorta	1	Hepatitis, chronic	7
Apoplexy	3	Intemperance and exposure	1
Cancer	6	Inflammation of bowels	2
Consumption	39	Internal injury by accident	1
Cystitis, chronic	1	Nephritis, chronic	3
Diabetes mellitus	1	Nervous prostration	2
Diarrhea, chronic	2	Mania, acute	2
Disease of spine	2	Old age and debility	10
Dropsy, from heart disease	3	Paralysis	17
Dropsy, general	2	Pneumonia	8
Dysentery	4	Prostatitis	1
Epilepsy	3	Septicæmia	1
Erysipelas	1	Softening of brain	4
Exhaustion	2	Syphilis	1
Fracture of skull	2	Suicide	1
Gastritis, chronic	2	Typho-malarial fever	2
Heart disease	11	Unknown, while on furlough	24
Hemorrhage, lungs	1		
Hemorrhage from throat and nose	1	Total	174

Number of deaths as compared with whole number cared for during year, 174 to 4,623, or 3.72 per cent.

Table showing the percentage of death as compared weth whole number cared for during the past eleven years.

	Whole number cared for.	Number of deaths.	Per cent. of deaths.
Year ending November 30, 1867 (from March 25, 1867)	616	17	2.59
Year ending November 30, 1868	1,320	27	2.04
Year ending November 30, 1869	1,793	42	2.34
Year ending November 30, 1870	1,954	72	3.68
Year ending November 30, 1871	2,255	70	3.10
Year ending November 30, 1872	2,426	104	4.28
Year ending November 30, 1873	2,664	108	4.05
Year ending November 30, 1874	3,255	130	3.99
Year ending November 30, 1875	3,769	150	3.99
Year ending December 31, 1876	4,184	155	3.70
Year ending December 31, 1877	4,623	174	3.72
Total deaths	.....	1,049	.....

Whole number cared for since the home was first established, 10,647; whole number of deaths, 1,049—or 99 out of every 1,000 have died.

While this death-rate may at first glance appear to be large, yet if it is taken into consideration that every inmate is disabled, and that over twelve years have passed since the close of the war, also that many men were enlisted beyond the middle period of life, with the fact that many when admitted are in the last stages of long and waisting sickness, it is rather a matter of wonder that it is not greater.

I can hardly close this report without calling your attention to the necessity in the near future of having increased hospital accommodations. The home has grown rapidly in the past five years, doubled, in fact, the number of its inmates. These men are be-

coming older; this, added to their disabilities, renders them more helpless. Each year more and more of them will require the aid and assistance of others. Already the hospital has more patients than, in a hygienic and sanitary point of view, it ought to have; therefore, something ought soon to be done to not only relieve the present overcrowded condition, but prepare room for those that are now ready to come in.

In conclusion, allow me to thank you and the officers of the home for the ever-ready willingness you have shown to aid the medical department to the fullest extent of your power.

Very respectfully, J. M. WEAVER,
Surgeon.

Question No. 16*b*.

What are your rules as to baths and bathing during the year; how many baths taken during the year?—Answer. The bath-house has been in successful operation during the year, with a capacity of 475 baths per day, exclusive of the ample accommodations attached to the hospital for use of the sick; thus enabling every man in the home to indulge in the luxury of a bath at least once a week, and some who need or desire it at more frequent intervals; and all bathe at least once a week, excepting the past two months, during which the scarcity of water, owing to the unusually dry season, prevented the working of the bath-house to its full capacity, and this, I trust, will be remedied in the near future, the honorable board of managers, at their last meeting, December 10, 1877, having made provision for an increased water-supply, which will be completed at an early day, and will prevent a recurrence of such a calamity in future.

Under the able management of Mrs. Emma L. Miller, matron, the laundry and linen-room have fully accomplished their object during the past year, and contributed largely to the health and comfort of the beneficiaries.

The operations of the laundry were as follows:

Aprons washed	60,254	Shirts, cotton	42,668
Bed-sacks	1,703	Shirts, wool	159,929
Blouses	309	Socks, pairs	130,943
Blankets	606	Table-covers	33,788
Counterpanes	8,192	Towels, roller	90,558
Drawers, cotton	146,325	Towels, hand	275,765
Drawers, wool	349	Trowsers, uniform	562
Handkerchiefs	20,341		
Jackets, waiters'	1,256	Making total pieces washed and pressed during the year	1,204,510
Pillow-cases	132,017		
Sheets	98,945		

There are five hydraulic washing-machines in operation, with one steam-mangle, and one wood, affording facilities for washing all the clothing, bedding, &c., required in the home, enabling every man to have a change of underclothing at least once a week, and to men employed at various occupations, viz, engineer department, as firemen; at the gas-works, &c.; also cooks, waiters, &c., and the sick in hospital, at more frequent intervals.

When the clothing is washed, dried, and pressed, it is turned over to the linen-room employés, where every article of underclothing, socks, &c., is carefully examined and thoroughly repaired before being again issued. Thus every man is supplied every week or oftener with fresh, clean clothing, all as perfect as when new.

Question No. 17.

How many have received pensions?—Answer. 442.

What is the total amount received during the year?—Answer. $174,463.07.

How much of this was retained in any way for any purpose by the home?—Answer. $26,236.63.

How much was sent or used for the benefit of dependent wife, child, mother, or sister?—Answer. Actually sent by treasurer, $60,550.83. Estimated amount sent by pensioners or carried by them to their families residing within the neighborhood of the home and adjacent cities, $43,000, being one-half amount paid to them directly, which, from report of the postmaster here and from information obtained through other sources, I should say comes rather under than over the amount contributed by said pensioners to the support of dependent relatives. Among this class a large number of beneficiaries, who are known to devote their entire pension to the support of their families, are unhesitatingly intrusted with the whole amount due them—the treasurer, in all doubtful cases, being directed to remit to the dependent relatives direct.

How much is still held by the home in trust for pensioners?—Answer. $65,486.08.

What amount of interest has been received or is receivable on pensions for the year?—Answer. $1,613.90.

NOTE.—The period included in preparing the foregoing statement is from December 31, 1876, to December 31, 1877, inclusive, except that relating to interest, which is from December 4, 1876, to October 1, 1877. The surplus pension-money being recently invested, by order of the board of managers, in 4 per cent. government bonds, will account for a reduction in interest as compared with the previous years.

What mechanical trades have been carried on at Central Branch during the year?—Answer. Blacksmithing, book-binding, broom-making, carpenter and cabinet work, cigar-making, harness-making, knitting, painting and glazing, plumbing and gas-fitting, printing, shoe-making, soap-making, tailoring, tinsmithing, upholstering.

How many men have been so employed?—Answer. 309.

What has been the total product of their labor?—Answer. $139,328.05.

What the net profits, if any, of same?—Answer. $20,445.07.

Book-bindery:	*Dr.*	*Cr.*
To material on hand December 31, 1876	$19 18	.....
To material purchased	162 27	.....
To internal charges from other shops	27 40	.....
To inmates' wages	193 00	.....
By 462 volumes bound for library	.....	$361 70
By sundry repairs	.....	361 59
By material on hand December 31, 1877	.....	26 12
To balance, net profits	347 56	.....
	749 41	749 41

The book-bindery is conducted under direction of Capt. William Thompson, steward, for the benefit of the library. The workmanship is of a superior quality and is supplied at a nominal cost. Two men have been employed in book-bindery during the year.

Broom-shop:	*Dr.*	*Cr.*
To material on hand December 31, 1876	$5 60	.....
To material purchased	85 57	.....
To internal charges on account of other shops	6 00	.....
To inmates' wages	38 81	.....
By 161 dozen brooms manufactured	.....	$335 35
By material on hand	.....	3 75
To balance, net profits	203 12	.....
	339 10	339 10

One man employed during the year.

Blacksmith-shop:	Dr.	Cr.
To material on hand December 31, 1876	$239 25	.....
To material purchased	848 26	.....
To inmates' wages	552 72	.....
To carpenter-shop	18 00	.....
To stable	1 13	.....
By construction and repairs, "B"		$1,088 00
By stable, "C"		721 62
By current expenses, "E"		23 50
By hospital supplies, "I"		64 00
By farm, "Ka"		37 00
By garden, "Ka"		8 00
By household expenses, "L"		26 00
By plumbing and gas-fitting, "Me"		12 00
By personal orders for cash		70 00
By material on hand December 31, 1877		369 80
To balance, net profit	760 56	.....
	2,419 92	2,419 92

Four men have been employed in this shop during the year, and their labor has supplied all the blacksmith work required by the home, including horse-shoeing, which latter item is of itself a great saving to the home, as well as getting a superior class of work.

Carpenter and cabinet-maker shop:	Dr.	Cr.
To material on hand December 31, 1876	$16,450 93	.....
To material purchased	16,452 91	.....
To foreman's salary, citizen	1,200 00	.....
To inmates' wages	5,931 37	.....
To stable	50 26	.....
To book-binding	25	.....
To harness-shop	60	.....
To paint-shop	279 52	.....
To printing-office	3 10	.....
To tin-shop	2 60	.....
By construction and repairs, "B"		$18,929 30
By stable, "C"		590 50
By personal property, "D"		1,355 50
By current expenses, "E"		1,127 30
By clothing, "H"		6 50
By hospital supplies, "I"		888 00
By farm, "Ka"		49 43
By garden, "K b"		88 20
By household expenses, "L"		4,806 41
By blacksmith-shop, "M b"		24 00
By book-bindery, "M e"		9 00
By cigar-shop, "f"		1,470 00
By carpenter-shop, "g"		435 85
By harness-shop, "h"		65
By knitting-shop, "i"		29 50
By paint-shop, "k"		9 50
By plumbing and gas-fitting shop, "l"		21 00
By printing-office, "M m"		2 00
By shoe-shop, "M n"		15 00
By soap-shop, "M i"		31 80
By tailor's shop, "n"		21 00
By personal orders		458 97
By material on hand December 31, 1877		13,672 00
To balance, net profits	3,669 87	.....
	44 041 41	44,041 41

Seventy-two men have been employed in these shops during the year. These shops have done the principal part of the carpenter-work required by the home; and, besides the new work, there has been an unusual

amount of repairing (necessarily done), including repairs to buildings, consisting, among others, of new floors in several of the barracks, furniture, wagons, farming implements, and the various tools used in construction and repairs. The carpenter and cabinet shops are, and have been for the past nine years, under the superintendency of Capt. David F. Giddinger, who is a thorough, reliable, and competent man, and who, also, in addition to directing all new work and repairs by inmate labor, supplies plans and specifications for almost all buildings let out on contract, and superintends the erection of same until they are completed in every detail according to contract. In computing the value of work done, as shown in the foregoing table, no reference was had to the cost or value of same, outside of the home, but is based upon the actual cost to the home.

Cigar-shop:	*Dr.*	*Cr.*
To material on hand December 31, 1876	$1,857 21	.....
To material purchased	26,226 18	.....
To material from other shops	1,508 92	.....
To inmates' wages	6,160 15	.....
By 1,858,515 cigars manufactured	.....	$33,347 44
By 2,188 pounds tobacco sold	.....	700 12
By material on hand December 31, 1877	.....	4,606 06
To balance, net profits	2,901 16	.....
	38,653 62	38,653 62

The cigar-shop is certainly the best industry in the home. It has given remunerative employment to 90 beneficiaries the past year, almost all of whom learned the trade here, besides a large number who have taken their discharges, and many more on furlough supporting themselves and families by the trade they learned in this shop. Taking all this into consideration, the $2,901.16 actual cash cleared during the past year, I call a very handsome profit.

Harness-shop:	*Dr.*	*Cr.*
To material on hand December 31, 1876	$300 41	.....
To material purchased	596 03	.....
To internal charges on account of other shops	7 85	.....
To inmates' wages	174 90	.....
By six sets harness manufactured	.....	420 13
By repairs	.....	596 82
By material on hand December 31, 1877	.....	306 90
To balance, net profits	244 66	.....
	1 323 85	1,323 85

Two men employed during the year.

Knitting-shop:	*Dr.*	*Cr.*
To material on hand December 31, 1876	$18 75	.....
To material purchased	4,480 47	.....
To internal charges on account of other shops	32 50	.....
To inmates' wages	1,502 68	.....
By 2,069 dozen hose manufactured	.....	$7,391 46
By material sold	.....	20 84
By material on hand December 31, 1877	.....	100 36
To balance, net profits	1,478 26	.....
	7,512 66	7,512 66

Eighteen men employed during the year. Men's woolen hose of a superior grade are manufactured at reasonable cost for issue to beneficiaries and sales are effected to outside parties when possible.

This shop gave renumerative employment to 18 men during the year, all of whom are disabled so as to prevent their performing any ordinary labor requiring them to move about or stand for any length of time, and at the same time effected a saving to the home of $1,478.26, computing the products at the lowest market-value for the same class of goods.

Paint-shop:	Dr.	Cr.
To material on hand December 31, 1876	$238 37	.....
To material purchased	3,425 22	.....
To internal charges on account of other shops	37 17	.....
To inmates' wages	2,381 14	.....
By painting, glazing, and varnishing	.....	$6,925 54
By material on hand	.....	262 70
To balance, net profits	1,106 34	.....
	7,188 24	7,188 24

The paint-shop under the supervision of the steward is conducted with a view to the strictest economy. The work done has been entirely in and for the home on buildings, furniture, &c., and the profits shown are undoubtedly far below what they would be if compared with the cost of the same class of work outside of the home.

This shop furnished employment to 41 men during the year.

Plumbing and gas-fitting shop:	Dr.	Cr.
To material on hand December 31, 1876	$1,654 00	.....
To material purchased	836 53	.....
To inmates' wages	926 41	.....
To internal charges on account of other shops	51 42	.....
By construction and repairs	.....	$3,309 58
By material and tools on hand December 31, 1877	.....	2,737 40
To balance, net profits	2,578 62	.....
	6,046 98	6,046 98

This shop gave employment to ten men during the year, and supplied all the plumbing and gas-fitting required by the Home during the year, including the extension of gas and water to new buildings, with fixtures, &c.

Printing-office:	Dr.	Cr.
To material and fixtures on hand December 31, 1876	$1,800 00	.....
To material purchased, (printing-press, &c.)	743 93	.....
To inmates' wages	436 63	.....
To internal charges on account of shops	15 55	.....
By current expenses, "E"	.....	$1,294 87
By hospital supplies, "I"	.....	34 90
By garden, "K b"	.....	8 10
By household expenses, "L"	.....	6 30
By book-binding	.....	11 05
By carpenter-shop	.....	3 10
By cigar-shop	.....	19 25
By personal orders	.....	71 85
By material and fixtures on hand December 31, 1877	.....	1,582 91
To net profits	36 22	.....
	3,032 33	3,032 33

The printing-office supplies the central as well as the other branches and the managers with almost all plain printed matter required, and has been successfully and economically conducted under direction of John D. Gibson, late Company D, Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, a practical printer, giving employment to four men during the year. No

profits are estimated in this department, the work being reported at its actual cost.

Shoe-shop:	Dr.	Cr.
To material on hand December 31, 1876	$493 60	.....
To material purchased	2,481 05	.....
To internal charges on account of other branches	21 33	.....
To inmates' wages	1,480 38	.....
By 220¼ pairs boots manufactured	.....	$1,459 58
By 254½ pairs shoes	.....	1,061 29
By 31 pairs slippers	.....	67 50
By repairs boots, shoes, &c	.....	2,879 00
By material on hand	.....	265 35
To balance, net profits	1,256 36	.....
	5,732 72	5,732 72

Boots and shoes are made and repairing done on orders approved by the governor or treasurer. The work of this shop is done exclusively for officers and beneficiaries of the Home.

Sixteen men employed during the year.

Soap-shop:	Dr.	Cr.
To material on hand December 31, 1876	$348 00	.....
To material purchased	2,895 90	.....
To material from internal sources	2,757 32	.....
To inmates' wages	248 84	.....
By 121,599 gallons soft soap manufactured	.....	$5,883 31
By 27,395 pounds soap manufactured	.....	1,206 72
By material on hand December 31, 1877	.....	247 60
To balance, net profits	1,087 57	.....
	7,337 63	7,337 63

The soap here manufactured is all used by the home, and is of the very best quality.

Nine men employed during the year.

Tin-shop:	Dr.	Cr.
To material, tools, &c., on hand December 31, 1876	$401 40	.....
To material purchashed	1,244 53	.....
To inmates' wages	373 19	.....
To stable	4 50	.....
By construction and repairs	.....	$2,306 50
By stable	.....	9 00
By personal property	.....	25 35
By current expenses	.....	95 75
By incidental expenses	.....	1 00
By hospital supplies	.....	9 00
By garden "K b"	.....	26 50
By household expenses "L"	.....	1,341 85
By book-binding	.....	1 25
By broom-shop	.....	6 00
By carpenter-shop	.....	2 60
By cigar-shop	.....	1 35
By knitting-shop	.....	3 00
By paint-shop	.....	12 60
By plumbing and gas-fitting shop	.....	17 00
By soap-shop	.....	6 00
By personal orders	.....	6 05
By material and tools on hand December 31, 1877	.....	390 00
To balance, net profits	2,236 58	.....
	4,260 20	4,260 20

This shop has furnished employment to 6 men during the year, and has furnished all the tin-ware required, besides roofing, spouting, and sheet-iron work needed by the home.

Tailor-shop:	Dr.	Cr.
To material on hand December 31, 1876	$1,304 54	.....
To material purchased	3,575 50	.....
To internal charges on account of the shops	21 00	.....
To inmates' wages	1,612 96	.....
By 695 garments manufactured	.....	$4,972 85
By repairs and material sold	.....	1,478 59
By material on hand	.....	1,497 88
To balance, net profits	1,435 32	.....
	7,949 32	7,949 32

Clothing is made to order for officers and inmates; also uniforms altered to fit. Twenty-six men employed.

Upholster-shop:	Dr.	Cr.
To material on hand December 31, 1876	$42 57	.....
To material purchased	1,431 06	.....
To internal charges on account of other shops	13 19	.....
To inmates' wages	150 97	.....
By 605 pillows manufactured	.....	$1,708 01
By mattress made and furniture repaired	.....	1,014 06
By material on hand December 31, 1877	.....	18 59
To balance, net profits	1,102 87	.....
	2,740 66	2,740 66

All mattresses and pillows required by the home are manufactured and refilled in this shop; also repairs to furniture, &c. Eight men employed.

SUMMARY.

Shops, &c.	Capital invested.	Men employed.	Product.	Profit.
Book-bindery	$401 85	2	$749 41	$347 56
Broom-shop	135 98	1	339 10	203 12
Blacksmith-shop	1,659 36	4	2,419 92	760 56
Carpenter-shop	40,371 54	72	44,041 41	3,669 87
Cigar-shop	35,752 46	90	38,653 62	2,901 16
Harness-shop	1,079 19	2	1,323 85	244 66
Knitting-shop	6,034 40	18	7,512 66	1,478 26
Paint-shop	6,081 90	41	7,188 24	1,106 34
Plumbing and gas-fitting shop	3,468 36	10	6,046 98	2,578 62
Printing-office	2,996 11	4	3,032 33	36 22
Shoe-shop	4,476 36	16	5,732 72	1,256 36
Soap-shop	6,250 06	9	7,337 63	1,087 57
Tin-shop	2,023 62	6	4,260 20	2,236 58
Tailor-shop	6,514 00	26	7,949 32	1,435 32
Upholster-shop	1,637 79	8	2,740 66	1,102 87
Totals	118,882 98	309	139,328 05	20,445 07

Question No. 19.

What has been the total product of your farm and garden, and the net profit, if any, during the year?—Answer. $14,278.75; total product of the farm and garden for the year was—net profit, $3,530.53.

Below is a tabular statement of the product upon which the above profit is based.

STATEMENT.

Class of articles.		Number or quantity.	Amount.
Apples	bushels	205	$184 50
Asparagus	doz. bunches	1½	60
Beans (string)	bushels	409	225 45
Beets	do	585	263 85
Cabbage	heads	14,822	444 79
Carrots	bushels	64	46 60
Catsup	gallons	735	588 00
Celery	doz. bunches	175	85 00
Corn (green)	dozen	2,579	155 13
Cucumbers	do	52	10 40
Currants	bushels	40	100 00
Gooseberries	do	30	75 00
Hay	tons	275	2,750 00
Krout	barrels	53	260 50
Leeks	bunches	112	38 55
Lettuce	barrels	50	57 50
Onions	doz. bunches	1,133	203 94
Onions	bushels	683	440 47
Onions (pickled)	gallons	2,785	445 60
Pasturing cattle			450 00
Pasturing sheep			225 00
Parsley	bushels	22½	21 10
Parsnips	do	847	577 65
Pease	do	292	207 40
Pumpkins		75	4 50
Pickles	gallons	492	88 56
Potatoes	bushels	582	301 35
Quinces	do	7	7 00
Rhubarb stalks	doz. bunches	2,820	103 28
Squashes	dozen	1,026	214 30
Tomatoes	bushels	707	322 15
Tomatoes (canned)	pounds	18,188	909 40
Turnips	bushels	91	40 35
Wood	cords	284	1,136 00
Amount			10,983 92
Flowers sold for cash during the year			1,489 50
Plants and shrubs, including a large number (29,956) of very fine roses, set out in various places to beautify and adorn the grounds, charged to construction and repairs			1,805 33
Total			14,278 75

Question No. 20.

What has been the total number of men employed at the Central Branch during the year for pay?—Answer. 1,566.

What was the total amount paid them for services?—Answer. 90,506.74.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS,
Central Branch, January 1, 1878.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit my report as chaplain and librarian for the year 1877.

Question No. 21.

Answer. The Putnam library has 3,758 volumes: increase during the year, 400. George H. Thomas library, 5,930 volumes; increase during the year, 233. Total in Putnam and Thomas libraries, 9,688 volumes; increase, 633.

The number of newspapers, magazines, &c., furnished for use in the reading-room is as follows: daily papers, 41; weekly and semi-weekly, 171; magazines, 28; total, 240.

They are in the English, German, French, Spanish, and Scandinavian languages.

The number of books taken from both libraries during the year was 36,853. The Thomas library was closed for three weeks, and the Putnam for four, during the year, for the purpose of assembling the books to make new catalogues. A new floor was laid during that time. This will account for the decrease in the number of books taken out as compared with last year. The reading-room is occupied by a constantly-changing crowd of inmates from the time it opens in the morning until its close at 8 p. m. The papers, magazines, &c., are in constant use, especially the metropolitan papers and the

better class of magazines, which bear evidence, when taken from the files, that they have been in active service.

Our books of reference, comprising standard works, many of them rare and valuable publications, principally donated by Mrs. Putnam, are not permitted to be taken from the room, but are largely in request for consultation during the day, thereby greatly contributing to the utility of the library.

The papers and magazines are given to the sick in hospital when removed from the library files. The magazines and pictorial papers are finally bound in volumes, contributing their value to the library.

Question No. 22.

Answer. The number of pupils under instruction at our school, including those receiving tuition in telegraphy, during the year, was 103; average attendance, 37. The branches taught are: arithmetic, reading, spelling, writing, grammar, algebra, Latin, history, geography, and book-keeping.

I am not sure that any one has been fitted to earn his living; but can report that a large number have been materially benefited by the instruction received at the school during the year. The class in telegraphy has been quite successful, several students having been thoroughly fitted for operators, and have left the home seeking employment in their new vocation, with what success I have not learnd.

Question No. 23.

Answer. Religious services are regularly held in the home chapel, under my supervision, in the following order: Sabbath-school at 9 a. m., which is more largely attended than in past years; preaching at 10.30 o'clock a. m.; and a more general service held in the chapel at 7 o'clock p. m. Each Sabbath, at 3 o'clock p. m., a service is held in the hospital chapel for the benefit of the sick, and for those whose condition of disability precludes their attendance in the church. There has been a steady and gratifying increase in the attendance at all these meetings, characterized by attention and interest in the service.

I am happy to report that the German ministers, representing the various churches in the city of Dayton, on my invitation, have preached frequently at the home, and their ministrations are much prized by the German inmates.

The Reverends William Carey and Charles Hahne, Catholic priests, have regularly held services in the home church twice a month. These services have been well attended.

The "Christian Association," composed of representatives of all church organizations, now with a membership of 250, is progressing in harmony, and it may be said that much good is being accomplished by it. The sacraments are attended to at stated times and when applications are made.

There are at this time four temperance organizations, namely, Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, Red Ribbon Brigade, under the lead of the Woman's Christian Temperance League of Dayton, and an auxilary society of the National Christian Temperance Union. These societies in all number over four hundred members, and are doing a great amount of permanent good.

Post 5, Grand Army of the Republic, is still a growing and useful organization in the home, affording much pleasure to its members. The post numbers about two hundred comrades, all uniformed at their own expense, and on occasions of ceremony add largely to the interest of those occasions.

The German Veteran Association is in a very prosperous condition, and is very beneficial to the members and others of the home. This organization has for its object the intellectual improvement of its members. Numbers one hundred.

The Hibernian Benevolent Association is still in existence, and is composed of members of the Catholic Church exclusively, and numbers one hundred and seven.

The Historical and Monumental Society has been in successful operation for several years, and in that time has published a guide-book and history of the home, and completed a monument to the memory of those veterans who have died or may die in the home. This monument was unveiled the 12th day of September, 1877, by the President of the United States—many other distinguished persons being present—in the presence of twenty-five thousand persons, disclosing to their view the beautiful marble statue on its top. This society will continue in existence for any future work, in accordance with the design of its organization.

The "Brown Guard" continues to be a most attractive source of entertainment to the old veterans; their frequent drills and parades in pleasant weather having a tendency to dispel the monotony of daily life, and recall like scenes in which all participated in the tented field. On occasions of ceremony their availability adds greatly to the exercises. A very marked improvement in drill and soldirly bearing is apparent to all. A splendid drum corps has been added to this company, giving a larger interest to this best of all entertainments at the home. As said in my last report, these men are

all disabled, but full of military spirit that animated them when the country called for their services.

Our large and complete amusement-hall is crowded daily with the veterans, and continues to be a most beneficial means of general good-cheer and happiness in the home. The outdoor sports have been encouraged without stint during the year. The indoor amusements consist of bowling-alleys, billiards, bagatelle, chess, dominoes, &c. Outdoors, foot-ball, croquet, base-ball, quoits, swings, &c. Gambling, in any form, is strictly forbidden in the home, and I have not heard of any violation of the rule.

Our brass band, under the efficient leadership of Captain Stubblebine, is another fruitful source of great good to the men of the home; it would be impossible for me to state the happy effect of the daily concerts, and the many other entertainments furnished by this important appendage to the home.

Under the direction of the leader we have also an orchestra, second I believe to none in the State, which is a most useful and indispensable part of the dramatic and other entertainments given during the year.

We have had fewer entertainments during the past year than any since the home was established. This has not been caused by any disposition on the part of the friends of the veterans, or of those who compose the dramatic and minstrel clubs of the home to neglect the wants of the veterans, but from the fact that the great number of men coming to the home made it necessary to use the music hall as a barrack.

This has been, as I believe, a serious drawback to the general enjoyment at the home, but one that every one will regard as unavoidable under the circumstances.

Our great and good friend, Mrs. Mary Lowell Putnam, has added to the Putnam library over four hundred most valuable volumes, together with many rich engravings, photographs, and a number of rare curiosities for our museum. Mrs. Putman has lately returned from a visit to England, France, and Spain, and, as on all visits, the veterans have been largely and carefully remembered.

In concluding my annual report, which of necessity must be brief, it is most cheering to me to say that there has been a steady and most gratifying improvement in the morals of the men; a feeling of contentment prevails more largely than at any time in our history, and I may say truthfully that a kinder feeling exists in the home than ever before. Drunkenness, the curse of the home, is, I believe, becoming less frequent, and as it disappears, discipline becomes less difficult, and peace, harmony, and happiness prevail.

One hundred and seventy-four of the veterans at the home, and on furlough, worn and weary, have gone to their graves during the year. It is a most pleasing reflection even in this sad memory, that their last days on earth were made comparatively cheerful by kind and careful treatment, and that when they died they were laid to rest with the honors of war, and I may say they sleep under the shadow of an enduring monument, erected to commemorate the heroic dead.

Thanking you, colonel, for your continued kindness, I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully, &c.,

WM. EARMHAN,
Chaplain and Librarian.

Col. E. F. BROWN, *Governor.*

Question No. 24.

The construction and repairs of buildings and adornment and improvement of the grounds during the year ending December 31, 1877, are as follows:

Ice-house and slaughter-house, completed	$659 11
Four frame barracks, commenced 1876, completed	2,210 36
Boiler-house, additional heating apparatus	649 00
Addition to conservatory	1,000 00
Hospital kitchen	3,393 70
Treasurer's residence, complete	440 68
Hospital porches	788 50
Three new frame barracks, constructed	4,978 01
New gas-works	5,673 38
Heating conservatories, including boiler-house and stack	1,879 40
New music-hall, unfinished	7,087 67
Total	28,795 81

In addition to the foregoing the improvements to buildings and grounds consist principally in repairs to the old buildings, painting, glazing, &c., the extension of gas, steam, water, and sewage pipes and fixtures to the several buildings and grounds not heretofore supplied

and keeping the same in repair, building additional cisterns and drains and repairing the old.

The construction of avenues and walks and all needed repairs thereto, excavations for new buildings and the distribution of—

Three thousand five hundred cubic yards of sand in grading the grounds and the adornment and beautifying of the grounds under the direction of a competent landscape gardener.

Five thousand seven hundred feet stone sewer-pipe from 4 to 12 inches in diameter, connecting water-closets and new frame barracks with cess-pool at hospital boiler-house, from which it is distributed all over the ground and into compost pits.

One thousand five hundred feet 2½-inch iron pipe extending to the extreme southwestern section of the farm, for the purpose of distributing sewage.

Three thousand feet 4-inch, extending from western main at laundry, through the western section of the camp to hospital, supplied with fire hydrants, and carried into the several adjoining buildings, also connecting lower water-main with conservatories, requiring eight thousand seven hundred feet additional iron pipe, assorted sizes.

The hospital has been fitted throughout with hot and spring water-pipes extending to all the wards..

One thousand two hundred feet 2½-inch iron pipe, connecting water-main with stock-barn and slaughter-house, and 350 feet 3-inch iron pipe connecting hospital boiler-house with cistern, have been laid and fitted complete during the year; taking about 3 miles of ditching, at an average depth of 3 feet. A substantial macadamized wagon road has been graded and constructed from railroad switch at east entrance to main avenue, for the purpose of hauling heavy freights, coal, lumber, &c., which are here delivered on the home grounds. A macadamized avenue leading from the stable to the guard-house, in front of new barracks, has also been constructed, and the grounds in that vicinity graded and laid out with walks during the year.

Three thousand five hundred yards of stone-covered ditches have been completed during the year, the stone for which was supplied by our own stone quarry; 2,300 perch building-stone, and 24,783 feet flagging; also 1,510 perch building-stone, used in foundations new music hall; 3 new frame barracks, hospital kitchen, new gas-works, porches of seven barracks and boiler-house at conservatory, 500 cubic feet dressed-stone steps, 3,000 cubic feet dressed-stone sills, steps, &c., used in the basement of new barracks at hospital, conservatory, &c., 600 feet dressed flagging, 924 perch dressed paving-stones, and 5,150 loads road stone, used in construction and repairs of avenues.

The following statement, prepared by Maj. R. E. Fleming, secretary, I submit as an item of interest, as showing the magnitude of the work that has been done here for the comfort of the disabled soldiers.

Whole number of buildings in the home, 132.
501,177 square feet of flooring.
1,614,066 cubic feet of air space in dormitories, or to each individual 570 cubic feet.
6½ miles of macadamized avenues have been constructed.
Nearly 2 miles of graveled walks.
8 miles of paved gutters.
54 rain-water cisterns, with a capacity of over 400,000 gallons.
8 large cess-pools for the collection of sewage.
10 deep wells sunk and supplied with pumps.
5 springs utilized and ornamented.
56 buildings are supplied throughout with water.
26 buildings are heated by steam; 2 of which have been fitted up during the past year.
50 buildings are supplied with gas; 7 of which have been fitted during the past year.

Conservatories covered by 18,506 square feet glass, built and stocked with the choicest plants and flowers; the latter numbering 64,510, as per inventory appended, December 31, 1877, and value estimated at $8,800.65.

2,000 additional shade-trees have been planted by the gardener the past year; also 1,500 ornamental shrubs, and 2,000 ornamental shrubs raised from cuttings and planted in nursery.

90 flower-beds along the avenues and walks, between and in front of barracks, and the grotto, containing 3 acres, have all been planted with shrubs and flowers, and kept in order during the year, in which many thousand perishable plants and flowers raised from seeds have been expended. All expensive plants and shrubs were returned to the conservatory for the winter, to be taken out again to ornament the grounds the coming season.

6,000 yards sodding, much of it taken off the public road-sides, and lands outside the home, by permission, have been laid around the barracks, greenhouses, and flower-beds during the past season.

Inventory of plants and flowers in conservatory December 31, 1877.

No.	Names of plants and flowers.	Value.
4	Agava Americana	$300 00
3	Agava variegata	30 00
1	Musa erisetta	10 00
	Cactus, assorted	150 00
1	Piper nigrum	10 00
1	Lemon tree	50 00
2	Orange trees	20 00
2	Ficus elastica	50 00
1	Lamarque rose	75 00
1	Yucca rose	15 00
1	Yucca, varieties	25 00
2	Laurestine	20 00
2	Auracaria	10 00
3	Pittosporum	30 00
20	Aubiton	60 00
1	Euphorbia	5 00
60	Oleanders	208 00
1	Crape myrtle	10 00
1	Pomegranate	10 00
10	Abutilon, large plants	30 00
10	Caladinm giganteum	50 00
8,000	Roses	2,000 00
10,000	Rose cuttings	200 00
3,500	Geraniums, assorted	600 00
475	Smilax	63 75
300	Fuchsias, assorted	45 00
300	Carnation	105 00
268	Primroses	65 00
90	Daisies	18 00
135	Violets	33 25
200	Hyacinths	50 00
100	Cyclamen persicum	50 00
600	Begonias, assorted	120 00
450	Coleus	65 00
500	Heliotrope	65 00
150	Bouvardias	60 00
2,000	Tuberose, roots	200 00
90	Ferns	65 00
10	Caladium pictura	10 00
400	Dahlia roots	80 00
200	Canna roots	100 00
500	Gladiolus bulbs	50 00
4,000	Verbenas	200 00
200	Calla	100 00
5	Cypripedium, or slipper-plant	28 00
16	Euchanas (3 candida, 12 amazonia, and 1 grandiflora)	26 00
1	Peristeria elata	7 50
1	Marantha zebrina	25 00

Inventory of plants and flowers in conservatory—Continued.

No.	Names of plants and flowers.	Value.
2	Cycas (1 cincinalis and 1 recolata)	$85 00
1	Cocos domines	40 00
1	Lantana bourbonica	15 00
1	Phenix reclinata	50 00
1	Pritchardia papisca	25 00
1	Welfia rega	10 00
2	Philodendron	30 00
1	Bocania revocata	15 00
2	Banana musa	20 00
25,000	Assorted flowering plants and shrubs propagated during the past fall and winter at the low estimated value of 2 cents each	625 00
6,880	Flowering plants and shrubs, assorted	1,786 15
64,510	Total value	8,800 65

I certify that the forgoing inventory is correct. CHAS. BECK, *Chief Gardener.*

Question No. 24.

The new buildings erected and alterations and improvement of the old, including the old music hall, which we have had to convert into a dormitory, the capacity of the Central Branch has been increased during the year 300 beds.

What number can you care for at your branch, having due reference to health and comfort?—Answer. Three thousand two hundred.

What is the number actually present December 31, 1877?—Answer. Three thousand one hundred and thirty-eight.

Will the number in your opinion increase or diminish during the next three months?—Answer. Judging from the past month and from former years, the number will certainly increase during the next 3 months probably to 3,300 men.

Can you properly care for all who will apply during the present winter?—Answer. We could probably crowd 3,200 men in the space now allotted for barracks, which includes old music hall, and two of the old hospital wards, one-story rough frame buildings erected here ten years ago for temporary use and which we have never been able to dispense with; but if the number increase beyond 3,250, we will be overcrowded.

Question No. 24 *e.*

From your experience and knowledge of the subject, give your opinion as to the number of disabled soldiers who will seek admission during the next ten years; will they increase or diminish?—Answer. The numbers will increase for some time to come, but under the law now governing admissions, requiring, as a condition, wounds received or disease contracted in the service, the numbers must decrease during the next decade, for most of those now living and suffering from wounds, &c., will have passed away.

Question No. 25.

What influences, if any, have the improvements of the buildings, adornment of the grounds, and the several opportunities for labor, instruction, amusements, &c., had upon the men? Is discipline made easier; are the men improved in character and morals; are the men contented and happy?—Answer. The new buildings erected, improvement of the old, and adornments of the grounds, as set forth in this report, with the *facilities* thus afforded for employment, added to our

excellent library, school, and various amusements, have certainly a very good influence upon the character and morals of the men, and all are, I believe, measurably contented and happy.

The home is getting to be a very popular resort for excursion parties during the summer months, and is increasing in interest to the people of neighboring cities and States, as also to all travelers visiting this section, few of whom leave the neighborhood without paying a visit to the home, and obtaining a lithograph or stereo views at the store, to take with them to all points of the civilized world, as mementoes of their visit. People who have traveled in this country and in foreign lands flatter us with expressions of surprise at our skill and taste in laying out and decorating our grounds. In this particular we hope and expect to show a great advancement the coming season, as our ground already begins to show the good effects of proper treatment under our chief gardener, Mr. Charles Beck. The influence of our system of utilizing sewage will also be apparent.

Actual number of people visiting the home during the past year, 116,270.

Number of vehicles, containing visitors, entering at the several gates of the home, 16,852.

Question No. 26.

What has been the total current or running expenses of your branch during the year; what the average cost of ration; what the average cost of keeping each man in the home per annum? Answer. Total current or running expenses during the year ending December 31, 1877, including cost of all uniform-clothing and under-clothing issued to the men, and excluding construction and repairs, was $371,983.65; average cost per capita, including clothing, $131.95; total expenses, deducting cost of clothing, $327,301.90; average cost per capita, deducting cost of clothing, $116.10; average cost of clothing per capita, $15.51; average cost of ration, 20\frac{133}{1000}$.

Below I submit a statement showing how the figures were obtained, in determining the cost of keeping each man. This statement is taken from the ledger accounts of the various abstract letters, and shows all the charges to each, including the internal charges.

Report showing amount of clothing issued and sold, year ending December 31, 1677.

	Number issued or donated.	Value.	Number sold.	Value.	Total number issued or sold.	Value.
Blouses, lined	3,480	$5,305 00	77	$164 01	3,553	$5,469 01
Blouses, unlined	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boots, pairs	1,588	2,387 25	135	279 45	2,516	2,666 70
Caps, forage	1,799	449 75	22	9 68	1,821	459 43
Coats, dress	1,740	6,960 00	13	72 15	1,753	7,032 15
Coats, great	1,011	3,791 25	6	31 98	1,017	3,823 23
Hats, uniform	982	343 70	12	12 00	994	355 70
Shoes, pairs	1,723	2,095 30	135	162 00	1,858	2,257 30
Trowsers, pairs	3,587	5,683 00	125	262 50	3,712	5,945 50
Drawers, cotton, pairs	9,500	4,750 00	.....	.....	9,500	4,750 00
Drawers, woolen, pairs	1,128	564 00	.....	.....	1,128	564 00
Shirts, cotton	2,156	1,078 00	.....	.....	2,156	1,078 00
Shirts, wool	11,788	5,894 00	.....	.....	11,788	5,894 00
Socks, pairs	21,108	5,277 00	.....	.....	21,108	5,277 00
Frocks, stable	2	1 50	.....	.....	2	1 50
Gowns, dressing	31	23 25	.....	.....	31	23 25
Overalls, pairs	73	54 75	1	1 60	74	56 35
Ponchos, rubber	24	24 00	3	3 00	27	27 00
Total	.....	44,681 75	.....	998 37	.....	45,680 12

Statement showing how the figures were obtained in determining the cost of keeping each man at Central Branch, National Home, for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, for the year ending December 31, 1877, in answer to questions 26 and 27, annual report.

	Abstracts.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.	Credits.	Difference.	Excesses.
A	Subsistence	$58,355 12	$52,818 14	$55,958 75	$59,235 07	$226,367 08	$7,190 62	$219,176 46	.....
B	Construction and repairs	22,539 51	25,912 69	29,729 70	35,986 39	114,168 29	.....	114,168 29	.....
C	Stable	17,637 44	18,056 27	18,354 07	16,928 78	70,976 56	70,287 01	689 55	.....
D	Personal property	709 85	1,296 34	776 85	425 67	3,208 71	.....	3,208 71	.....
E	Current expenses	8,237 21	8,146 86	8,241 06	7,944 86	32,569 99	.....	32,569 99	.....
F	Incidental	1,463 91	1,712 39	1,186 34	1,063 44	5,426 08	293 01	5,133 07	.....
G	Transportation	2,276 52	3,886 59	4,571 91	3,871 05	14,606 07	11,980 25	2,625 82	.....
H	Clothing	10,573 59	11,092 10	9,495 79	14,518 64	45,680 12	998 37	44,681 75	.....
I	Hospital supplies	3,484 40	3,731 90	3,593 10	3,825 86	14,635 26	348 00	14,287 26	.....
K	Farm and garden	1,882 05	3,299 70	3,117 32	2,449 15	10,748 22	14,278 75	.....	$3,530 53
L	Household expenses	16,068 63	19,654 59	15,467 88	13,488 93	64,680 03	2,106 21	62,573 82	.....
M	Manufactures	20,153 30	24,336 22	24,572 07	22,977 64	92,039 23	101,471 48	.....	9,432 25
	Total	163,381 53	173,943 79	175,064 84	182,715 48	695,105 64	208,953 70	499,114 72	12,962 78

Average cost of keeping each man per annum, including value of clothing issued, for year ending December 31, 1877.

Total expenditure for the four quarters ending December 31, 1877.	$695105.64
Less credits shown on accompanying tables	208953.70
	486151.94
Less construction and repairs	114168.29
	2819)371983.65($131.95
	2819
	9008
	8457
	5513
	2819
	26946
	25371
	15755
	14095
	1660

Average cost of keeping each man per annum, deducting value of clothing issued for year ending December 31, 1877.

Total expenditures for the four quarters ending December 31, 1877.	$695105.64
Less credits	208953.70
	486151.94
Less construction and repairs	114168.29
	371983.65
Less cost of clothing	44681.75
	2819)327301.90($116.10
	2819
	4540
	2819
	17211
	16914
	2979
	2819
	1600

I certify that the above is correct.

R. E. FLEMING,
Secretary.

The following summary shows the amount of transportation issued at the Central Branch during the year, and what proportion was charged to the home, and what charged to the beneficiary.

By reference to the amount paid for transportation on the preceding page, it will be seen that $11,980.25 was actually received from transportation, leaving only a balance of $351.22 to be paid by the home for transportation issued during the year, which includes that furnished to beneficiaries on first admission, and the transfer of twenty-six insane men to Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C.

Summary of charges on account of transportation issued at Central Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, during the year ending December 31, 1877.

Month.	Personal accounts.		Home accounts.		Total.	
January	$442 85		$273 70		$716 55	
February	699 93		83 70		783 63	
March	967 20	$2,109 98	108 30	$465 70	1,075 50	$2,575 68
April	1,600 80		213 80		1,814 60	
May	925 52		231 40		1,156 92	
June	1,433 88	3,960 20	331 30	776 50	1,765 18	4,736 70
July	1,003 72		268 60		1,272 32	
August	676 05		162 12		838 17	
September	1,364 25	3,044 02	265 10	695 82	1,629 35	3,739 84
October	1,353 27		569 30		1,922 57	
November	687 60		227 90		915 50	
December	1,176 40	3,217 27	278 66	1,075 86	1,455 06	4,293 13
		12,331 47		3,013 88		15,345 35

I certify that the above is correct. R. E. FLEMING, *Secretary.*

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS,
Central Branch, December 31, 1877.

Col. E. F. BROWN,
Governor National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers:

COLONEL: In obedience to instructions contained in your letter of this date, I have the honor to submit the following statement of the principal articles of subsistence stores purchased and issued at this branch during the year ending December 31, 1877, with cost of same delivered at the Home:

	Quantity.	Average price.	Total cost.
APPLES.		*Cents.*	
First quarter ... bushels	675	74.84	$505 15
Second quarter ... do	113	108.18	122 25
Third quarter ... do	397	95.31	378 45
Fourth quarter ... do	516	111.37	574 80
Total	1,701	92.92	1,580 65
BEEF, FRESH.			
First quarter ... pounds	123,882	7.40	9,162 06
Second quarter ... do	105,834	7.63	8,066 16
Third quarter ... do	106,993	7.98	8,536 78
Fourth quarter ... do	114,181	7.80	8,906 88
Total	450,890	7.69	34,671 88
BEEF, CORNED.			
First quarter ... pounds	.....	.....	.....
Second quarter ... do	11,747	6	704 82
Third quarter ... do	24,137	5.88	1,418 48
Fourth quarter ... do	28,631	5.18	1,483 07
Total	64,515	5.59	3,606 37
BEETS.			
First quarter ... bushels	237	44.68	105 90
Second quarter ... do	102	90	91 80
Third quarter ... do	193	50	96 50
Fourth quarter ... do	189	41.48	78 45
Total	721	51.69	372 65
BUTTER.			
First quarter ... pounds	38,077	22.33	8,507 08
Second quarter ... do	34,787	20.37	7,086 98
Third quarter ... do	39,072	22.41	8,756 44
Fourth quarter ... do	42,996	25.62	11,017 45
Total	154,932	22.83	35,367 95
CABBAGE.			
First quarter ... heads	2,815	9.83	276 85
Second quarter ... do	888	6.98	62 00

Subsistence stores purchased, &c.—Continued.

	Quantity.	Average price.	Total cost.
		Cents.	
Third quarter ..... heads..	19,168	3.04	$582 44
Fourth quarter ..... do....	10,527	3.70	389 98
Total	13,398	3.93	1,311 07
CHEESE.			
First quarter ..... pounds..	7,776	13.40	1,041 90
Second quarter ..... do....	7,392	12.33	911 99
Third quarter ..... do....	7,057	9.40	663 23
Fourth quarter ..... do....	6,758	12.58	850 45
Total	28,983	11.96	3,467 57
CHICKENS.			
First quarter ..... number..	557	31.18	173 68
Second quarter ..... do....	433	32.94	142 65
Third quarter ..... do....	712	26.07	185 59
Fourth quarter ..... do....	724	25	181 00
Total	2,426	28.15	682 92
COFFEE.			
First quarter ..... pounds..	16,760	21.18	3,550 19
Second quarter ..... do....	16,373	22.25	3,659 90
Third quarter ..... do....	17,896	21.56	3,859 15
Fourth quarter ..... do....	18,260	21.89	3,997 84
Total	69,289	21.75	15,067 08
CRACKERS.			
First quarter ..... pounds..	2,259	6.46	145 88
Second quarter ..... do....	3,343	7.27	243 07
Third quarter ..... do....	2,148	6.89	147 93
Fourth quarter ..... do....	4,253	6.47	275 16
Total	12,003	6.77	812 04
EGGS.			
First quarter ..... dozen..	5,533	19	1,051 14
Second quarter ..... do....	4,191	12.79	536 11
Third quarter ..... do....	3,141	13.27	416 92
Fourth quarter ..... do....	2,882	21.71	625 69
Total	15,747	16.70	2,629 86
FRESH FISH AND MACKEREL.			
First quarter ..... pounds..	11,362	5.62	638 51
Second quarter ..... do....	17,818	5.44	970 10
Third quarter ..... do....	9,520	5.05	480 44
Fourth quarter ..... do....	19,241	5.77	1,110 35
Total	57,941	5.52	3,199 40
FLOUR.			
First quarter ..... barrels..	908	6.87	6,240 71
Second quarter ..... do....	900	8.59	7,736 76
Third quarter ..... do....	888	7.41	6,580 00
Fourth quarter ..... do....	1,018	6.27	6,390 75
Total	3,714	7.25	26,948 22
FRUIT—PLUMS, BLACKBERRIES, PEACHES, PEARS, GRAPESSTRAWBERRIES, AND RASPBERRIES.			
First quarter ..... bushels..	.....	.....	.....
Second quarter ..... do....	88	340.38	299 54
Third quarter ..... do....	333	299.54	997 46
Fourth quarter ..... do....	.....	.....	.....
Total	421	308	1,297 00
HAM.			
First quarter ..... pounds..	14,791	11.50	1,700 87
Second quarter ..... do....	16,952	10.94	1,736 94
Third quarter ..... do....	17,015	9.95	1,693 77
Fourth quarter ..... do....	17,454	10.11	1,763 45
Total	66,212	10.41	6,895 03
LARD.			
First quarter ..... pounds..	7,033	11.49	808 10
Second quarter ..... do....	3,589	11.50	410 43

Subsistence stores purchased, &c.—Continued.

	Quantity.	Average price.	Total cost.
		Cents.	
Third quarter ..... pounds..	5,380	9.89	$532 16
Fourth quarter ..... do....	6,794	9.27	629 89
Total	22,776	10.45	2,380 58
MILK.			
First quarter ..... pounds..	9,754	24.05	2,346 18
Second quarter ..... do....	11,566	22.61	2,614 87
Third quarter ..... do....	12,284	17.89	2,197 78
Fourth quarter ..... do....	10,578	16	1,692 48
Total	44,182	20.04	8,851 31
MUTTON.			
First quarter ..... pounds..	15,639	6.50	1,016 53
Second quarter ..... do....	21,046	7.69	1,618 66
Third quarter ..... do....	27,969	8.41	2,350 96
Fourth quarter ..... do....	18,352	9.18	1,675 84
Total	83,006	8.03	6,661 99
MOLASSES AND SIRUP..			
First quarter ..... gallons..	1,664	54.50	906 91
Second quarter ..... do....	1,342	50.73	680 70
Third quarter ..... do....	842	54.17	456 15
Fourth quarter ..... do...	1,562	49.55	774 00
Total	5,410	52.08	2,817 76
ONIONS.			
First quarter ..... bushels..	59	109.23	64 45
Second quarter ..... do....	251	127.89	321 01
Third quarter ..... do....	605	74.78	452 49
Fourth quarter ..... do....	700	90	630 69
Total	1,615	90.94	1,468 64
POTATOES.			
First quarter ..... bushels..	3,663	103.64	3,796 16
Second quarter ..... do....	2,625	111.35	2,922 90
Third quarter ..... do....	2,349	65.77	1,544 95
Fourth quarter ..... do....	3,518	48.49	1,705 85
Total	12,155	82	9,969 86
PORK LOINS.			
First quarter ..... pounds..	13,420	7	939 40
Second quarter ..... do....	10,815	7.75	838 17
Third quarter ..... do....	12,283	5.87	721 63
Fourth quarter ..... do....	13,811	6.50	897 50
Total	50,329	6.75	3,396 70
PRUNES.			
First quarter ..... pounds..	5,558	8.04	446 80
Second quarter ..... do....	3,481	7.82	272 29
Third quarter ..... do....	4,286	6.87	294 66
Fourth quarter ..... do....	8,000	8.87	710 00
Total	21,325	8.08	1,723 75
RICE.			
First quarter ..... pounds..	3,419	6.13	209 55
Second quarter ..... do....	4,905	6.47	317 39
Third quarter ..... do....	3,847	7.65	294 20
Fourth quarter ..... do....	4,260	7	298 20
Total	16,431	6.81	1,119 34
SHOULDERS.			
First quarter ..... pounds..	27,463	6.98	1,916 21
Second quarter ..... do....	20,195	6.65	1,343 33
Third quarter ..... do....	18,611	6.79	1,264 23
Fourth quarter ..... do....	21,184	6.36	1,347 99
Total	87,453	6.71	5,871 73
SUGAR, BROWN.			
First quarter ..... pounds..	22,807	9.07	2,067 84
Second quarter ..... do....	22,058	9.68	2,136 94

Subsistence stores purchased, &c.—Continued.

	Quantity.	Average price.	Total cost.
		Cents.	
Third quarter ..... pounds..	23,178	10.21	$2,366 49
Fourth quarter ..... do....	23,919	9.07	2,168 77
Total	91,962	9.50	8,739 34
SUGAR, "A."			
First quarter ..... pounds..	6,366	11.78	749 67
Second quarter ..... do....	1,253	11.97	150 05
Third quarter ..... do....	5,611	11.67	654 99
Fourth quarter ..... do....	5,248	10.68	560 88
Total	18,478	11.45	2,115 59
TEA.			
First quarter ..... pounds..	1,742	39.84	694 04
Second quarter ..... do....	1,868	35.61	665 20
Third quarter ..... do....	2,256	30.13	680 94
Fourth quarter ..... do....	2,084	30.34	632 39
Total	7,950	33.62	2,672 57
TOMATOES, CANNED.			
First quarter ..... cans..	4,316	19.95	861 16
Second quarter ..... do....	.....	.....	.....
Third quarter ..... do....	5,460	16.19	884 00
Fourth quarter ..... do....	794	15	119 00
Total	10,570	17.64	1,864 16
TOBACCO, CHEWING AND SMOKING.			
First quarter ..... pounds..	5,291	36.95	1,955 22
Second quarter ..... do....	3,693	33.28	1,228 98
Third quarter ..... do....	4,055	36.52	1,481 30
Fourth quarter ..... do....	2,392	41.41	990 53
Total	15,431	36.66	5,656 03
TURNIPS.			
First quarter ..... bushels..	300	48.28	144 84
Second quarter ..... do...	32	81.25	26 00
Third quarter ..... do...	.....	.....	.....
Fourth quarter ..... do...	615	46	282 81
Total	947	47.90	453 65
VINEGAR.			
First quarter ..... gallons..	682	13	88 66
Second quarter ..... do...	1,377	16.93	233 20
Third quarter ..... do....	443	15	66 45
Fourth quarter ..... do....	1,925	17.21	330 35
Total	4,427	16.23	718.66
WHEAT, PEARL.			
First quarter ..... pounds..	1,650	4.84	80 00
Second quarter ..... do....	1,200	5.16	62 00
Third quarter ..... do...	1,568	4.58	71 85
Fourth quarter ..... do....	3,000	4.10	123 00
Total	7,418	4.54	336 85

Summary of the principal articles purchased.

		Quantity.	Average price.	Total cost.
Apples	bushels	1,701	$99 92	$1,580 65
Beef, fresh	pounds	450,890	7 69	34,671 88
Beef, corned	do	64,515	5 59	3,606 37
Beets	bushels	721	51 69	372 65
Butter	pounds	154,952	22 83	35,367 95
Cabbage	heads	33,398	3 93	1,311 07
Cheese	pounds	28,983	11 96	3,467 57
Chickens	number	2,426	28 15	682 92
Coffee	pounds	69,289	21 75	15,067 08
Crackers	do	12,003	6 77	812 04
Eggs	dozen	15,747	16 70	2,629 86
Fresh fish and mackerel	pounds	57,941	5 52	3,199 40
Flour	barrels	3,714	7 25	26,948 22
Fruit, berries, grapes, &c	bushels	421	3 08	1,297 00
Ham	pounds	66,212	10 41	6,895 03
Lard	do	22,776	10 45	2,380 58
Milk	gallons	44,182	20 04	8,851 31
Mutton	pounds	83,006	8 03	6,661 99
Molasses and sirup	gallons	5,410	52 08	2,817 76
Onions	bushels	1,615	90 94	1,468 64
Potatoes	do	12,155	82 00	9,969 86
Pork loins	pounds	50,329	6 75	3,396 70
Prunes	do	21,325	8 08	1,723 75
Rice	do	16,431	6 81	1,119 34
Shoulders	do	87,453	6 71	5,871 93
Sugar, brown	do	91,962	9 50	8,739 34
Sugar, A	do	18,478	11 45	2,115 59
Tea	do	7,950	33 62	2,672 57
Tomatoes, canned	cans	10,570	17 64	1,864 16
Tobacco, chewing and smoking	pounds	15,431	36 66	5,656 03
Turnips	bushels	947	47 90	453 65
Vinegar	gallons	4,427	16 23	718 66
Wheat, pearl	pounds	7,418	4 54	336 85
Total cost				204,728 20

Number of beef-cattle purchased	758
Number of sheep (mutton) purchased	1,659
Number of milch-cows for dairy purchased	44

The following is a copy of our weekly bill of fare, changes being made in fruits and vegetables according to their seasons:

Sunday.

Breakfast.—Boiled ham, fried potatoes, Graham bread, butter, coffee.
Dinner.—Roast mutton, potatoes, stewed parsnips, apple-pie, bread, butter, coffee.
Supper.—Tomatoes, stewed, bread, butter, gingerbread, tea.

Monday.

Breakfast.—Corned beef, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.
Dinner.—Vegetable soup, boiled beef, potatoes, pickles, bread, crackers.
Supper.—Hominy and sirup, biscuit, butter, cheese, tea.

Tuesday.

Breakfast.—Irish stew, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.
Dinner.—Pickled shoulder, cabbage, beets, bread, butter, coffee.
Supper.—Bread, butter, apple-sauce, cookies, tea.

Wednesday.

Breakfast.—Fried beef, fried onions, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.
Dinner.—Mutton pot-pie, pickles, Graham bread, coffee.
Supper.—Cold beef, tomatoes, pickled onions, bread, butter, tea.

Thursday.

Breakfast.—Pickled pork loins, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.
Dinner.—Vermicelli soup, boiled beef, potatoes, bread, crackers.
Supper.—Biscuit, pearl wheat, sirup, pickled onions, cheese, tea.

Friday.

Breakfast.—Mackerel, fried onions, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.
Dinner.—Cod-fish, potatoes, stewed onions, bread, butter, coffee.
Supper.—Pickled beets, cinnamon cake, fruit-bread, butter, tea.

Saturday.

Breakfast.—Beef, stewed onions, bread, butter, coffee.
Dinner.—Pork and beans, turnips, bread, butter, coffee.
Supper.—Rice and sirup, pickles, biscuit, butter, cheese, tea.

The following is copy of special diet-list from which meals are furnished the sick, as prescribed by the surgeon in charge of hospital:

Apple-sauce.
Arrowroot.
Beef, dried.
Beef, roasted.
Beef tea.
Blackberries.
Cheese.
Chicken, boiled.
Chicken, broiled.
Chicken broth.
Chicken, fried.
Chicken soup.
Corn-meal mush and milk.
Crackers.
Custard.
Eggs, boiled.
Eggs, fried.
Eggs, poached.
Farina.
Fruit.
Gravy.
Gruel.
Ham, boiled.
Ham, fried.
Hash.
Hominy.
Jelly.
Milk, boiled.
Milk, plain.
Milk, thickened.
Mush, fried.
Oat mush and milk.
Oysters, raw.
Oysters, stewed.
Pancakes.
Peaches.
Pickles.
Pie.
Potatoes, baked.
Potatoes, fried.
Potatoes, mashed.
Rice, boiled.
Rice, fried.
Rice and milk.
Rice pudding.
Soup, beef.
Steak, broiled.
Steak, fried.
Toast, dry.
Toast, dry, with butter.
Toast, soft.
Tomatoes, stewed.

The following are copies of bills of fare for special meals served on national holidays:

FOURTH OF JULY.

Dinner.

Meats.—Cold ham, roast lamb.
Vegetables.—New potatoes, cabbage, cucumbers.
Relishes.—Cream, butter.
Bread.—Biscuit, brown bread.
Cake.—Sponge-cake, lady fingers.
Dessert.—Raspberries, oranges, coffee.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Breakfast.

Boiled ham, fried potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner.

Roast turkey, oyster dressing, giblet sauce, cranberry sauce, sweet potatoes, celery, pickled onions, tomato catsup, brown and white bread, hard-tack, butter, apples, mince pie, coffee.

Supper.

Bread, butter, pickles, cheese, sirup, tea.

CHRISTMAS.

"Will dine off the mammoth ox, 3,600 pounds weight."

Dinner.

Oysters stewed, Christmas roast, mashed potatoes, celery, tomato catsup, pickles, cranberry sauce, bread, crackers, butter, mince pie, oranges, coffee.

The following is the cost of the ration for the four quarters and for the year:

	Number of rations issued.	Average cost.	Total cost.
First quarter	248,913	20.99	$52,246 64
Second quarter	242,946	20.59	56,031 46
Third quarter	259,765	19.97	51,877 09
Fourth quarter	280,150	19.125	53,576 98
Total for the year	1,031,774	20.133	207,732 17

All subsistence stores not received from stable, farm, and garden are purchased on competitive bids on contracts awarded monthly or quarterly to the lowest bidder, as to quality and price, or purchased in the open market on orders approved by the governor, whenever this course is deemed most advantageous to the home.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. THOMPSON,
Steward.

STORE.

Answer. The store at this branch was established many years ago, with a view of accommodating the beneficiaries, and furnishing them at reasonable prices with such articles as they desire.

In connection with the store, a first-class restaurant has been also established, where meals and delicacies of all kinds are dispensed to residents of the Home at greatly reduced rates; and, during the spring, summer, and fall seasons, large numbers of visitors are daily accommodated at the restaurant with refreshments, the proceeds of which are credited to the store-fund.

The sales in the store and restaurant during the year ending December 31, 1877, were	$38,931 67
Yielding a net profit of	9,375 83

The following statement of receipts and expenditures, and balance-sheet for the year, furnished by Maj. R. E. Fleming, secretary, will serve to show the condition of the Home store-fund at the close of the year 1877:

STORE-FUND.

	Dr.	Cr.
To cash on hand January 1, 1877	$106 23	
To cash received from sales of merchandise	25,087 91	
To cash for store checks by sale of merchandise	14,788 55	
To cash received from profit and loss	557 00	
By cash expended for merchandise		$26,684 59
By cash expenses account		2,796 43
By cash to profit and loss*		3,811 03
By cash paid on account of library		742 41
By cash to manufacturers		2,944 13
By cash to subsistence department		2,632 95
By cash expended for Brown Guard		345 50
By cash for store-checks redeemed		429 25
By cash on hand, December 31, 1877		153 40
	$40,539 69	$40,539 69

* This sum includes expenditures on account of the Home band and orchestra, uniforms, salary of band leader and church organist, and all items for in and outdoor amusements of the men, except such as are paid from contingent fund.

National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Central Branch—Balance-sheet Home store for the year ending December 31, 1877.

Folio.	Ledger accounts.	Ledger footings.		Ledger difference.		Inventory.	Representative.		Stock.		Real.	
		Debtor.	Creditor.	Debtor.	Creditor.		Losses.	Gains.	Debtor.	Creditor.	Debtor.	Creditor.
	Merchandise	$38, 445 24	$38, 931 67	$513 57		$9, 889 40		$9, 375 83			$9, 889 40	
	Cash	40, 539 69	40, 386 29	153 40							153 40	
	Store-checks	15, 008 91	14, 788 55	220 36							220 36	
	Stock		8, 789 19		$8, 789 19					$8, 789 19		
	Profit and loss	8, 751 57	849 71	7, 901 86			$7, 901 86					
	Total	103, 745 41	103, 745 41	8, 789 19	8, 789 19	9, 889 40						
	To stock						1, 473 97			1, 473 97		
	Total						9, 375 83	9, 375 83				
	To balance net stock								$10, 263 16			$10, 263 16
	Total								10, 263 16	10, 263 16	10, 263 16	10, 263 16

I certify that the above is correct.

R. E. FLEMING,
Secretary.

What is your rule as to fines? How much for the first offense? How much for the second? How much collected and how much paid back during the year? Answer. The rule as to fines is not arbitrary, but is governed by circumstances in each individual case, after a fair and impartial trial of the offender. Usually no fines are imposed for the first, second, or third offense, unless occurring at short intervals. For ordinary offenses against discipline at long intervals, no punishment by fine or labor without pay is imposed.

For repeated offenses by the same person a fine at first of from $3 to $5 is imposed, and the same increased with increased bad conduct to $10—and even to $20—or labor without pay from 30 to 90 days, with confinement to the limits of the grounds for the latter period.

For bringing liquor into camp a fine of $25 is imposed, and in cases where the offender becomes incorrigible, he is recommended for dishonorable discharge.

But the latter is of very rare occurrence, as evidenced by the small number dishonorably discharged during the year—eight (8).

For subsequent good conduct for a year, or in minor offenses six months, the fine is remitted in whole or in part. Thus the class addicted to intemperance, who are by no means the worst men in the home, have a wholesome inducement to reform, for they know if they keep sober for a year their fines will be returned to them, and I find it very valuable as a governmental policy.

When a fine is once remitted and the offender goes into excesses and dissipation thereafter, he is more severely dealt with, and it takes a longer interval of good conduct to secure a second remittal.

Amount collected from fines during the year, $4,424.73; amount remitted for subsequent good conduct, $2,425.85.

The following table will show the condition of the contingent fund on the 31st day of December, 1877.

Report of contingent fund, year ending December 31, 1877.

	Dr.	*Cr.*
To cash on hand December 31, 1876	$389 94	.....
To cash received on account of fines	4,424 73	.....
By remission of fines to beneficiaries in consideration of subsequent good conduct		$2,425 85
By cash paid home store for daily newspapers furnished the various offices, barracks, shops, &c.; for lectures, amusements, telegrams, transportation for impecunious beneficiaries to and from their homes; for costumes, dramas, music, &c.; expenses pertaining to dramatic clubs, national minstrels; decorating buildings for 4th July, and on the reception of the honorable board of managers, when on their annual visit to the home; for books for use in library, &c		1,030 57
By balance, cash on hand December 31, 1877		1,358 25
	4,814 67	4,814 67

POST-OFFICE.

Have you a post-office? If so, how many letters have been received and how many sent during the year? Same as to newspapers, amount of money-orders?—Answer. The post-office at the Central Branch distributes the mails twice daily except Sundays.

The postmaster reports the operations of the office for the past year as follows: letters received, 120,000; letters sent, 110,000; postal cards sent, 9,000; newspapers received, 73,250; newspapers sent by beneficiaries, 10,650.

Money-order business as follows:

Domestic money-orders sent..	1,539, representing.....	$26,036 53
Canadian money-orders sent..	19, representing.....	594 20
British money-orders sent....	40, representing.....	1,033 29
German money-orders sent....	29, representing.....	618 60
Total.....	1,627, representing.....	*28,282 62
Money-orders received.....	160, representing.....	2,121 82

The foregoing, I believe, answers all your elaborate interrogatories and certainly exhausts the subject. The years roll on and time is busy with his scythe, and many who were with us one year ago are now slumbering in yonder cemetery. The nation still demands of you and of Congress that from year to year you care more tenderly for those who are left and I cannot close this report without alluding to a subject which more than any other excites and disurbs the minds of the veterans—the question of taking from them their pension. I would be slow to move in that delicate matter. The money thus taken might lessen the expenses of the home and do little harm to a few; but do not forget suffering families standing behind these disabled veterans, and that very many would not be here, but to save the expense of their own subsistence to give it to those whom they hold dearer than their own lives. This suggestion, I trust, will not be considered an impertinence, when it is known that of all the disturbing elements, this is the one most likely to create distrust and uneasiness in the minds of the men under my charge.

I may safely say that, by taking the pensions of the beneficiaries, nine-tenths of the pensioners would try to make a living outside of the home, and that distress and suffering to them and their families will be increased in a tenfold ratio. I am glad to believe that you agree with me, and that you will always be found voting on the right side of this delicate question.

The gratitude of officers and men of the home is due for your continued individual efforts to add to the pleasure and comfort of all from year to year. Through you, we desire to thank the honorable board of managers, Congress, and the people for their sympathy, generosity, and kindness; and we would here express the hope that no act of ours will cause the withdrawal of that confidence which has for so many years been so generously bestowed.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

E. F. BROWN, *Governor.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NORTHWESTERN BRANCH.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS,
NORTHWESTERN BRANCH,
Milwaukee County, Wis., January 1, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the management of the Northwestern Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers during the calendar year 1877:

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES.

1. Total number of disabled soldiers and sailors cared for or aided at

*Most all of which has been remitted by beneficiaries direct to their dependent relatives. The treasurer usually remits by check, thus saving the cost of money-orders, which accounts for the falling off of the money-order business at this office.

this branch during the year, 1,307; an increase of 192 over the number of beneficiaries the previous year.

1 *a*. Whole number of disabled soldiers and sailors cared for or aided at this branch from its first establishment, May 1, 1867, to December 31, 1877, 3,873.

2. Number who have been admitted during the year, 300; readmitted during the year, 128; transferred from other branches during the year, 46; returned from desertion during the year, 4; total gain during the year, 478. Number honorably discharged during the year, 184; dishonorably discharged during the year, 22; transferred to other branches during the year, 45; transferred to the Government Insane Asylum during the year, 4; died during the year, 48; deserted during the year, 62; dropped from temporary at post during the year, 40; total loss during the year, 405.

3. Average number of beneficiaries present during the year, 678. Average number present and absent during the year, 850.

4. Number of beneficiaries during the year who belonged to the Regular Army, 54; number who belonged to the volunteer service, 1,240; number who belonged to the Navy, 13.

5. Number of beneficiaries during the year who were disabled during the war of the rebellion, 1,281; number who served in the war of 1812, 8; number who served in the Mexican war, 18.

6. Number of colored beneficiaries during the year, 1.

The following carefully-revised tabular statement exhibits the total number of beneficiaries present and absent on the 31st of December of each year, and the average number present and the average number absent, the average number sick, the percentage of sick to average number present and absent, the total gain and the total loss, during each calendar year since the establishment of this branch of the home, May 1, 1867:

	Total number present and absent December 31 of each year.	Average number present and absent during each year.	Average number present during each year.	Average number absent with leave during each year.	Average number absent without leave during each year.	Average number sick, in hospital and quarters, during each year.	Percentage of sick to average number present and absent during each year.	Gain during each year.					Loss during each year.							
								By admission.	By readmission.	By transfer from other branches.	By return from desertion.	Total gain.	By discharge.	By dishonorable discharge.	By transfer to other branches.	By transfer to Government Insane Asylum.	By death.	By desertion.	By discharge from temporary at post.	Total loss.
1867*...	146	84	69	14	1	15	17.8	201	4	5	2	212	32	12	....	....	5	7	10	66
1868....	194	137	111	23	3	25	18.2	194	31	40	6	271	124	15	9	....	14	24	37	223
1869....	267	215	165	46	4	51	23.7	304	60	48	4	416	62	15	8	1	15	66	76	243
1870...	510	468	369	89	10	89	19	399	64	29	2	494	112	34	17	5	31	48	104	351
1871....	647	584	459	111	15	82	14	311	57	38	2	408	62	31	23	1	38	66	50	271
1872....	523	558	428	109	21	47	8.4	237	49	15	1	302	113	50	30	2	47	91	93	426
1873....	598	525	400	105	19	45	8.5	218	142	37	5	402	127	67	40	2	31	31	29	327
1874....	659	622	482	124	16	56	9	243	122	42	1	408	101	74	74	4	41	31	22	347
1875....	677	644	508	117	19	60	9.3	215	94	31	4	344	111	28	95	2	33	27	30	326
1876....	829	710	554	140	16	71	10	290	108	37	2	438	110	14	48	4	34	35	41	286
1877....	902	850	678	156	16	90	10.5	300	128	46	4	478	184	22	45	4	48	62	40	405
Total.	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2,912	860	368	33	4,173	1,138	362	389	25	337	488	532	3,271

* Eight months.

The experience of the past, considered in connection with the laws of longevity and the casualties of life, demonstrates that the number of

disabled soldiers who will seek the benefits of the home, if no change is made in the terms of admission, will continue to increase during the next twenty-five years. As the men advance in age their disabilities will increase, families will be broken up, to the effect of wounds will be superadded disease, and many who have never yet been inmates of the home will in their declining years be compelled to avail themselves of this beneficent provision of the government for their sustenance and care. This branch is now filled to the utmost capacity consistent with health and convenience, and some provision for additional quarters will soon demand your consideration. In several States attempts are being made to establish local homes for disabled soldiers and sailors; but it is not believed that these efforts, if successful, will result in relieving the National Home in any considerable degree.

STATES FROM WHICH ENLISTED.

7. States from which those who have been beneficiaries of this branch during the year were enlisted in the service of the United States:

California	8	Missouri	47
Connecticut	14	New York	318
Delaware	5	New Hampshire	5
Dakota	1	New Jersey	32
District of Columbia	4	Nebraska	2
Illinois	207	Ohio	56
Indiana	33	Oregon	1
Iowa	28	Pennsylvania	104
Kentucky	10	Rhode Island	5
Kansas	17	Tennessee	1
Louisiana	5	Utah	1
Maine	8	Vermont	8
Maryland	9	Washington	1
Massachusetts	32	Wisconsin	260
Michigan	69		
Minnesota	16	Whole number	1,307

SOCIAL STATISTICS.

8. Ages of those who have been beneficiaries of this branch during the year: Under 30 years, 12; between 30 and 50 years, 714; between 50 and 70 years, 536; over 70 years, 45.

9. Number of beneficiaries during the year who have been married and who have living wives or minor children, or both, 283.

NATIVITIES.

10. Number of beneficiaries during the year who were native born, 414; foreign born, 893. Nativity of foreign-born beneficiaries:

Austria	5	Norway	15
Belgium	4	Poland	2
Cuba	1	Scotland	21
Canada	28	Sweden	6
Denmark	4	Switzerland	18
England	58	Wales	3
France	11	Born at sea	2
Germany	349		
Ireland	365	Total foreign born	893
Mexico	1		

.. Former occupations of those who have been beneficiaries during year:

rs	2	Malster	1
ts and peddlers	5	Marble-cutter	1
rs	16	Marble-polisher	1
ers and wig-makers	5	Masons and bricklayers	20
ksmiths	22	Merchants and salesmen	6
r-makers	9	Millers	7
-binder	1	Millwright	1
maker	1	Miners	3
-finishers	2	Molder	1
ers	13	Musicians	13
-makers	2	Nail-maker	1
m-maker	1	Needle-maker	1
hers	27	Painters	33
net-makers	11	Paper-hanger	1
enters	55	Photographer	1
age-makers	5	Physicians and surgeons	4
er	1	Piano-maker	1
kers	3	Pipe-maker	1
r-makers	9	Plasterers	3
ts	56	Potter	1
-maker	1	Printers	9
-makers	6	Rope-maker	1
s	7	Saddlers	3
ers	20	Sawyer	1
ersmith	1	Schoool-teachers	9
n-spinner	1	Seamen and boatmen	18
iers	3	Shipwright	1
gists	5	Shoemakers	36
neers	11	Silversmiths	2
ers	176	Soldiers	6
cutter	1	Steam-fitter	1
rmen	2	Stone-cutters	7
sts	3	Surveyor	1
eners	7	Tailors	23
itter	1	Tanners	2
-blowers	5	Teamsters	13
mith	1	Telegraph-operator	1
ess-makers	7	Tinkers	14
ers	3	Tobacconist	1
e-trainer	1	Trunk-maker	1
l-keeper	1	Turner	1
rail finisher	1	Upholsterers	3
rail heater	1	Veterinary surgeons	5
rollers	2	Wagon-makers	4
rers	491	Weavers	10
yers	3	Wheelwright	1
ographers	4	Watch-maker	1
-smiths	2	Wire-drawer	1
bermen	2	Wool-carders and spinners	2
inists	11		
ine-makers	2	Total	1,307

a. Number of beneficiaries during the year who could read and e, 1,096; number who could do neither, 211 (of which 36 were na- and 175 were foreign born). Percentage of native born who could her read nor write, 8.7; of foreign born, 19.6.

CAUSES OF DISABILITY.

. The disability of those who have been beneficiaries of the home ng the year were as follows:

nds resulting in loss of both arms	2
nds resulting in loss of a leg and arm	1
nds resulting in the loss of one arm	79
nds resulting in the loss of one leg	66
r wounds received in the service	424
ness contracted in the service	735

12 *a*. Number completely blind, 6.

13. Number partially blind, 21.

13 *a*. Total, 27.

14. Number insane totally or partially, 6; number of insane who have been transferred to Government Insane Asylum at Washington during the year, 4.

HOSPITAL.

15. Number who have been treated in hospital during the year, 444, against 387 the previous year. Average number treated in hospital during the year, 80.3. Diseases of those treated in hospital:

Abscess	4	Gastritis, chronic	1
Alcoholism	37	Gonorrhea	2
Albuminuria	2	Hemorrhoids	7
Aneurism	1	Hernia, strangulated	4
Aphonia	1	Hernia, strangulated, operation	1
Asthma	8	Hip disease	2
Blind	2	Hydrocele	1
Bronchitis	40	Insanity, including dementia	5
Cancer	2	Iritis	3
Carbuncle	1	Ischuria	4
Chorea	1	Laryngitis	1
Cholera morbus	2	Locomotor ataxia	1
Colic	5	Loss of both hands	1
Consumption	28	Necrosis	2
Contusions	6	Neuralgia	4
Cystic disease	2	Opacity of cornea	2
Debility	7	Opium-eating	4
Disease of heart	14	Ophthalmia	6
Disease of liver	8	Orchitis	1
Disease of kidneys	4	Paralysis	15
Diabetes	2	Paralysis, agitans	3
Diarrhea	12	Pneumonia	6
Dislocation of hip	1	Rheumatism	34
Dropsy	3	Senility	18
Dyspepsia	4	Spermatorrhea	3
Dysentery	8	Sprain	4
Eczema	4	Stomach, ulceration of	5
Enuresis	6	Stricture	1
Enteritis (chronic)	2	Syphilis	4
Epilepsy	15	Tape worm	1
Epistaxis	2	Tonsilitis	2
Erysipelas	2	Ulcers	16
Febricula	3	Varicose veins	7
Fever, intermittent	7	Variola	1
Fistula	5	Varioloid	1
Fractures	3	Vertigo	2
Frosted	2	Wounds	13

15*a*. Number treated in quarters during the year, 261, against 266 the previous year. Average number treated in quarters, 9.5. Diseases of those treated in quarters:

Abscess	2	Neuralgia	12
Alcoholism	11	Opthalmia	9
Bronchitis (chronic)	15	Orchitis	1
Catarrh (acute)	64	Paralysis	6
Colic	3	Renal disease	6
Constipation	4	Rheumatism (chronic)	40
Consumption	3	Senility	7
Contusion	4	Sciatica	1
Dementia	3	Sprains	5
Diarrhea	15	Tonsilitis	2
Dropsy	1	Ulcers	16
Dyspepsia	8	Varicose veins	3
Fever (intermittent)	13	Vertigo	1
Hernia	6		

15*b*. The number of beneficiaries who were medically treated in hospital and quarters during the year constituted 54 per cent. of the whole number cared for in the home, against 59 per cent. during the previous year; and the average number of sick in hospital and quarters during the year 1877 was 10.5 per cent. of the average number of beneficiaries cared for in the home, while in 1876 it was 10 per cent.; indicating no marked difference in the ratio of the number of sick to the whole number of beneficiaries during the two periods.

The whole number of cases prescribed for at "sick call" during the year, in addition to those borne upon the report of sick in hospital, was 2,677. Number of prescriptions for same, 7,730.

The surgeon of the home, Dr. John L. Page, concludes his report as follows:

We have had very few cases of acute diseases during the past year, and no malarial diseases that have originated here. This is to be attributed to the general healthfulness of the location, the entire absence of sources of malaria, the excellent sanitary condition of the premises, and the hygienic management of the inmates. The institution is beautifully located about four miles west from Lake Michigan, is sheltered from the winds by high lands and heavy timber, and the grounds are sufficiently undulating to admit of complete drainage, which has been thoroughly and successfully accomplished. The home buildings are commodious, properly ventilated and warmed. The food varied, abundant, and of excellent quality. These conditions, together with the means provided for recreation and amusement, the light labor which all who are able are required to perform, and the absence of care and anxiety for the future, tend in the highest degree to promote health and longevity.

DEATHS.

16. Number of beneficiaries who have died during the year, 48, of which 13 deceased outside of the home premises. Causes of the deaths:

Accidents:	
Run over by cars while absent without leave	4
Drowned while absent without leave	2
Fell from embankment while absent with leave	1
Found dead from exposure while absent without leave	1
Albuminuria	1
Aneurism	1
Cancer	1
Consumption (one died while on furlough)	15
Diabetes	1
Heart disease	2
Liver disease	1
Locomotor ataxia	1
Paralysis	4
Pneumonia	2
Renal disease	1
Senility	3
Strangulated hernia (died while on furlough)	1
Ulceration of stomach	2
Unknown (died while on furlough)	3
Variola	1
Whole number	48

16*a*. The ratio of deaths during the year to the whole number of beneficiaries cared for was 3.67 per cent.; to the average number cared for it was 5.65 per cent. In 1876 the death-rate was 2.96 per cent. of the whole number cared for, and 4.65 per cent. of the average number cared for.

The following tabular statement exhibits the number of beneficiaries of this branch who have died during each month and year since its organization, together with the average annual strength of the command, and the ratio of deaths to the average number of beneficiaries each year. The greatest mortality since the occupation of the new building in September, 1869, was during the year 1872, when the death-rate reached 82 to 1,000 of the average number of beneficiaries present and absent. The smallest was in 1876, when the ratio fell to 46 to 1,000. In 1877 the ratio rose to 56 to 1,000, which increase is solely due to the remarkable fact that eight beneficiaries died violent deaths while absent

from the home. Excluding these cases the ratio for the year was but 47 to 1,000.

Months.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	10½ years.
January	.....	1	1	1	1	8	3	.....	1	4	3	23
February	.....	2	.....	1	4	3	1	3	3	2	2	21
March	.....	1	1	3	5	2	4	7	5	2	6	36
April	.....	.....	2	4	6	1	3	6	4	3	4	33
May	2	1	1	3	5	5	3	3	7	2	3	35
June	.....	1	.....	.....	4	1	2	5	2	4	7	26
July	.....	1	.....	3	2	2	2	5	2	1	2	20
August	1	1	.....	3	1	6	.....	4	3	7	3	29
September	1	2	4	5	4	4	3	1	1	4	3	32
October	.....	1	3	3	4	7	3	3	1	3	4	32
November	.....	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	3	18
December	1	2	4	.....	2	5	4	2	4	.....	8	32
Total	*5	14	17	28	40	46	31	41	34	33	48	337
Average annual strength of the command	56	137	215	468	584	558	525	622	644	710	850	488
Number of deaths each year to 1,000 average strength	89	102	79	60	68	82	59	66	53	46	56	63

* Eight months.

PENSIONS.

17. Number of beneficiaries who have received pensions during the year, 566, against 458 the previous thirteen months. The total amount of pensions received during the year, and the disposition made thereof is shown in the following tabular statement:

Pension to credit of beneficiaries January 1, 1877		$8,587 68
Pension money received during the year		64,117 54
Interest received on pension money during the year		448 17
Total to be accounted for		73,153 39
Paid to the Home:		
For Abstract A, Subsistence	$1,232 21	
For Abstract B, Construction and Repairs	6 05	
For Abstract C, Stable	18 50	
For Abstract E, Current Expenses	50	
For Abstract F, Incidental Expenses	7 31	
For Abstract G, Transportation	3,214 33	
For Abstract H, Clothing	1,354 28	
For Abstract I, Hospital	78 46	
For Abstract L, Household	468 68	
For Abstract M, Shops	502 85	
Forfeitures by order Board of Managers	613 00	
Total amount paid to the Home	7,496 17	
Paid to the Home store	3,905 48	
Carried to contingent fund for fines by order of commandant	3,004 85	
Carried to posthumous fund	369 94	
Cash paid to pensioners' families	12,901 71	
Cash paid to individual pensioners	36,004 48	
Remaining to credit of beneficiaries, December 31, 1877	9,470 76	
Total accounted for		73,153 39

A portion of the sum remaining to the credit of beneficiaries is in the hands of the general treasurer, and the amount of accrued interest thereon is unknown to the treasurer of this branch.

The board of managers have provided that "any beneficiary while in the home may be allowed the use of such unappropriated balance of his

pension, for any proper purpose, as may be permitted by the governor;" accordingly pension money is paid to pensioners at this branch in conformity to the following rules:

1. In case a pensioner has a wife, minor child, or parent dependent upon him for support, the treasurer, on application of such pensioner made in writing on the prescribed form, in which must be set forth the name and address of the relative, may send to such relative the whole or any part of the pension of the beneficiary, less his indebtedness to the home, as soon as practicable after its receipt from the pension agent.

2. Pensioned beneficiaries who have neither wife, child, nor parent dependent upon them for support, and who have deported themselves in an exemplary manner for four months, and are under no restrictions by the board of managers, may be paid, provided application therefor in due form has been filed on the 10th day of the month, as follows: On the last day of the month, during which the pension has been received by the treasurer, an amount not exceeding one-half the quarterly pension, less the amount of indebtedness of the beneficiary, may be paid to him. On the last day of the second month, an amount not exceeding three-fourths of the quarterly pension, less the indebtedness of and all previous payments to the beneficiary, may be paid to him; and on the last day of the third month the balance due the beneficiary may be paid to him.

3. When a portion of the pension of a beneficiary is ordered by the board of managers to be forfeited to the home, no money will be paid to such beneficiary until the forfeiture is completed. And when a beneficiary shall have been fined ten dollars or more since the first of the current quarter, no money will be paid to him during the remaining part of the quarter.

4. All applications for pension money, whether the applicant is present or absent, must be made upon the prescribed form; and if the applicant is present, his application will be made through the company sergeant, on the 10th day of each month.

5. Applications which do not contain a specific statement of the purposes for which the money is required will not be considered.

SHOPS.

18 and 18*a*. The following tabular statement exhibits the number of mechanical trades which have been carried on at this branch during the year 1877, with number of men who have been employed in each shop, amount of expenditures, value of products, and net profit and loss, in each; to wit:

Mechanical trades.	No. of men employed.	Tools and materials on hand Dec. 31, 1876.	Gross expenditures during the year.	Total.	Gross receipts during the y'r.	Tools and materials on hand Dec. 31, 1877.	Total.	Net profit.	Net loss.
Blacksmith-shop*	†3	$703 94	$1,119 48	$1,823 42	$975 87	$737 66	$1,713 38	.....	$109 89
Carpenter-shop	16	586 40	3,452 91	4,039 31	3,758 76	542 71	4,301 47	$262 16	.....
Harness-shop	1	196 13	670 93	867 06	709 06	231 73	940 79	73 73	.....
Paint-shop	14	257 74	1,664 12	1,921 86	1,829 08	210 32	2,039 40	117 54	.....
Printing-office	2	1,056 36	476 16	1,532 52	595 66	978 89	1,574 55	42 03	.....
Shoe-shop	3	235 95	838 65	1,074 60	984 90	283 14	1,268 04	193 44	.....
Tailor-shop	1	100 13	99 12	199 25	172 62	24 96	197 58	.....	1 67
Tin-shop	3	503 64	520 85	1,024 49	572 81	467 23	1,040 04	15 55	.....
Totals	43	3,640 29	8,842 22	12,482 51	9,598 76	3,476 64	13,075 40	704 45	111 56
Deduct total loss	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111 56	.....
Total net profit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	592 89	

*Including one citizen employed.

NOTE.—The shops have been employed chiefly upon general work and repairs; but few new articles being fabricated.

FARM AND GARDEN.

19. The value of the products of the farm and garden, and the cost of operating the same during the year 1877, were as follows:

Cash value of crops raised				$8,488 63
Cash sales of labor and surplus and useless property on account of farm				85 80
Total receipts				8,574 43
Cash expended on account of farm and garden	$4,653 31			
Bought of home on account of farm and garden	2,137 40			
Gross expenditures on account of farm and garden		$6,790 71		
Less amount expended for permanent improvement, to wit:				
Cash for purchase of 7,043 feet of drain-pipe	617 79			
Cash for labor in putting down 7,043 feet of drain-pipe	329 66			
Cash for stone to build 835 feet of stone drain	105 00			
Cash for labor in building 835 feet of stone drain	153 00			
		1,205 45		
Current expenditures to carry on farm and garden				5,585 26
Net profits of farm and garden				$2,903 37

The value of the crops raised in 1876 was $7,581.07, and the net profit was $2,037.91; in 1875 the value was $9,414.10, and the profit $3,404.31; in 1874 the value was $9,193.90, and the profit $2,150; and in 1873 the value was $8,748.39, and the profit $3,504.37. During the last five years the net profits of the farm have been $13,999.96, of which $8,393.11 has been expended in substantial permanent improvements of the farming lands.

19 *a*. The following tabular statement exhibits in detail the products of the farm and garden, and the value and disposition of each article produced:

Products.	Crop raised in 1877.			Sales at home.		Total.
	Qun'ty.	Value.	Total val.	Qun'ty.	Value.	
Apples ....bush..	83½	$0 00@$0 75	$62 62	83½	$62 62	$62 62
Asparagus....bunches..	107	10	10 70	107	10 70	10 70
Beans, string....bush..	95	50 @ 1 00	78 50	95	78 50	78 50
Beets....do...	295¼	50	147 63	295¼	147 63	147 63
Cabbage ....lbs..	48,092	01	480 92	48,092	480 92	480 92
Carrots ....bush..	627¼	50	313 62	627¼	313 62	316 62
Celery....doz..	50¼	50	25 12	50¼	25 12	25 12
Corn....bush..	1,460½	24 @ 40	436 12	1,460½	436 12	436 12
Cucumbers....do...	172¾	62½	107 97	172¾	107 97	107 97
Fire-wood....cords..	55¼	3 50	195 12	55¼	195 12	195 12
Fodder....tons..	40	5 00	200 00	40	200 00	200 00
Greens....lbs..	3,770	01 @ 02½	44 93	3,770	44 93	44 93
Hay....tons..	225	9 00	2,025 00	225	2,025 00	2,025 00
Ice* ....do...	687	50 @ 75	418 50	300	225 00	418 50
Lettuce....lbs..	1,730	04	69 20	1,730	69 20	69 20
Mangel-wurzel....tons..	22	10 00	219 35	21	219 35	219 35
Oats....bush..	2,000	28	560 00	2,000	560 00	560 00
Onions....do...	366¼	75 @ 1 00	294 68	366¼	294 68	294 68
Parsnips....do...	187½	50 @ 75	137 62	187½	137 62	137 62
Pasturing, cattle....head..	44	5 00	220 00	44	220 00	220 00
Pasturing, sheep....do...	346	1 00	346 00	346	346 00	346 00
Peas, green....bush..	54¾	75 @ 1 25	42 18	54¾	42 18	42 18
Potatoes....do...	1,785¼	25 @ 50	802 85	1,785¼	802 85	802 85
Radishes....doz..	271	06	16 26	271	16 26	26 26
Rhubarb....lbs..	853	02½	21 32	853	21 32	21 32
Spinach....do...	1,054	02½	26 35	1,054	26 35	26 35
Squash....do...	16,832	01	168 32	16,832	168 32	168 32
Straw, oat....tons..	50	5 00	250 00	50	250 00	250 00
Tomatoes....bush..	346	50	173 00	346	173 00	173 00
Turnips....do...	1,189½	50	594 75	1,189½	594 75	594 75
Totals....	.....	.....	8,488 63	.....	8,295 13	8,488 63

*387 tons sold for $193.50 cash.

I certify that the foregoing statement of "products of farm and garden" is a correct abstract from *the books* in my office.

W. H. LOUGH, *Secretary.*

PAY FOR EXTRA DUTY.

20. Total number of beneficiaries employed for pay in this branch during the year, or any portion thereof, was 471. The amount credited to beneficiaries for extra duty, and the disposition thereof, are shown in the following tabular statement:

Extra-duty pay to credit of beneficiaries, January 1, 1877	.....	$3,274 94	Retained by the home for—		
Amount of pay-rolls during the year, viz:			Abstract—		
Abstract—			A. Subsistence	$1,035 30	.....
A. Subsistence	$824 70	.....	B. Construction and repairs	7 35	.....
B. Construction and repairs	2,269 47	.....	C. Stable	29 69	.....
C. Stable	2,139 08	.....	D. Personal property	117 25	.....
E. Current expenses	8,593 52	.....	E. Current expenses	1 66	.....
F. Incidental	240 00	.....	F. Incidental expenses	9 08	.....
I. Hospital supplies	1,669 30	.....	G. Transportation	563 27	.....
K. Farm	2,769 68	.....	H. Clothing	382 50	.....
L. Household	4,100 90	.....	I. Hospital supplies	33 33	.....
M. Manufactures	2,765 43	.....	K. Farm	1 37	.....
		25,312 08	L. Household	466 48	.....
			M. Manufactures	517 75	.....
					$3,165 03
			Fines by order of commandant	1,828 60	.....
			Paid to home store	2,826 00	.....
			Carried to posthumous fund	65 66	.....
					4,720 26
			Cash paid to beneficiaries	18,084 87	.....
			Remaining to credit of beneficiaries December 31, 1877	2,616 86	.....
					20,701 73
Total to be accounted for	.....	28,587 02	Total accounted for	.....	28,587 02

Extra-duty earnings are paid to beneficiaries of this branch in conformity to the following rule: "The amount due to any inmate for services, less the amount of his indebtedness to the home, will be paid after one month from the date of the pay-roll upon which such service is accounted for."

LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

21. In the home library there are 3,159 volumes, an increase of 85 volumes since last report. Of the new books, 37 valuable volumes were contributed by the Milwaukee Board of Trade. There have been received 29 daily papers, 92 weekly papers, and 24 magazines and periodicals, embracing publications in the English, French, German, and Scandinavian languages. During the year, 8,104 books have been taken from the library for reading; an increase of 542 over the number taken out the previous year. The librarian, George W. Barber, reports that the reading-room is well patronized at all times, and during the inclement season is uncomfortably crowded by interested readers of the books, magazines, and papers which are there provided.

SCHOOLS.

22. No schools have been maintained for the instruction of beneficiaries at this branch since July 1, 1873; several attempts, involving some expense, have been made to teach telegraphing, but with no permanent success, as men so much advanced in life are disinclined to apply themselves to the task of learning any new business. Within the limits of the home and in its immediate vicinity there are nearly fifty young children of beneficiaries, to whom a common education, fitting them for the duties and cares which in a few years they must assume, would be of greater benefit than any gift within the bestowal of the Board of Managers. The expediency of providing a suitable school-building and a competent teacher for these children, whose future welfare seems to de-

volve new responsibilities upon the officers of the home, is worthy of careful consideration.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

23. As the beneficiaries of this branch, who have religious convictions, are nearly equally divided between those who are inclined to the teachings of the several Protestant denominations and those who belong to the Roman Catholic Church, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church and a priest of the Roman Catholic Church have been regularly employed as visiting chaplains. The success of this arrangement clearly indicates that it is more in accordance with the wishes of a large number of inmates than is the employment of a resident chaplain.

The Protestant Episcopal clergyman, Rev. E. R. Ward, submits the following report of his services:

I think the work is full of encouragement. The attendance at the services, the Holy Communion, and the funerals, has been uniformly good—fully up to the average of last year. Toward the close of the year I added a regular weekly visit to the hospital, thus coming out to the home twice every week, in addition to the calls for funerals, and visiting those in extremis. Number of church services: Sundays, 52; festivals, 2; lenten, 8; burials, 28. Total of services, 90. Baptisms: Infants, 3; adults, 3. Total, 6. On Easter day the Bishop of the Diocese made his yearly visitation, and confirmed 9; Celebrations of Holy Communion, 14.

The Catholic priest, Rev. Father C. Lagae, says:

The attendance at the Catholic services during the year 1877 has been most satisfactory, and all the attendants seem to have taken the greatest interest in their spiritual welfare. The visiting chaplain, in coming in contact with the inmates of the home, in visiting weekly the sick in the hospital, and in administering the sacraments of the dying, has met with extraordinary encouragement. Number of stated church services held during the year, 52; sermons preached, 68; celebrations of the most Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, 52; Holy Communions administered, 1,554; baptisms, 8; funeral services, 16. Average attendance at stated services, 250; at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, 160; at Holy Communion, 30.

SOCIETIES.

During the year there have been maintained by beneficiaries at this branch a post of the Grand Army of the Republic, a temperance league, and a debating society.

AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION.

24. For the amusement and recreation of beneficiaries there are provided in rooms set apart for the purpose two billiard-tables and two bagatelle-tables, and every dormitory is supplied with tables, draught-boards, backgammon-boards, dominoes &c.; boats, croquet sets and foot-balls have also been furnished during the summer season for out-door sports. A good cornet-band has been maintained during the year, but no dramatic or musical association other than the band has been kept in existence. In the summer months promenade concerts were given in the open air by the band four times a week, attracting, especially on Sunday afternoons, a very large number of visitors to the grounds. In winter the band continues its concerts in the chapel; and lectures, readings, vocal concerts, and dramatic entertainments have occasionally been given by parties who have been hired for the purpose. All expenditures on account of amusements and recreations, except the pay of the band, have been reimbursed to the home from the contingent fund accruing from fines imposed upon offenders against the discipline of the home, and from profits of the home store.

NEW BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

24 *a*. No new buildings for quarters have been erected during the year; but by finishing several rooms in the basement of the main building and hospital, and rearranging the business departments of the home, quarters have been gained for about 50 men. Construction, improvements, and repairs during the year have been limited to the following items, to wit:

Constructing new hog-house		$1,194 25
Completing saw-tower		178 62
Iron stairs, with railing, for towers		113 50
Finishing new laundry, pigeon-holes, and numbers		481 25
Iron roof, and new retorts and repairs to gas-house		1,700 00
Covering steam-pipes, Milwaukee Boiler Covering Company		906 40
Rebuilding and repairing furnaces under boilers		500 00
Carrying water to hospital and officers' quarters		715 60
New steam-pump for engine-house		460 00
Berryman's heater and boiler-feeder		900 00
Lightning-rods on hospital and main building		327 33
Concreting and paving basement of main building		520 52
Repairs on hospital, and concreting and paving basement		757 20
Repairing old hog-house		219 06
2,299 feet of sewerage and drainage		759 23
Constructing 105 rods of stone gutter on avenues		341 40
Graveling roads and concreting paths		1,441 93
Grading and turfing		451 65
Planting young trees		102 00
Carpenter work on home buildings, general repairs		1,074 31
Painting home buildings		1,283 47
General repairs on boilers, machinery, water, steam, and gas pipes, &c.		3,467 89
Total cost of new buildings, improvements, and repairs, charged to Abstract B		18,689 68
Drain pipe and tile on farm, charged to Abstract K		1,205 45
Constructing green-house	$2,000 00	
Heating apparatus and fixtures in green-house	875 51	
Cost of new buildings and improvements charged to contingent fund		2,875 51
Total cost of new buildings and improvements during the year		22,770 64

24 *b*, 24 *c*. (See page 2.) The maximum number of men who can now be cared for at this branch, having due reference to health and comfort, and allowing 500 cubic feet of space to each inmate, is 800, including quarters for 100 in hospital. But no more than 750 ought ordinarily to be quartered in the existing dormitories. The number actually present January 1, 1878, is 747, a gain of 49 since the last annual report; and the number will undoubtedly be increased not less than 50 during the next two months. It is probable that by some crowding we can care for all applicants entitled to the benefits of the home who may seek admission during the present winter.

Until within a year most of the halls and apartments in the basement of the main building and hospital were floored with wood laid directly upon the earth, which had become vitiated and noxious with the emanations of the formerly existing superficial and defective sewerage and the drippings from the floor when scoured. During the past year these wooden floors have been removed, the poisoned earth excavated, and replaced with clean gravel covered with concrete and brick pavements; thus repressing all sewage gases, and greatly increasing the purity of the atmosphere within the buildings.

25. The improvement of the buildings and adornment of the grounds not only serve to attract large numbers of visitors to the home, and thereby render the life of the inmates less monotonous, but tend to ex-

cite, among the wounded veterans, a personal interest in the institution and an attachment to its familiar and pleasant scenes. These attractions, and the opportunity for light labor afforded by the employment of the partially disabled to make the improvements and to cultivate the farm, with ample facilities for amusement and recreation, are powerful auxiliaries in maintaining discipline, repressing vice, and stimulating a feeling of contentment among the worthy and appreciative beneficiaries of the home.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS.

26. The following tabular statement exhibits the gross expenditures, the receipts from sales, and the net expenditures, on account of each department, or abstract, during the year 1877, as shown by the treasurer's accounts current:

Abstracts.	Expenditures.			Receipts from sales, &c.			Expenditures in excess of receipts.	Receipts in excess of expenditures.
	Cash.	To home.	Total.	Cash.	Of home.	Total.		
A	$47,519 56	$6,802 88	$54,322 44	$4,128 82	$1,385 36	$5,514 18	$48,808 26	.....
B	12,278 87	6,656 10	18,934 97	245 29	.....	245 29	18,689 68	.....
C	5,510 14	6,568 16	12,078 30	3,780 14	9,481 94	13,262 08	.....	$1,183 78
D	635 43	95 97	731 40	117 25	.....	117 25	614 15	.....
E	14,547 98	1,990 10	16,538 08	2 66	.....	2 66	16,535 42	.....
F	1,549 04	.....	1,549 04	660 84	.....	660 84	888 20	.....
G	5,326 36	391 25	5,717 61	4,826 77	.....	4,826 77	890 84	.....
H	185 97	66 88	252 85	1,755 41	4 00	1,759 41	.....	1,506 56
I	7,134 71	1,478 65	8,613 36	118 04	.....	118 04	8,495 32	.....
K	4,653 31	2,137 40	6,790 71	279 30	8,295 13	8,574 43	.....	1,783 72
L	19,951 29	1,570 11	21,521 40	1,155 54	1,352 64	2,508 18	19,013 22	.....
M	8,502 93	242 67	8,745 60	2,836 21	7,481 10	10,317 31	.....	1,571 71
Total	127,795 59	28,000 17	155,795 76	19,906 27	28,000 17	47,906 44	113,935 09	6,045 77
Deduct receipts in excess of expenditures							6,045 77	
Total net expenditures							107,889 32	

COST PER CAPITA.

26 *a*. The average cost per year of keeping each man actually present in the home during the year 1877, excluding the value of clothing issued was $126.15, as shown by the following exhibit, to wit:

Value of subsistence stores on hand December 31, 1876		$2,270 51
Gross expenditures in all departments of the home during the year		155,795 76
Total		158,066 27
Deduct credits for sales, &c., shown in above table	$47,906 44	
value of subsistence stores on hand December 31, 1877	3,587 04	
construction and repairs account	18,689 68	
permanent improvement on farm	1,205 45	
cost of transporting 4 inmates to the insane asylum at Washington	144 00	
cost of transporting inmates to the home before first admission	685 11	
Total deductions		72,217 72
Net current expenditures in running the home during the year		85,848 55

The average daily number of beneficiaries actually present, 678.15. Divide $85,848.55 by 678.15, and the result is $126.15.

The average value of clothing issued to each man during the year, was $11.16; making the total average cost of keeping and clothing each

man, $137.31 per year. The previous year the average cost was $150.69 exclusive of clothing, $160.63 including clothing. The gradual and continuous reduction in the annual cost of keeping each beneficiary may be attributed to the increase in numbers, to the decrease in cost of stores, and to the greater economy of administration rendered possible by the improvements made in the home buildings and fixtures.

NET QUARTERLY EXPENDITURES.

The following tabular statement exhibits, by departments or abstracts, the total net expenses of the home during each quarter of the year 1877; to wit:

Abstracts.	First quarter 1877.	Second quarter 1877.	Third quarter 1877.	Fourth quarter 1877.	Whole year 1877.	Receipts in excess of expenditure.
A, Subsistence	$13,379 43	$12,197 58	$10,521 98	$12,709 27	$48,808 26	.....
B, Construction and repairs	4,002 90	7,240 57	4,621 69	2,824 52	18,689 68	.....
C, Stable	1,063 94	969 19	1,500 76	650 71	1,500 76	$2,684 54
D, Personal property	80 41	582 82	47 26	96 34	710 49	96 34
E, Current expenses	3,899 81	4,181 41	4,271 12	4,183 08	16,535 42	.....
F, Incidental expenses	304 35	389 95	93 77	100 13	888 20	.....
G, Transportation	292 49	505 05	457 42	1,230 97	1,688 39	797 55
H, Clothing	393 35	270 80	508 98	333 43	.....	1,506 56
I, Hospital supplies	2,440 03	2,199 43	1,584 17	2,271 69	8,495 32	.....
K, Farm	797 54	1,783 47	2,010 48	2,354 25	2,581 01	4,364 73
L, House-hold expenses	7,856 03	3,493 14	2,642 55	5,021 50	19,013 22	.....
M, Manufactures	216 05	512 86	451 13	391 69	.....	1,571 71
Total	32,760 50	32,068 37	25,740 72	28,341 16	118,910 75	11,021 43
Deduct receipt in excess of expenditures	1,965 83	2,258 61	2,970 59	3,826 40	11,021 43	.....
Total net expenditures	30,794 67	29,809 76	22,770 13	24,514 76	107,889 32	.....

SUBSISTENCE.

26 *b*. The following tabular statement exhibits the quantity and cost of subsistence stores purchased during the year, and the average price paid therefor, including the cost of transportation to the home:

Articles.	Purchased during the year.		Issued and sold.		Average cost at the home, including transportation.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Apples, dried ..... lbs.	5,716	$433 72	5,071	$448 72	per 100 lbs. $7 64
Beans, Navy ..... bush.	158	304 46	167	319 75	per 100 bush. 195 69
Beef, corned ..... lbs	51,908½	2,413 71	51,951½	2,417 55	per 100 lbs. 4 65
Beef, fresh ..... lbs.	122,680½	7,752 72	122,735	7,763 95	per 100 lbs. 6 30
Beets ..... bush.	175¾	87 87	28¾	141 31	per 100 bush. 50 00
Butter ..... lbs.	25,712	5,466 55	25,951	5,541 40	per 100 lbs. 21 31
Cabbage ..... lbs.	48,092	480 92	34,232	342 32	per 100 lbs. 1 00
Carrots ..... bush.	240½	125 62	140½	75 62	per 100 bush. 52 28
Catsup, tomato ..... galls.	210	210 00	20	20 00	per 100 gall. 100 00
Cheese ..... lbs	3,458	451 38	3,573	468 01	per 100 lbs. 13 02
Coffee, prepared ..... lbs.	2,580	601 36	2,718	697 28	per 100 lbs. 23 34
Coffee, Java ..... lbs.	967	295 82	1,020	311 07	per 100 lbs. 30 64
Coffee, Rio ..... lbs.	4,113	866 98	4,375	923 31	per 100 lbs. 21 13
Corn-meal ..... lbs.	5,000	64 65	5,632	74 13	per 100 lbs. 1 34
Corn, sweet ..... cans.	156	25 12	342	50 89	per 100 cans 16 20
Crackers ..... lbs.	1,117	62 46	1,291	71 16	per 100 lbs. 5 64
Currants, dried ..... lbs.	1,436	108 42	1,389	103 56	per 100 lbs. 7 60
Cucumbers ..... bush.	172¾	107 95	172¾	107 95	per 100 bush. 62 49
Eggs ..... doz.	3,481	509 19	3,423	502 59	per 100 dozen 14 67
Fish, fresh, lake ..... lbs.	4,850	254 65	4,850	254 65	per 100 lbs. 5 25

Articles.	Purchased during the year.		Issued and sold.		Average cost at the home, including transportation.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Fish, cod ..... lbs	11,350	$619 26	11,355	$619 44	per 100 lbs. $5 51
Flour ..... bbls	1,051	7,851 24	980	7,338 09	per 100 bbls. 747 02
Flour, Kilbourn ..... bbls.	16¼	150 25	15¼	146 13	per 100 bbls. 934 65
Ham, sugar-cured ..... lbs	26,197½	2,507 33	24,682½	2,373 58	per 100 lbs. 9 62
Hominy ..... lbs.	2,200	49 25	2,608	58 06	per 100 lbs. 2 29
Ice ..... tons	300	225 00	300	225 00	per 100 tons 75 00
Lard ..... lbs.	2,227	237 17	2,036	220 43	per 100 lbs. 10 70
Macaroni ..... lbs.	400	45 50	377	42 97	per 100 lbs. 11 42
Milk ..... galls.	15,323	2,596 80	15,323	2,596 80	per 100 gall. 16 95
Mustard ..... lbs.	720	190 00	590	157 50	per 100 lbs. 26 44
Mutton ..... lbs.	30,097	1,775 71	30,097	1,775 71	per 100 lbs. 5 90
Oat-meal ..... lbs.	2,000	66 50	2,322	75 06	per 100 lbs. 3 38
Onions ..... bush	412¼	349 68	520¼	397 78	per 100 bush. 85 16
Parsnips ..... bush.	187½	137 62	167½	122 62	per 100 bush. 73 40
Peaches, dried ..... lbs.	883	89 39	652	71 74	per 100 lbs. 10 17
Pease, split ..... lbs.	2,958	91 36	2,754	85 89	per 100 lbs. 3 12
Pepper, black ..... lbs	450	112 50	369	92 97	per 100 lbs. 25 05
Pickles ..... bbls.	41	164 00	48	157 00	per 100 bbls. 400 00
Pork, salt ..... lbs.	19,400	1,261 00	19,389	1,260 29	per 100 lbs. 6 50
Potatoes ..... bush.	2,989	1,875 98	2,689	1,757 08	per 100 bush. 62 76
Prunes ..... lbs.	4,469	328 00	4,749	347 60	per 100 lbs. 7 39
Rice ..... lbs.	2,553	169 30	2,689	176 67	per 100 lbs. 6 68
Shoulder, sugar-cured ..... lbs.	25,912	1,784 27	25,912	1,784 27	per 100 lbs. 6 94
Sauerkraut ..... bbls.	25	125 00	20	150 00	per 100 bbls. 500 00
Squash ..... lbs	15,762	157 62	15,762	157 62	per 100 lbs. 1 00
Sugar, refined ..... lbs	30,337	3,065 23	28,957	2,929 62	per 100 lbs. 10 15
Sugar, granulated and powdered ..... lbs.	8,754	1,009 60	7,070	817 14	per 100 lbs. 11 58
Sirup ..... galls	725	332 81	703	325 57	per 100 gall. 46 41
Tea, oolong, common ..... lbs	3,326	1,128 70	3,281	1,118 12	per 100 lbs. 34 02
Tea, oolong, best ..... lbs.	.....	.....	79½	89 04	per 100 lbs. 112 05
Tea, green ..... lbs.	191	126 20	109	125 50	per 100 lbs. 66 13
Tobacco, plug ..... lbs.	644	300 46	518	234 41	per 100 lbs. 46 70
Tobacco, smoking ..... lbs.	2,400	752 23	2,389¾	747 75	per 100 lbs. 31 39
Tomatoes, fresh ..... bush.	396	198 00	396	198 00	per 100 bush. 50 00
Turnips ..... bush.	457½	228 75	207½	103 75	per 100 bush. 50 00
Turkey ..... lbs	2,276	238 60	2,276	238 60	per 100 lbs. 10 51
Vinegar ..... galls.	1,152	288 00	1,031	257 75	per 100 gall. 25 50
Miscellaneous	.....	1,046 88	.....	971 44	
		52,298 74		50,982 21	
Transportation furnished by home stable during the year	.....	659 00	.....	659 00	
Fuel for bakery furnished by home during the year	.....	180 00	.....	180 00	
Cash paid for labor in subsistence department during the year	.....	1,184 70	.....	1,184 70	
Cost of subsistence stores on hand December 31, 1876	.....	2,270 51	.....	.....	
Cost of subsistence stores on hand December 31, 1877	.....	.....	.....	3,587 04	
		56,592 95		56,592 95	

As most of the leading articles of subsistence were furnished to the home under yearly contracts, there was but very little difference in the prices paid during the several quarters, except in the item of flour, of which the average cost per barrel was as follows: First quarter, $7.30; second quarter, $9.27; third quarter, $7.66; fourth quarter, $6.46.

COST OF DAILY RATION.

26 c. The average cost of the daily ration—including value of all subsistence stores produced by and received from the home farm and Home stable, the cost of transportation to the home, the cost of fuel consumed in bakery, and the pay-roll of all persons employed in the subsistence

department—during the year 1877, was $19.19, as shown by the following exhibit:

Cost of subsistence on hand, December 31, 1876			$2,270 51
Cost of subsistence purchased for cash			46,334 86
Value of subsistence received from home farm			3,184 99
Value of subsistence received from home stable			2,778 89
Value of transportation furnished to subsistence department by the home stable			659 00
Cost of fuel consumed in the bakery			180 00
Amount of pay-rolls of employés in bakery and subsistence department			1,184 70
Total cost of subsistence stores on hand December 31, 1876, and received during 1877			56,592 95
Value of subsistence stores sold for cash	$4,128 82		
Value of subsistence stores sold to home	1,385 36		
		$5,514 18	
Value of subsistence stores issued to beneficiaries		47,491 73	
Value of subsistence stores on hand December 31, 1877		3,587 04	
Total value of subsistence stores issued and sold during the year, and remaining on hand December 31, 1877			56,592 95

The whole number of rations issued during the year was 247,525.

The average daily number of beneficiaries present was 678.15, making the whole number of rations issued 247,525. Divide $47,491.73, the cost of subsistence, by 247,525, the number of rations issued, and we have 19.19.

The average cost of daily ration issued to hospital during each quarter, was:

	Value of subsistence issued.	Number of rations issued.			Average cost per hundred.
		To sick.	To attendants.	Total.	
For the first quarter, 1877	$1,986 33	7,215	1,597	8,812	$22 54
For the second quarter, 1877	1,954 84	7,220	1,605	8,825	22 15
For the third quarter, 1877	1,964 61	7,124	1,625	8,749	22 45
For the fourth quarter, 1877	2,014 59	7,071	1,570	8,641	23 31
For the whole year	7,920 37	28,630	6,397	35,027	22 61

The average cost of daily ration issued to general dining-room during each quarter, was:

	Value of subsistence issued.	Number of rations issued.	Average cost per hundred.
For the first quarter, 1877	$10,310 15	56,149	$18 36
For the second quarter, 1877	9,446 20	49,263	19 17
For the third quarter, 1877	9,559 84	50,712	18 85
For the fourth quarter, 1877	10,255 17	56,374	18 19
For the whole year	39,571 36	212,498	18 62

The average cost of daily ration issued to the whole home during each quarter, was:

	Value of subsistence issued.	Number of rations issued.	Average cost per hundred.
For the first quarter, 1877	$12,296 48	64,961	$18 93
For the second quarter, 1877	11,401 04	58,088	19 63
For the third quarter, 1877	11,524 45	59,461	19 38
For the fourth quarter, 1877	12,269 76	65,015	18 86
For the year, 1877	47,491 73	247,525	19 19
For the year, 1876	39,049 81	203,160	[illegible]

BILLS OF FARE.

26*d*. No permanent diet-list is prescribed, either in the general kitchen or hospital, but a bill of fare is prepared daily, and the commissary employés and cooks are required to conform to it strictly. The following transcript of bills of fare for the first day in each month will give a fair idea of the manner in which the general table is supplied:

Bill of fare for breakfast.

January, 1877.—Boiled pork, bread, butter, coffee.
February, 1877.—Boiled beef, bread, butter, coffee.
March, 1877.—Boiled beef, bread, butter, coffee.
April, 1877.—Ham and eggs, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.
May, 1877.—Beef stew, bread, butter, coffee.
June, 1877.—Cold meat, stewed codfish, bread, butter, coffee.
July, 1877.—Beef stew, bread, butter, coffee.
August, 1877.—Beef hash, bread, butter, coffee.
September, 1877.—Beef hash, bread, butter, coffee.
October, 1877.—Boiled shoulder, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.
November, 1877.—Cold beef, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.
December, 1877.—Beef hash, bread, butter, coffee.

Bill of fare for dinner.

January, 1877.—Roast beef, gravy, stewed onions, boiled rice, beets, bread, tea.
February, 1877.—Boiled shoulder, potatoes, sauerkraut, beets, bread, tea.
March, 1877.—Mutton stew, potatoes, boiled beans, beets, bread, tea.
April, 1877.—Boiled pork, baked beans, potatoes, stewed prunes, pickles, bread, tea.
May, 1877.—Barley soup, boiled beef, potatoes, bread pudding, bread, tea.
June, 1877.—Bean soup, boiled beef, stewed codfish, potatoes, pickles, bread, tea.
July, 1877.—Boiled ham, baked beans, stewed prunes, lettuce, bread, tea.
August, 1877.—Mutton stew, summer squash, potatoes, pickled onions, bread, tea.
September, 1877.—Corned beef, potatoes, carrots, pickles, bread, tea.
October, 1877.—Roast beef, gravy, potatoes, squash, pickled cabbage, bread, tea.
November, 1877.—Boiled ham, potatoes, cabbage, pickles, bread, tea.
December, 1877.—Corned beef, cabbage, potatoes, bread pudding, beets, bread, tea.

Bill of fare for supper.

January, 1877.—Cold meat, pickles, bread, butter, tea.
February, 1877.—Hominy, sirup, bread, butter, tea.
March, 1877.—Corn-mush and milk, bread, butter, tea.
April, 1877.—Cheese, bread, butter, tea.
May, 1877.—Boiled rice, sirup, corn-bread, bread, butter, tea.
June, 1877.—Apple-sauce, ginger bread, bread, butter, tea.
July, 1877.—Cheese, bread, butter, tea.
August, 1877.—Apple-sauce, corn-bread, bread, butter, tea.
September, 1877.—Cold meat, cucumbers, bread, butter, tea.
October, 1877.—Cold meat, pickled cabbage, bread, butter, tea.
November, 1877.—Boiled hominy, sirup, bread, butter, tea.
December, 1877.—Cold meat, pickles, bread, butter, tea.

HOME STORE.

26*e*, 26*f*. A store is maintained at this branch for the purpose of affording to beneficiaries an opportunity of purchasing undercloth-ing, summer-wear, tobacco, coffee, weiss-beer, cider, and other necessary and desirable articles, and for the purpose of furnishing refreshments to visitors. The purchase and sales of merchandise are managed by the secretary, and the disbursements by the treasurer. The gross sales during the year amounted to $14,192.77, yielding a net profit of $3,072.06. The profits have been expended in payment for books, papers, and periodicals received at the library, and in other incidental

expenses incurred for the amusement and recreation of beneficiaries. The influence resulting from the establishment of the store, and especially from the sale of coffee, weiss-beer, and cider to beneficiaries, has been beneficial, as it is instrumental in keeping at the home many men who otherwise would loiter about the groggeries in the immediate vicinity, squandering their money, clothing, and credit, for intoxicating liquors.

POST-OFFICE.

27. The post-office at this branch was made a money-order office October 1, 1877. The postmaster reports the business of the office for the year 1877, as follows: Letters mailed, 20,700; letters received, 19,500; newspapers mailed, 5,500; newspapers received, 20,000; money-orders issued, 30; money transmitted by money-orders, $281.13; registered letters sent, 213.

CLOTHING.

27. The rule for issuing clothing at this branch is as follows: Each beneficiary when admitted to the home for the first time is given clothing to the value of $14.96, and sixty days afterward he is given clothing to the value of $7.76, making the value of his admission suit, for which no charge is made, $22.72; subsequently, if he requires it, he is allowed clothing to the value of $2.63 per month, and if he has an income from pension or extra duty, or both, exceeding $5 a month, he is required to pay for it; otherwise it is donated to him.

The average value of clothing issued to each beneficiary during the year was $11.16. The following tabular statement exhibits the kind, quantity, and value, as fixed by General Orders of the War Department for 1871, of all clothing issued during the year. The total value was $14,591.28, of which $1,755.41 was paid by beneficiaries and $12,835.87 was donated to beneficiaries.

Articles issued.	No. first quarter.	No. second quarter.	No. third quarter.	No. fourth quarter.	Donated to beneficiaries.		Paid for by beneficiaries.		Total.	
					No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Blouses, lined	210	203	191	244	735	$1,565 55	113	$240 69	848	$1,806 24
Blouses, lined (extra)	.....	6	6	1	10	41 50	3	12 45	13	53 95
Boots, pairs	23	60	16	26	87	180 09	38	78 66	125	258 75
Caps, forage	127	119	136	173	493	216 92	62	27 28	555	244 20
Coats, uniform	157	106	84	150	443	2,458 65	54	299 70	497	2,758 35
Coats, uniform (extra)	.....	1	3	3	7	68 25	.....	.....	7	68 25
Coats, uniform (band)	.....	18	1	.....	19	209 19	.....	.....	19	209 19
Coats, great	90	4	3	215	295	1,572 35	17	90 61	312	1,662 96
Drawers, pairs	437	381	384	525	1,443	966 81	284	190 28	1,727	1,157 09
Frocks, fatigue	1	1	1	.....	3	2 79	.....	.....	3	2 79
Hats, uniform	116	81	51	83	320	320 00	11	11 00	331	331 00
Overalls, pairs	6	87	31	6	121	131 89	9	9 81	130	141 70
Shirts, cotton	.....	5	9	104	116	87 00	2	1 50	118	88 50
Shirts, knit	483	406	406	560	1,641	1,641 00	214	214 00	1,855	1,855 00
Shoes, pairs	230	221	213	279	849	1,018 80	94	112 80	943	1,131 60
Socks, pairs	677	527	556	700	2,067	434 07	393	82 53	2,460	516 60
Trousers, pairs	247	247	232	281	828	1,738 80	179	375 90	1,007	2,114 70
Trousers, pairs (extra)	.....	2	5	2	7	28 70	2	8 20	9	36 90
Trousers, pairs (band)	.....	18	3	.....	21	86 10	.....	.....	21	86 10
Ponchos	6	.....	1	.....	7	18 41	.....	.....	7	18 41
Slippers, hospital	100	100	.....	100	300	30 00	.....	.....	300	30 00
Gowns, hospital	.....	.....	.....	19	19	19 00	.....	.....	19	19 00
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,835 87	.....	1,755 41	.....	14,591 28

LAUNDRY.

The work of the home laundry, in which six men were regularly employed during the year, has been as follows:

Articles.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total for year 1877.
Sheets	9,723	8,731	8,759	9,392	36,605
Pillow-slips	9,577	8,700	4,760	9,381	36,418
Towels, roller	3,809	3,839	5,028	4,220	15,896
Towels, hand	5,598	5,319	8,649	5,770	22,327
Bed-spreads	243	556	216	187	1,202
Bed-ticks	8	18	568	17	611
Blankets	107	85	69	93	354
Aprons	234	235	277	364	1,110
Shirts	5,931	4,976	5,196	6,090	22,193
Drawers, pairs	4,535	3,830	3,732	4,420	16,517
Socks, pairs	2,499	2,027	2,012	2,689	9,227
Overalls, pairs	105	139	272	263	779
Trousers, pairs	106	129	167	238	640
Blouses	7	15	6	15	43
Hospital-gowns	86	80	68	89	323
Stable-frocks	.....	6	.....	.....	6
Table-cloths	48	52	51	40	191
Napkins	410	416	416	416	1,658
Total pieces washed	43,017	39,153	40,246	43,684	166,100

GREENHOUSE.

During the year a substantial and tasteful greenhouse has been constructed, and a plat laid out for a flower-garden; but the greenhouse was completed at so late a date that no report is made of its operation. The cost of the greenhouse ($2,000) and of the heating apparatus and fixtures ($875.51) was paid from the contingent fund accruing from fines imposed for infraction of discipline and from profits of the home store

STABLE.

The receipts and expenditures on account of the stable during the year were as follows:

Cash value of stable products sold		$13,262 08
Cash expended on account of stable	$5,510 14	
Bought of home on account of stable	6,568 16	
Gross expenditures on account of stable		12,078 30
Net profit of stable		1,183 78

The following is a detailed statement of the sale of stable products during the year:

Articles sold.	Quantity.	Sold for cash, value.	Sold to home, value.	Total.
Beef-cattle ... number	1	$44 80	.....	$44 80
Bones ... tons	7	43 29	.....	43 29
Calves ... number	16	70 25	.....	70 25
Chickens ... do	158	.....	$39 50	39 50
Corn ... bushels	47	17 17	.....	17 17
Drain-pipe ... feet	1,800	.....	109 80	109 80
Ducks ... number	39	.....	13 65	13 65
Eggs ... dozen	871	.....	128 94	128 94
Forage, officers' horses	.....	102 65	480 00	582 65
Grease ... pounds	4,690	347 20	.....	347 20
Hearse and team at funerals	.....	.....	87 00	87 00
Hire of teams	.....	39 75	.....	39 75

Articles sold.	Quantity.	Sold for cash, value.	Sold to home, value.	Total.
Hogs.....number..	58	$1,023 78	.....	$1,023 78
Horses, condemned.....do....	3	345 00	.....	345 00
Lambs.....do....	6	15 00	.....	15 00
Milk.....gallons..	15,323	.....	$2,596 80	2,596 80
Pigs.....number..	145	620 41	.....	620 41
Sheep.....do...	111	211 88	.....	211 88
Straw.....tons..	10	.....	50 00	50 00
Sundries.....	.....	80 93	.....	80 93
Teaming.....	.....	.....	5,976 25	5,976 25
Wool.....pounds..	3,481	818 03	.....	818 03
		3,780 14	9,481 94	13,262 08

SANITARY REGULATIONS.

General Order of this branch No. 19, dated March 18, 1875, requires all beneficiaries of the home to bathe not less frequently than once a week; and the company sergeants, charged with the execution of this order, submit the following reports:

Report of Sergt. Joseph Horle, Company A: "The provisions of General Order No. 19, relative to bathing, have been strictly enforced during the year, and I think with beneficial results as regards the health of the inmates. If it was not compulsory, some would never take a bath; and as it is, some have gone to the surgeon to be excused from bathing, but were not granted it. I think the sanitary condition of the home is better by the men having to bathe regularly, as it is a guard against contagion and vermin."

Report of Sergt. James Murphy, Company B: "I have the honor to report result of bathing in Company B for the year ending December 31, 1877. The men bathe regularly, on an average of about 175 per week. Those who miss a bath are cautioned about it, and the result is general cleanliness in the company."

Report of Sergt. Simon O'Kane, Company C: "I have the honor to state that the provisions of General Order No. 19 are strictly complied with in this company, with results promotive of health and cleanliness."

DISCIPLINE.

The Revised Statutes of the United States provide "that all inmates of the home shall be, and they are hereby, made subject to the Rules and Articles of War, and will be governed thereby in the same manner as if they were in the Army of the United States;" and authorize the board of managers "to make by-laws, rules, and regulations for carrying on the business and government of the home, and affix penalties thereto." The board has published no code of regulations for the preservation of discipline, affixing specific penalties to offenses, but have, in article 21 of its by-laws, authorized the governor "to stop the allowances of inmates, to confine them, and, with the approval of the president, to eject them from the home in case of misconduct."

In the exercise of the discretion vested in the governor by the board of managers, the first offense of drunkenness or absence without leave is generally overlooked at this branch, unless it is of an aggravated nature, and subsequent offenses are usually punished as follows: Drunkenness, $3 fine or fifteen days' labor; if the offense is complicated with disorderly conduct the penalty is greater; under influence of liquor, $2 fine or ten days' labor; absence without leave from two roll-calls, $2 fine or ten days' labor; and $1 fine or five days' labor for each additional day of absence, until the amount reaches $10, which is usually the maximum amount of fine imposed. For bringing intoxicating liquors into the home, $10 fine for the first offense, and dishonorable discharge for second offense. When beneficiaries neglect or refuse to perform la-

bor imposed as a penalty, they are confined in the guard-house for terms of from one to twenty days. Fines are rarely remitted, and only for long continued good conduct, or for the benefit of dependent families. The whole amount of fines remitted during the year 1877 was $820.03, mostly on account of offenses committed during the previous year.

The following tabular statement exhibits the number and nature of offenses committed against the discipline of the home during the year 1877 by pensioners and by non-pensioners, and the amount of penalties imposed upon each class, to wit:

Nature of offenses.	Pensioners.	Non-pensioners.	Total.
Drunk	249	158	407
Under influence of liquor	297	173	470
Absence without leave	1,027	377	1,404
Assault and fighting in quarters	15	5	20
Bringing liquor into the Home	9	3	12
Theft or robbery	6	2	8
Disposing of uniform clothing	1	3	4
Violation of other rules	277	47	324
Other misdemeanors	66	35	101
Whole number of offenses	1,947	803	2,750
Total amount of fines imposed	$4,210 59	$1,136 52	$5,347 11
Total number of days' labor imposed as penalties	140	3,452	3,592
Total number of days' confinement in guard-house	298	448	846
Amount of fines remitted during the year	$427 04	$392 99	$820 03

The whole number of pensioners in the home during the year was 566, of which 252, or 45 per cent., committed 1,947 offenses, and 314 committed no offenses. The whole number of non-pensioners in the home during the year was 741, of which 222, or 30 per cent., committed 803 offenses, and 519 committed no offenses. The following tabular statement exhibits the number of offenses committed by each beneficiary during the year, to wit:

1	man	committed	77	offenses..	Total.	77	2	men	committed	18	offenses..	Total.	36
1	do	do	49	do	...do ..	49	3	do	do	16	do	...do ..	48
1	do	do	47	do	...do ..	47	4	do	do	15	do	...do ..	60
1	do	do	44	do	...do ..	44	2	do	do	14	do	...do ..	28
1	do	do	43	do	...do ..	43	4	do	do	13	do	...do ..	52
1	do	do	41	do	...do ..	41	12	do	do	12	do	...do ..	144
1	do	do	34	do	...do ..	34	8	do	do	11	do	...do ..	88
3	do	do	33	do	...do ..	99	13	do	do	10	do	...do ..	130
1	do	do	29	do	...do ..	29	22	do	do	9	do	...do ..	198
2	do	do	27	do	...do ..	54	16	do	do	8	do	...do ..	128
1	do	do	26	do	...do ..	26	20	do	do	7	do	...do ..	140
1	do	do	25	do	...do ..	25	23	do	do	6	do	...do ..	138
1	do	do	24	do	...do ..	24	28	do	do	5	do	...do ..	140
2	do	do	23	do	...do ..	46	41	do	do	4	do	...do ..	164
1	do	do	22	do	...do ..	22	56	do	do	3	do	...do ..	168
2	do	do	21	do	...do ..	42	70	do	do	2	do	...do ..	140
1	do	do	20	do	...do ..	20	122	do	do	1	do	...do ..	122
1	do	do	19	do	...do ..	19							
5	do	do	17	do	...do ..	85	474						2,750

833 inmates committed no offences.

Of 1,307 beneficiaries who have been cared for in this branch during the year 1877, 833 have committed no offense against the discipline of the home or the laws of the land; and 122 have committed but one

offense each. These facts challenge a comparison of the discipline of the home with that of any other similar institution in the world.

DISHONORABLE DISCHARGES.

As an ultimate means of preserving discipline it sometimes becomes the imperative duty of the commandant, with the approval of the president of the board, to expel incorrigible offenders from the home. In the exercise of this discretion, after repeated warnings and great forbearance in each case, the following-named beneficiaries have been dishonorably discharged from this branch during the year, to wit:

Jacob Scoudan, late Company K, Ninety-fifth New York Volunteers, for having published, or caused to be published, in an infamous sheet, false and scandalous charges against the management of the home, and for attempting to obtain the interference of lawyers to set aside the orders of the board of managers and the rules and regulations which he had sworn to obey. (G. O. No. 36.) Pensioner, at $18 per month.

Andrew Gallup, late Company A, Sixth Connecticut Volunteers, for having insulted his company sergeant, interfered with the performance of duty with which the sergeant had been duly charged, resisted his authority, and struck and bit him, and, when called before the commanding officer, having declared that he was not sorry for what he had done, and that he did not expect any clemency. (G. O. No. 58.) Pensioner, at $18 per month.

Dennis Lawler, late Company K, Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, for having been drunk and disorderly in quarters April 27 and May 20 and 22, and absent without leave April 15 to 20 and May 25 to June 2, 1877, and having refused to perform labor imposed on him as a penalty for his misconduct, and declared that he would not perform police duty when ordered, he being well able to perform such duty. (G. O. No. 72.) Non-pensioner.

Alexander Morrison, late Company K, Twenty-third Illinois Veteran Volunteers for having been guilty of thirty offenses of drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and absence without leave; of having a bottle of liquor concealed in his bed; of stealing and disposing of a watch and revolver, valued at $35, the property of William Wilty; of stealing certificates of deposit to the amount of $30 from Martin McGlone, forging McGlone's name thereto and collecting the cash thereon; of stealing a uniform overcoat from inmate William Weir, and a citizen overcoat from inmate John Steele, and disposing thereof; and having, on the 31st of May, 1877, absented himself from the home without leave. (G. O. No. 85.) Pensioner, at $18 per month.

Dennis Sivison, late Company K, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteers, for having been guilty of absence without leave and drunkenness twenty-seven times during the last twelve months, and having neglected and refused to perform labor imposed as a penalty for his misconduct. (G. O. No. 99.) Subsequently unconditionally readmitted by the board of managers. Non-pensioner.

William Goodier, late Company G, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for having been guilty of absence without leave and drunkenness twenty-two times during the last nine months, and having been arrested by civil authority and sent to house of correction, and having neglected and refused to perform labor imposed as a penalty for his misconduct. (G. O. No. 99.) Pensioner, at $3 per month.

Thomas S. Hayes, late Company C, Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, and Company D, Fifth New York Volunteers, having been guilty

of incorrigible drunkenness and absence without leave, lounging around liquor saloons, and neglect of duty when detailed, and having been examined by the surgeon of the home and found to have no disability. (G. O. No. 113.) Non-pensioner.

David McLaughlin, late Company F, One hundred and fifty-fifth New York Volunteers, for having repeatedly set at defiance existing orders of the home in willfully absenting himself without leave, and lounging around liquor saloons in the vicinity, and for having committed twenty-four offenses against the discipline of the home during the last seven months. (G. O. No. 145.) Pensioner, at $24 per month.

Henry Rosswick, late Company K, Fifth New Jersey Volunteers, having been found guilty by a board of investigation of repeated immoral and disgusting practices in the home, rendering him an unfit companion for honorable and decent men. (G. O. No. 116.) Pensioner, at $18 per month.

Peter Quinn, late Company K, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, for having been guilty of incorrigible drunkenness and absence without leave; of fighting and disorderly conduct; of neglect of duty when detailed; of procuring two bottles of whisky for other inmates in one day; of escaping from guard-house, in which he was confined in punishment for misconduct, and for running away from the home. (G. O. No. 121.) Pensioner, at $3 per month.

John D. Parmeter, late Company G, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers—an applicant for discharge—for having forfeited all right to an honorable discharge by the commission of twenty-one offenses against the discipline of the home during the last three months. (G. O. No. 131.) Pensioner, at $18 per month.

John W. McCardle, late Company B, Ninetieth Illinois Volunteers, for having been detected on the 28th of September in bringing intoxicating liquors into home in violation of existing orders, and having been guilty of thirty-four offenses against the discipline of the home during the year. (G. O. No. 133.) Pensioner, at $8 per month.

James Bentley, late Company C, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, for having been, on the 18th of September, engaged in a disgraceful row at a low liquor saloon in the vicinity of the home; and having left the hospital without permission on the morning of the 19th, and since remained in a drunken condition at a disreputable groggery; and having disposed of his uniform clothing in violation of existing orders; and having refused to come into the home when sent for. (G. O. No. 135.) Non-pensioner.

Condy Bonner, late Company F, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, for absence without leave and drunkenness—having been in the house of correction twice during the last two months—and for disposing of his uniform clothing in violation of existing orders. (G. O. No. 151.) Pensioner, at $4 per month.

William Summers, late Company D, Nineteenth United States Infantry, for having been detected in bringing two bottles of whisky into the home in violation of existing orders. (G. O. No. 155.) Non-pensioner.

Michael Hallahan, late Company K, One hundred and eighth Ohio Volunteers, for repeated absence without leave and drunkenness, and disposing of his uniform overcoat and blouse in violation of existing orders. (G. O. No. 156.) Non-pensioner.

William Larkin, late Company G, Ninety-first New York Volunteers, for having set at defiance all rules of the home, committing forty-six offenses against its discipline during the last ten months that he has been present; and on the 21st of December, 1877, while confined to the

guard-house for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, having violently assaulted the patrolman in charge of the guard-house and an inmate of the home who was also confined to the guard-house. (G. O. No. 157.) Pensioner, at $18 per month.

Michael McGowan, late Company C, Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, and Company B, Forty-second United States Infantry, for repeated absence without leave and neglect of the conditions of his readmission, and for having been engaged in a disgraceful fight at a low groggery near the home on Sunday, December 23, 1877, cutting and dangerously wounding James Stafford with a knife. (G. O. No. 160.) Non-pensioner.

William H. Kelley, late Company I, Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, for habitually absenting himself from the home without leave, lounging about liquor saloons and returning drunk, and for refusing to labor when ordered to do so, to pay the cost of his transportation. (G. O. No. 162.) Non-pensioner.

Hiram Sholes, late Company D, Twenty-sixth New York Volunteers, for being an incorrigible offender against the rules of the home, having committed seventy-eight offenses to the prejudice of good order and military discipline during the year 1877, thereby exhausting all clemency and forfeiting all claim to the benefits of the home. (G. O. No. 164.) Pensioner at $24 per month.

Anthony Dean, late Company A, Twenty-sixth New York Volunteers, for habitual absence without leave, lounging about liquor saloons, repeated drunkenness, being engaged in a disgraceful fight at a low groggery in the vicinity of the home on Sunday, December 23, and for repeatedly bringing whiskey into the home and furnishing it to persons in the guard house. (G. O. No. 166.) Pensioner at $5 per month.

James Stafford, late Company A, Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, for repeated drunkenness and disorderly conduct, absence without leave, lounging about liquor saloons, fighting with beneficiaries and citizens, using obscene and threatening language to comrades in the halls of the home, assaulting members of the provost guard, and threatening the lives of patrolmen, and for being engaged in a disgraceful fight in a low groggery near the home on Sunday, December 23, 1877, having thereby set at defiance all rules of the home, and rendered himself an intolerable nuisance to the vicinity. (G. O. No. 159.) Pensioner at $8 per month.

INSPECTION BY THE PUBLIC.

During the year 1877, four thousand two hundred and ninety (4,290) visitors, representing every part of the country and several foreign nations, have been registered at this branch and shown through the buildings. And it is estimated that not less than sixty thousand people have visited the grounds during the same period.

CONCLUSION.

The treasurer of this branch, who, although a bonded officer, receives no compensation for his services as treasurer, has, during the year, without the cost of one cent to the government, received and disbursed, or otherwise accounted for, $217,314.65 in cash, of which $129,968.49 was for the home, $73,153.39 was for pensioners, and $14,192.77 was for the home store. The books have been closed, and nothing has been carried to loss account, while the profit account of the farm, stable, shops, and home store, amount to $7,752.10.

It is but due to the officers and non-commissioned officers of this branch

that their faithful performance of public duty should receive official recognition, and I avail myself of this opportunity to express my obligations to Capt. William H. Lough, secretary, Surgeon John L. Page, Sergeant-Maj. George Schuler, Quartermaster-Sergeant Samuel Hayes, Commissary-Sergeant Matthew O'Regan, for the fidelity and zeal with which they have discharged the constant and arduous duties of their respective positions.

I have also received great encouragement and support from Dr. E. B. Wolcott, the resident member of the board of managers, who has with almost unfailing punctuality visited the home on each Tuesday morning. His gratuitous services, and devotion to the interests of the disabled soldiers of the country, entitle him to their lasting gratitude.

I am, gentlemen, most respectfully,

EDWARD W. HINCKS,
Commandant and Treasurer.

HON. BOARD OF MANAGERS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF EASTERN BRANCH.

1.

Question. What is the total number of disabled soldiers and sailors cared for or aided by your branch during the year commencing January 1, 1877, and ending December 31, 1877?—Answer. 1235.

Question. What has been the whole number of soldiers and sailors so cared for or aided at your branch from its first establishment to December 31, 1877?—Answer. 3021.

2.

Question. How many have been admitted to your branch during the the year?—Answer. 287.

Question. How may have been readmitted?—Answer. 90.

Question. How many honorably discharged?—Answer. 138.

Question. How many dishonorably?—Answer. 7. For disobeying an order from the deputy governor, 2; for repeated disobedience of the rules, 1; for a murderous assault upon a comrade, 1; for procuring and selling liquor to inmates, 1; for drunkenness and striking police sergeant, 1; for making unfounded statements, vilifying, and falsely accusing his commanding officer, 1.

Question. How many transferred to other branches?—Answer. 38.

Question. How many deserted?—Answer. 40 overstaying furlough; 16 willfully.

3.

Question. What was the average number present during the year?—Answer. 703.

Question. What the average number present and absent during the year?—Answer. 859.

4.

Question. Of the whole number supported or aided, how many belonged to the Regular Army?—Answer. 18.

Question. How many to the volunteer service?—Answer. 1205.

Question. How many to the Navy?—Answer. 12.

5.

Question. How many were disabled during the war of the Rebellion?—Answer. 1227.

Question. How many during the war of 1812?—Answer. 7.

Question. How many during the Mexican war?—Answer. 1.

6.

Question. Of the whole number, how many were colored men?—Answer. 1.

7.

Question. From what States did they come, or in what States did they enlist?—Answer:

Maine	198	Pennsylvania	27
New Hampshire	74	Maryland	2
Rhode Island	51	Delaware	1
Vermont	14	Ohio	7
Connecticut	35	Illinois	6
New York	293	Indiana	1
New Jersey	14	Iowa	1
Wisconsin	3	Michigan	2
District of Columbia	1	Kentucky	2
Massachusetts	501	No record	3

8.

Question. How many under 30 years of age?—Answer. 14.

Question. How many between 30 and 50?—Answer. 757.

Question. How many between 50 and 70?—Answer. 434.

Question. How many over 70?—Answer. 30.

9.

Question. How many married, with wives and minor children, or either, still living?—Answer. 408.

10.

Question. How many native born?—Answer. 453.

Question. How many foreign born?—Answer. 782.

Question. What the nativity of the latter?—Answer:

Ireland	530	France	5
England	66	Belgium	1
Scotland	39	Sweden	2
Wales	2	Norway	2
English Provinces	47	Italy	2
Germany	80	Poland	1
Switzerland	5		

11.

Question. What were their trades or occupations?—Answer:

Bakers	10	Laborers	531
Blacksmiths	24	Machinists	31
Barbers	12	Masons	22
Butchers	11	Musicians	20
Carpenters	56	Mill-operatives	51
Clerks	41	Telegraphers	4
Cooks	18	Painters	45
Coopers	14	Printers	23
Curriers	31	Sailors	19
Farmers	91	Shoe-makers	110
Harness-makers	8	Stone-cutters	14
Hatters	13	Wheelwrights	4
Engineers	6	Tailors	[illegible]

Question. Of the whole number cared for during the year, how many could read and write?—Answer. 853.

Question. How many could do neither?—Answer. 382.

Question. Of the latter what per cent. were native and what per cent. foreign?—Answer. Native, 27; foreign, 73.

12.

Question. Of the whole number how many lost both arms?—Answer. 1.

Question. How many both legs?—Answer. None.

Question. How many a leg and an arm?—Answer. None.

Question. How many one arm?—Answer. 54.

Question. How many one leg?—Answer. 58.

Question. How many disabled by other wounds received in the service?—Answer. 629; by sickness, 493.

13.

Question. How many totally blind?—Answer. 4.

Question. How many partially blind?—Answer. 12.

14.

Question. How many totally insane, or partially?—Answer. Totally, 9; partially, 6.

Question. How many of these men were sent to the insane asylum at Washington?—Answer. 6; at State asylum, 5; present, 4.

15.

Question. How many have been treated in hospital during the year, and for what diseases?—Answer. 240.

Erysipelas	2	Lumbago	1
Amputation	2	Neuralgia	2
Consumption	28	Ophthalmia	2
Pneumonia	6	Paralysis	16
Apoplexy	4	Peritonitis	3
Senility	11	Sprains	2
Nephrites	7	Syphilis	5
Bronchitis	4	Ulcers	14
Abscess	6	Diarrhea (chronic)	11
Asthma	7	Disease of brain	5
Carbuncle	1	Mania a potu	4
Colitis	2	Compound fracture	1
Dropsy	6	Retention of urine	3
Dysentery	4	Rheumatism (chronic)	21
Epilepsy	4	Heart disease	9
Gastritis	10	Gunshot wounds (old)	10
Gonorrhea	3	Fistula in ano	1
Hepatitis	2	Intermittent fever	8
Hernia	1	Operations for strangulated hernia	1
Insanity	11		

Question. How many treated in quarters, and for what?—A. 527. Rheumatism, asthma, diarrhea, dyspepsia, ophthalmia, indolent ulcers, syphilis, gonorrhea, eczema, coughs, and other diseases.

Question. Was the per cent. of men treated in hospital and quarters greater or less than last year?—Answer. Slightly less.

Question. If any marked difference, how do you account for the fact?—Answer. No marked difference.

Question. Comparing the number of deaths with the whole number cared for, what has been the per cent. of the former?—Answer. 2.5. Comparing the number of deaths of men under treatment at this branch with the whole number cared for, the per cent. is 1.6. Comparing the number of deaths of men under treatment at this branch (20) with the whole number treated, the per cent. is 2.2.

Question. What was it last year?—Answer. 2.8.

Question. And what the year before?—Answer. 2.54.

Question. If any marked difference, how do you account for it?—Answer. No marked difference, except in number of deaths at the home, which is accounted for by the remarks of the surgeon below.

16.

Question. How many have died during the year, and of what disease?—Answer:

Consumption	7	Bright's disease of kidneys	2
Apoplexy	2	Softening of the brain	1
Paralysis	1	Pulmonary hemorrhage	1
Insanity	1	Hermorrhage, from	1
Alcoholism	1	Emboline	1
Meningitis	1	Drowning	1
Pneumonia	1	While on furlough	10

Remarks of the surgeon.

It will be seen by this report that the number of deaths of men under treatment at this branch is one-third less than last year, with two hundred more men cared for. This difference of death-rate is, in the opinion of the surgeon, caused largely by the small wards of the new hospital as compared with the old. Our hospital now accommodates sixty-eight patients and eight nurses.

We have eight wards, seven of which accommodate nine patients and one nurse each; one ward which accommodates five patients and a nurse. This arrangement gives better care and closer attention to the wants of the patients than we have heretofore been able to render, and also caused by the excellent system of ventilation adopted in the construction of the new hospital, which the surgeon regards as the best he has ever seen in any public building. The internal arrangements of our hospital also account for the comparatively small number of men treated therein.

17.

Question. How many have received pensions?—Answer. 401.

Question. What is the total amount received during the year?—Answer. $60,405.88.

Question. How much of this was retained in any way or for any purpose by the home?—Answer. $8,514.98.

Question. How much of this was sent or used for the benefit of dependent wife, child, mother, or sister?—Answer. $18,654.98.

Question. How much is still held in trust by the home for pensioners?—Answer. $7,500, including $2,860 by general treasury.

Question. What amount of interest has been received or is receivable on pensions for the year?—Answer. $157.60.

18.

Question. What mechanical trades have been carried on at your branch?—Answer. Most of the jobbing and repairing is done by the inmates. We have shops for such work, but since the closing of the

shoe-shop no work is done for sale. We have wheelwright, blacksmith, carpenter, harness-maker, and soap-making shops.

19.

Question. What has been the total product of your farm and garden, and the net profit, if any, during the year?—Answer. Net profit, $13.30.

Crops raised, quantity, and market value.	Value.	Sales to— Subsistence. Quantity.	Subsistence. Value.	Construction. Quantity.	Construction. Value.	Stable. Quantity.	Stable. Value.	Household. Quantity.	Household. Value.	Total.
250 tons hay, at $12	$3,000 00	.....	.....	....	.....	250	$3,000 00	....	.....	$3,000 00
540 bushels oats, at 50c	270 00	.....	.....	....	.....	540	270 00	....	.....	270 00
40 tons straw, at $7	280 00	.....	.....	....	.....	20	140 00	20	$140 00	280 00
408 bushels roots, at 25c	102 00	.....	.....	....	.....	408	102 00	....	.....	102 00
1,900 bushels potatoes, large, at 50c	950 00	1,900	$950 00	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	950 00
400 bushels potatoes, small, at 30c	120 00	.....	.....	....	.....	400	120 00	....	.....	120 00
11 tons cabbage, at $40	440 00	11	440 00	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	440 00
30 bushels beans, at $2.50	75 00	30	75 00	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	75 00
Pasturage	300 00	.....	.....	....	.....	....	300 00	....	.....	300 00
200 tons ice, at $1	200 00	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	200	200 00	200 00
40 M hemlock boards, at $13	520 00	.....	.....	40	$520 00	....	.....	....	.....	520 00
75 cords soft wood, at $3	225 00	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	75	225 00	225 00
180 cords hard wood, at $4	720 00	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	180	720 00	720 00
Total	7,202 00	.....	1,465 00	....	520 00	...	3,932 00	....	1,285 00	7,202 00

20.

Question. What has been the total number of inmates employed for pay in your branch during the year?—Answer. 209.

Question. What is the total amount so paid them for services or labor?—Answer. $18,041.85.

21.

Question. How many volumes in your library?—Answer. 4,170.

Question. What increase in number since last year?—Answer. 72.

Question. What number of daily newspapers?—Answer. 19.

Question. What of weeklies?—Answer. 121.

Question. What of magazines and periodicals?—Answer. 18.

Question. In what language are the above?—Answer. English German, French, and Italian.

Question. How many books have been taken out and read during the year?—Answer. 16,187.

Question. How is the reading-room attended, and how much are papers, &c., read?—Answer. Fully attended, and its papers in constant use.

22.

Question. How many have attended school, including those for telegraphy, &c., during the year?—Answer. No school; 7 learning telegraphy.

Question. What branches have been taught?—Answer. Only telegraphy.

Question. What number fitted to earn their own living?—Answer. None.

23.

Question. What means have been used for the moral and religious improvement of the inmates, and what success has attended these efforts?—Answer. Religious services.

Question. What religious services, whether Catholic or Protestant, have been held, and how are they attended?—Answer. Protestant every Sunday, and Catholic every other Sunday, the latter being largely attended. We have no resident chaplain. The clergy in the neighborhood, of all sects, are invited in turn to take charge of the services in the chapel. This insures, every month, a change of preacher, thereby maintaining the interest of the men. Once a fortnight an additional service is held by a Catholic priest. Thus all spiritual wants are satisfied.

Question. What Christian, temperance, or other societies have been in existence, and what has been their membership during the year?—Answer. Saint Peter and Saint Paul's Total Abstinence Society, organized in September, 1875, numbers 45 members in good standing (veterans).

24.

Question. What have been your means and sources of amusement?—Answer. Theater, lectures, &c., in winter; library; at all times billiard-tables, bowling-alley, checkers, and dominoes.

Question. Have you a band?—Answer. We have a band, composed of ten members, inmates, under a leader (citizen). They have obtained such proficiency that their music always attracts and interests the soldier. Thus at a small cost is furnished a constant and never-failing source of amusement.

Question. Have you other musical or dramatic associations?—Answer. There are two dramatic associations who give entertainments through the winter, making pleasure not only in anticipation but in reality. As evidence of the effect of discipline, it is a pleasure to state that the moral tone of their performances is above that of the average theater, and so, also, is the behavior of the audience.

Question. How many lectures, concerts, and entertainments have you had during the year?—Answer. 63.

Question. What new buildings have been constructed, and what improvements to buildings and grounds made, during the year?—Answer. None.

Question. What amount has been expended therefor?—Answer. No amount expended.

Question. Have they added to your capacity; and, if so, how much?—Answer. No new buildings put up or old enlarged.

Question. What number of men can you now care for at your branch, having due reference to health and comfort?—Answer. 850.

Question. What is the number actually present at the time of making your report?—Answer. 818.

Question. Will the number, in your opinion, increase or diminish during the next three months?—Answer. Slightly increase.

Question. Can you properly care for all who will apply during the present winter?—Answer. We can.

Question. From your experience in the home, and your knowledge of the subject, give your opinion as to whether the number of disabled

who will seek admission to the home will increase or diminish during the next ten years.—Answer. I think the number will increase, as many good men who have so far taken care of themselves have succumbed, or will succumb, to their disabilities.

25.

Question. What influence, if any, have the improvement of the buildings, adornment of the grounds, and the several opportunities for labor, instruction, amusement, &c., had upon the men?—Answer. A very good one, because elevating and tending to make an "*esprit de corps*," which is always to be desired.

Question. Is discipline made easier?—Answer. It is.

Question. Are the men improved in character and morals?—Answer. They are.

Question. Are the men contented and happy?—Answer. Wonderfully so.

26.

Question. What has been the total amount for running expenses of your home during the year?—Answer:

Current expenses for year 1877, *ending December* 31.

	Subsistence.	Current expenses.	Incidental expenses.	Transportation.	Hospital supplies.	Household expenses.	Total.
First quarter	$14,859 37	$5,373 25	$401 54	$499 23	$1,061 09	$4,579 93	$26,774 41
Second quarter	11,697 07	4,547 03	283 31	251 00	1,235 18	5,503 62	23,517 21
Third quarter	13,668 57	4,647 17	375 05	91 84	1,081 01	3,929 51	23,793 15
Fourth quarter	14,958 93	5,936 84	400 48	1,035 55	913 51	7,845 12	31,090 43
Total	55,183 94	20,504 29	1,460 38	1,877 62	4,290 79	21,858 18	105,175 20

Table showing cost of principal articles of subsistence.

Articles.	Quarter ending March 31, 1877.		Quarter ending June 30, 1877.		Quarter ending September 30, 1877.		Quarter ending December 31, 1877.	
	Quantity.	Price.	Quantity.	Price.	Quantity.	Price.	Quantity.	Price.
Beef ... pounds	40,397	$0 9.05	37,701	$0 9.63	47,454	$0 9.64	41,082	$0 9.65
Mutton ... do	8,214	9.50	8,368	9.50	7,819	9.50	9,641	9.50
Pork, salt ... barrels	28	20 43	.....	.....	9	18 50	19	18 01
Mackerel ... do	28	7.96	.....	.....	14	11.21	22	11 69
Butter ... pounds	6,392	22.65	3,953	20.70	3,706	20.68	6,237	20.68
Cheese ... do	1,921	13.50	1,549	13.50	.....	.....	876	12.50
Lard ... do	1,054	11.84	670	11.50	680	10.37	1,040	10.58
Flour ... barrels	315	7 19	200	7.62	302	7 13½	252	7 14½
Coffee ... pounds	1,702	24.94	2,300	23.00	1,873	24.05	900	23.72
Sugar, granulated ... do	4,682	11.89	3,904	11.00	5,259	11.19	5,586	10.45
Sugar, crushed, coffee do	5,409	10.27	5,505	9.25	5,775	9.70	7,077	8.86
Tea, Oolong ... do	682	38.00	748	38.00	790	38.06	956	38.00
Average cost of ration	.....	22.11	.....	22.64	.....	22.50	.....	21.40

Average cost of ration.

Quarter ending March 31, 1877	$0,22.11
Quarter ending June 30, 1877	22.64
Quarter ending September 30, 1877	22.50
Quarter ending December 31, 1877	21.40
Average cost of ration for the year	22.16

Statement showing cost of ration for the year ending December 31, 1877, and how obtained.

Remaining on hand January 1, 1877		$1,990 00
Received by purchase, &c., quarter ending March 31		16,163 98
Received by purchase, &c., quarter ending June 30		13,020 19
Received by purchase, &c., quarter ending September 30		14,972 62
Received by purchase, &c., quarter ending December 31		16,499 80
		62,646 59
Cr.		
Sales for quarter ending March 31, 1877	$1,302 60	
Sales for quarter ending June 30, 1877	1,323 12	
Sales for quarter ending September 30, 1877	1,304 05	
Sales for quarter ending December 31, 1877	1,540 87	
	5,470 64	
256,504 rations issued	56,862 10	
		62,332 74
Remaining on hand December 31, 1877		313 85
Cost of ration first quarter, ending March 31	22.11	
Cost of ration second quarter, ending June 30	22.64	
Cost of ration third quarter, ending September 30	22.50	
Cost of ration fourth quarter, ending December 31	21.40	
	4)88.65=22.16	

Number of rations issued (256,504): value ($56,862.10) : : 1=22.16.

Table showing the cost per capita of supporting inmates at Eastern Branch with and without clothing.

Purchase of all supplies in the year 1877		$146,833 30
Clothing given to the men		8,283 22
		155,116 52
Deduct sales of all supplies, 4 qrs	$36,139 34	
Construction and repairs	8,973 34	
		45,112 68
Net total cost		110,003 84
110,003.84 divided by 703, average men present		156 47
With clothing (as above)		$110,003 84
Deduct clothing		8,283 22
		101,720 62

$101,720.62 divided by 703 equals $144.69, being the actual amount paid by me for supporting each man at Eastern Branch.

26.

Bill of fare.

Days.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday	Pork and baked beans, brown bread, butter, coffee.	Corned beef, cabbage and potatoes, or bread-pudding, bread, coffee.	Prunes or crackers, bread, butter, tea.
Monday	Mackerel, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.	Boiled beef, vegetable soup, bread, molasses.	Apple-sauce, bread, butter, tea.
Tuesday	Meat, hash, bread, butter, coffee.	Roast beef, pickles, potatoes, bread, tea, molasses.	Ginger-bread, bread, butter, tea.
Wednesday	Eggs or fish, hash, bread, butter, coffee.	Shoulder or corned beef, potatoes, cabbage, bread, tea or coffee.	Apple-sauce or prunes, bread, butter, tea.
Thursday	Baked beans, bread, butter, coffee.	Roast beef or fried sausages, pickles, bread, potatoes, coffee, molasses.	Crackers or cheese, bread, butter, tea.
Friday	Mackerel, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.	Fresh fish or clam-chowder, potatoes, bread, molasses.	Ginger-bread, bread, butter, tea.
Saturday	Meat, hash, bread, butter, coffee.	Roast mutton, potatoes, coffee or mutton stew, bread, molasses.	Cheese or crackers, bread, butter, tea.

Question. What has been the average cost of keeping each man in your home during the year?—Answer. $144.69.

Question. What was it last year?—Answer. $156.13 without clothing; $163.73 with clothing.

Question. If any difference, how do you account for it?—Answer. No considerable difference in actual cost. The greater number of them makes the apparent cost per capita less.

Question. Have you a store at your branch? Why was it started, and how is it managed; and what have been the gross sales and net profits during the year; and what generally have been the uses and purposes to which its profits have been devoted?—Answer. We have gross sales , net profits . The store is managed by the storekeeper and clerk, under the supervision of the deputy governor. The profits have been applied to the purchase of music and costumes for the theater, books, for the library and generally for the men's amusement.

Question. What have been the moral influences, if any, resulting from its establishment?—Answer. They have been good, inasmuch that the men are deprived of any excuse to go to town for any little things that they may desire to purchase.

Question. State any other fact or matter that will tend to show the working of the home, or the results accomplished during the year.—Answer. There is but little to add to my former reports, as regards the general working of the institution. The men remain about the same in character and disposition. If there is any change, it is for the better. The men are quiet and orderly, under ordinary circumstances. There are some bad ones, but the most of the inmates intend to do right. Monotonous as it is, they seem to enjoy their life and the bounty of the government very much. Habit and regularity in the apportionment of their time take them happily through the day. Our numbers have been largely increased. This may be attributed to two causes: first, to the work of time in its effects upon the constitutions of those who have hitherto resisted the effects of disease or wounds contracted while they were in the line of duty; second, the hard times have sent to the care of the nation many who have hitherto received private support. Although our capacity has been somewhat tested by these accessions to our ranks, yet we have managed, so far, to accommodate all new comers who were eligible for admission.

WM. S. TILTON, *Deputy Governor.*

Extracts from annual reports.

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Men cared for	797	850	1,019	1,024	1,033	1,235
Men admitted	218	228	253	169	226	287
Men readmitted	62	111	83	85	144	90
Men honorably discharged	137	46	86	208	80	138
Men dishonorably discharged	25	18	4	20	5	7
Men transferred	23	30	33	32	36	38
Men deserted, including those overstaying furlough 60 days	66	71	60	84	76	56
Men, average present	386	416	551	575	599	703
Men, average present and absent	520	570	750	679	726	859
Men died	22	18	23	26	40	31
Pensioners	245	291	368	363	375	401
Amount of pensions	$34,877 48	$34,322 74	$40,240 13	$40,886 65	$50,645 00	$60,405 88
Retained	$2,487 92	$5,355 87	$6,074 00	$11,079 63	$9,261 00	$8,514 98
Sent, dependents	$4,000 00	$7,489 00	$7,900 00	$14,908 22	$15,172 00	$18,654 70
Inmates employed	399	397	348	477	187	209
Labor, amount	$15,843 74	$18,202 73	.....	$18,931 18	$21,559 92	$18,041 85
Labor, shoe-shop	$20,192 48	$15,514 59	$13,715 67	$17,518 73	.....	.....
Running expenses	$86,094 60	$82,351 41	$93,125 18	$95,142 45	$93,524 12	$105,175 20
Average cost per man	$223 04	$198 91	$169 01	$164 75	$156 13	$144 69
Average cost of ration	$0 23½	$0 25¼	$0.2484	$0 22½	$0.2315	$0.2216

Pensions retained and for what purpose.

Subsistence	$1,061 55
Construction and repairs	55 00
Stable	13 75
Current expenses	17 25
Fines	1,280 00
Store	3,860 00
Household expenses	59 75
Clothing	1,062 00
Forfeiture	584 93
Transportation	248 50
Farm	272 25
Total	8,514 98

Expenditures and receipts pertaining to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Eastern Branch, from January 1 to December 31, 1877.

Accounts.	Abstract.	Expenditures.			Receipts.			Expenditures in excess of receipts.	Receipts in excess of expenditures.
		To home.	In cash.	Total.	From home.	For cash.	Total.		
Subsistence	A	$5,483 33	$55,171 55	$60,654 88	$2,647 71	$2,823 23	$5,470 94	$55,183 94	.....
Construction and repairs	B	1,445 07	7,820 67	9,265 74	.....	292 40	292 40	8,973 34	.....
Stable	C	5,429 24	6,284 71	11,713 95	11,363 74	2,056 73	13,420 47	.....	$1,706 52
Personal property	D	.....	372 46	372 46	.....	.....	.....	372 46	.....
Current expenses	E	3,349 80	18,862 21	22,212 01	1,506 02	201 70	1,707 72	20,504 29	.....
Incidental expenses	F	.....	1,466 68	1,466 68	.....	6 30	6 30	1,460 38	.....
Transportation	G	.....	4,809 63	4,809 63	.....	2,932 01	2,932 01	1,877 62	.....
Clothing	H	56 37	16 00	72 37	.....	1,551 63	1,551 63	.....	1,479 26
Hospital-supplies	I	.....	4,298 29	4,298 29	.....	7 50	7 50	4,290 79	.....
Farm	K	4,552 13	3,429 16	7,981 29	7,202 00	792 59	7,994 59	.....	13 30
Household expenses	L	3,625 75	18,430 93	22,056 68	.....	198 50	198 50	21,858 18	.....
Manufactures	M	859 82	1,069 50	1,929 32	2,082 04	475 24	2,557 28	.....	627 96
Total		24,801 51	122,031 79	146,833 30	24,801 51	11,337 83	36,139 34	114,521 00	3,827 04

Death-rate.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
December	.....	.....	4	5	1	1	2	3	5	.....
January	2	.....	2	3	5	3	3	1	6	1
February	1	.....	3	1	3	3	3	1	7	3
March	1	3	1	1	2	3	2	1	4	5
April	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	3	6	4	4
May	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	3	2	3	5
June	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	1	2
July	.....	.....	1	3	5	1	1	3	2	3
August	1	2	2	2	1	.....	3	3	1	.....
September	.....	2	.....	2	2	2	2	4	.....	3
October	.....	3	4	2	1	2	2	1	1	1
November	.....	1	.....	3	5	2	4	.....	4	2
December	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Total	6	13	22	23	30	17	30	26	40	31
Average annual strength	91	393	482	499	511	570	750	655	729	859
Average per cent. per 1,000	$65\frac{8}{10}$	33	$45\frac{7}{12}$	$46\frac{1}{10}$	$58\frac{8}{9}$	$29\frac{13}{17}$	40	40	$41\frac{1}{10}$	$36\frac{1}{11}$

Year ending December 31, 1877.	Average number present and absent during each year.	Average number present during each year.	Average number sick in hospital and quarters during each year.	Average number absent with leave each year.	Average number absent without leave each year.	Gain each year.				Loss each year.							Total number present and absent each year.	Whole number cared for during each year.
						By admission.	By readmission.	By transfer from other branches.	Total gain.	By discharge.	By dishonorable discharge.	By transfer to other branches.	By transfer to Government Insane Asylum.	By death.	By desertion.	Total loss.		
1867, 3 months	201	179	53	19	7	69	10	.....	79	24	.....	1	.....	1	23	49	220	319
1868, to June 30	91	76	36	17	3	67	.....	5	72	30	.....	159	.....	4	5	198	*92	292
1869	393	307	33	52	6	250	16	218	484	73	1	7	1	11	11	104	627	582
1870	4[illegible]2	381	43	90	14	176	59	7	242	96	14	7	.....	13	88	218	501	869
1871	499	380	50	109	17	298	76	8	382	107	21	47	.....	23	96	294	543	883
1872	511	371	51	127	11	218	53	9	280	137	25	23	.....	22	66	273	519	797
1873	570	414	19	140	10	228	76	35	339	46	18	30	3	18	71	186	683	859
1874	750	551	20	173	24	253	37	46	336	86	4	33	6	23	60	212	806	1,019
1875	655	575	20	123	24	169	53	32	254	208	20	32	2	26	84	372	679	1,024
1876, to December 31, 13 months	729	599	50	124	21	226	144	22	392	80	5	36	.....	40	76	237	834	1,033
1877	859	703	75	153	16	287	90	24	401	138	7	38	†2	31	56	272	963	1,235

* Four men still retained on our rolls.

† Fifth July, 1868. No record after, until January 1, 1869.

Home first opened for reception of inmates under command of General E. W. Hincks, who was succeeded by officers named below: General Charles Everett, from ——; General T. Ingraham, ——; Major Cutler, from February 4, 1868, to March 18, 1869; Colonel Ludwick, from June 14, 1869, to November 13, 1869; General William S. Tilton, from November 13, 1869.

Appendix to annual report of the Eastern Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, for the year 1877.

Amount expended for transportation during the year	$4,809 63
Amount received for transportation during the year	2,932 01
Amount paid for transportation during the year by the home not refunded by the men	1,877 62
We have a post office.	
Number of letters sent during the year	19,500
Number of letters received during the year	15,300
Number of newspapers sent during the year	1,200
Number of newspapers received during the year	4,000
Number of visitors during the year	2,676
Bathing once a week in winter; in summer, as men see fit.	
Approximate number of baths during the year	38,000
Number of men employed in the laundry during the year	7
Number of women employed in laundry during the year	2
Number of men employed in mending	2
Number of pieces washed during the year	265,000
Underclothing washed every week.	

RULES AS TO FINES.

Drunkenness, first offense (excusable).	
Drunkenness, second offense	$3 00
Drunk and disorderly	5 00
Absent without leave	3 00
Absent at taps	1 00

Fines are sometimes remitted, after a stated period, for good conduct.

Subsistence received from the farm and stable at market-rates is invariably included in the cost of rations. (See table gross expenditures and receipts, annual return.)

Clothing is issued to non-pensioners and to men unable to work, free of charge.

Number of articles of clothing issued during the year:

Hats	352	Caps	538
Coats, uniform	359	Blouses	715
Pants, pairs	900	Shirts	1,503
Drawers, pairs	1,542	Boots, pairs	555
Shoes, pairs	527	Socks, pairs	1,865
Overcoats	354	Frocks, fatigue	19

Number of articles of clothing sold and amount received for same:

13 overcoats, $5.33	$69 29
33 hats, $1	33 00
32 caps, 44 cents	14 08
44 coats, uniform, $5.55	244 20
104 blouses, $2.13	221 52
156 pairs pants, $2.10	327 60
209 shirts, $1	209 00
177 pairs drawers, 67 cents	118 59
57 pairs boots, $2.07	117 99
87 pairs shoes, $1.20	105 92
242 pairs socks, 38 cents	90 44
Amount realized	1,551 63

ANNUAL REPORT SOUTHERN BRANCH, FOR THE YEAR 1877.

Question 1. What is the total number of disabled soldiers and sailors cared for or aided by your branch during the year 1877?—Answer—

Total number of inmates January 1st	638
Total number admitted and cared for during the year	320
Whole number cared for or aided during the year	958
Admitted first quarter	43
Admitted second quarter	68
Admitted third quarter	82
Admitted fourth quarter	127

Question 1*a*. What has been the whole number of soldiers and sailors so cared for or aided at your branch from its first establishment to December 31, 1877?—Answer—

Admitted and cared for from December 1, 1870, to December 1, 1871	324
Admitted and cared for from December 1, 1871, to December 1, 1872	538
Admitted and cared for from December 1, 1872, to December 1, 1873	627
Admitted and cared for from December 1, 1873, to December 1, 1874	824
Admitted and cared for from December 1, 1874, to December 1, 1875	871
Admitted and cared for from December 1, 1875, to December 31, 1876	891
Admitted and cared for from December 31, 1876, to December 31, 1877	958
Whole number cared for from first establishment to December 31, 1877	5,033

Question 2. How many have been admitted to your branch during the year 1877?—Answer—

Admitted	183
Readmitted	86
Discharged honorably	50
Dishonorably	10
Summarily	9
Transferred to other branches	49
Deserted	31

The offenses causing dishonorable discharge were as follows:

Repeated drunkenness and absence without leave	4
Stealing home property	1
Persistent disobedience of orders, general misconduct, and absence without leave	3
Bringing the home into disrepute by committing offenses against the civil authorities and being sent to jail	2

The men classified as deserters are admitted to the home and uniformed; these leave surreptitiously, taking with them their uniform, either to sell or to impose in it upon the various charitable institutions and posts of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Question 3. What was the average number present during the year 1877; what the average number present and absent?—Answer—

Present during the year	551
Present and absent during the year	667.2

Question 4. Of the whole number supported or aided during the year 1877, how many belonged to the Regular Army; how many to the volunteer service; how many to the Navy?—Answer—

To Regular Army	23
To volunteer service	927
To Navy	8

Question 5. Of the whole number supported and aided during the year 1877, how many were disabled during the war of the rebellion; how many during the war of 1812; or during the Mexican war?—Answer—

During war of the rebellion	936
During war of 1812*	2
During Mexican war	20

* One of whom died during the year.

The National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Southern Branch—Consolidated post return for the year ending December 31, 1877.

| Present. | | |

Question 6. Of the whole number supported and aided during the year 1877, how many were colored men?—Answer—

Number of colored men	50

Question 7. Of the whole number supported and aided during the year 1877, from what States did they come, or in what States did they enlist?—Answer—

New York	297	Kansas	3
Pennsylvania	273	Vermont	5
Indiana	20	Illinois	20
Michigan	6	Missouri	8
Massachusetts	38	Iowa	3
Maryland	40	Texas	1
District of Columbia	46	California	4
Ohio	21	Kentucky	8
Maine	16	New Mexico	2
New Jersey	58	Louisiana	5
Delaware	10	Washington Territory	1
Connecticut	41	Wisconsin	7
Rhode Island	3	Minnesota	1
Virginia	6	Tennessee	2
West Virginia	3	New Hampshire	10

Question 8. Of the whole number supported and aided during the year 1877, give the respective ages; how many under 20; how many between 20 and 30; how many between 50 and 70; how many over 70?—Answer. Under 20, none; between 20 and 30, 124; between 30 and 50, 452; between 50 and 70, 378; over 70, 4.

Question 9. Of the whole number supported and aided during the year 1877, how many married, with wives or minor children, or either, still living?—Answer. Number married, with wives or minor children still living, 380.

Question 10. Of the whole number supported or aided during the year 1877, how many native-born, how many foreign-born; what the nationality of the latter?—Answer. Native-born, 396; foreign-born, 562; nationality of the latter—

Ireland	237	New Brunswick	1
Germany	183	Belgium	6
England	20	Italy	2
Switzerland	15	Wales	1
Prussia	44	Hungary	6
France	10	Scotland	12
Holland	8	Cuba	1
Norway	1	Malta	1
Jamaica	1	Canada	6
Sweden	1	Prince Edward Island	1
Denmark	1	On Atlantic Ocean	1
Poland	3		

Question 11. Of the whole number supported and aided during the year 1877, give their trades or occupations.—Answer—

Agent	1	Carpenters	42
Artificial-leg maker	1	Cigar-makers	2
Actor	1	Clerks	38
Blacksmiths	8	Cooper	1
Bricklayers	28	Cabinet-makers	8
Butchers	6	Coachmen	12
Boiler-makers	20	Calico-printers	3
Brewers	2	Civil engineer	1
Barbers	8	Carriage-trimmer	1
Bakers	9	Dairyman	1
Bookkeepers	8	Drivers	16
Boatmen	5	Druggists	2
Bushmaker	1	Nurses	6

Nail-makers	2	Hostlers	8
Optician	1	Hucksters	4
Paper-hangers	4	Jeweler	1
Peddlers	13	Laborers	330
Piano-makers	2	Leather-dressers	5
Painters	16	Machinists	17
Plasterers	28	Marble-sawyer	1
Shoemakers	29	Molders	3
Sailors	18	Musicians	11
Soldiers	30	Metal-finishers	9
Surgeon	1	Minister	1
No trade	6	Merchant	1
Engineers	10	Mule-spinners	10
File-cutter	1	Soap-makers	2
Furriers	4	Spinners	6
Fishermen	8	Tinker	1
Farmers	30	Tailors	16
Gardeners	16	Turners	3
Gas-fitters	10	Teamsters	28
Glazier	1	Telegraph-operators	2
Gunsmith	1	Teachers	4
Gilder	1	Umbrella-maker	1
Glass-maker	1	Wheelwright	1
Harness-makers	2	Waiters	16
Hatters	11		

Question 11 *a*. Of the whole number cared for during the year 1877, how many could read and write; how many could do neither? Of the latter, what per cent. were native, and what per cent. foreign born?—Answer. Relative to the whole number cared for during the year, our records will not furnish an answer. Modified to apply to the number present December 31, 1877, 632; able to read and write, 607; unable to do either, 25. Of the latter, the percentage is native-born, 28; foreign-born, 72.

Question 12. Of the whole number supported and aided during the year 1877, how many have lost both arms; how many both legs; how many a leg and an arm; how many an arm; how many one leg; how many were disabled by other wounds received in the service?—Answer—

Lost both arms	1
Lost both legs	none.
Lost leg and arm	none.
Lost one arm	47
Lost one leg	36
Disabled by other wounds	471

Question 12 *a*. Of the whole number supported or aided during the year 1877, how many were disabled by sickness contracted in the service?—Answer. Disabled by sickness, 403.

Question 13. How many are blind, totally or partially?—Answer. Number totally or partially blind, 43.

Question 13 *a*. How many totally blind; how many partially blind?—Answer. Number totally blind, 3; number partially blind, 40.

Question 14. How many insane, totally or partially? how many of these men were sent to the Insane Asylum at Washington?—Answer. Totally insane, 3; partially insane, 5; sent to Insane Asylum at Washington, 3.

Question 15. How many have been treated in hospital during the year, and for what diseases?—Answer. Number treated in hospital during the year 1877, 452, for following diseases:

Abscess	6	Accident	6
Alcoholism	18	Angina pectoris	3
Amputation	1	Anæmia	4
Asthma	19	Burns	4
Anchylosis	3	Bronchitis, acute	3

Bronchitis, chronic	6	Hemorrhoids	6
Bright's disease	1	Hamoptysis	6
Brain disease	2	Hernia	9
Blindness	2	Hydrocele	4
Carbuncle	3	Hepatitis, chronic	6
Corea	1	Heart disease	5
Consumption	22	Insanity	8
Contusions	6	Incontinence of urine	12
Cystitis, acute	2	Jaundice	3
Cystitis, chronic	8	Laryngitis	6
Constipation	3	Locomotor ataxy	2
Cardialgia	5	Lumbago	6
Cirrhosis	3	Necrosis	7
Convulsions	6	Neuralgia	8
Dislocations	3	Orchitis	2
Diarrhœa	18	Ophthalmia	4
Dyspepsia	7	Opium habit	3
Delirium tremens	3	Paralysis	18
Debility	10	Peritonitis	5
Deafness	4	Pneumonia	5
Dysentery	2	Pleuritis	3
Epilepsy	4	Retention of urine	4
Erysipelas	2	Rheumatism, acute	6
Fracture	3	Rheumatism, chronic	11
Fistula in ano	4	Syphilis, primary	4
Fistula, urethral	2	Syphilis, secondary	11
Felon	4	Stricture	7
Frost-bite	1	Skin-disease	9
Fever, bilious	3	Synovitis	3
Fever, tertian	6	Sprains	2
Fever, quartan	1	Tonsillitis	4
Gastritis, acute	2	Ulcers	32
Gastritis, chronic	4	Vertigo	4
Gonorhrœa	7		

Question 15*a*. How many treated in quarters, and for what?—Answer. Number treated in quarters, 501. The diseases treated in quarters were usually of a mild nature. When they did not yield to treatment within a few days, they were taken into hospital.

Question 15*b*. Was the per cent. of men treated in hospital and quarters greater or less than last year; if any marked difference, how do you account for the fact?—Answer. The number of men who received medical treatment in hospital and quarters was less than in the preceding year, although the number of beneficiaries cared for and aided was in excess of the number in 1876. Daily inspections of the men's quarters with reference to their sanitary condition and the general system of policing the grounds have been the chief causes of the unusual good health of the home during the past year, and fully demonstrate an important fact: that a knowledge of the methods of preventing disease and promoting health, by other means than giving drugs, is necessary to be understood and practiced by all who are intrusted with the oversight and care of disabled soldiers.

Question 15*c*. Comparing the number of deaths with whole number cared for, what has been the per cent. of the former; what was it last year, and what the year before that?—Answer. The percentage of deaths for the whole number cared for in 1877 is 3.25; in 1876 it was 5.10, and in 1875, 4.16.

NOTE.—In report for 1876 the percentage was stated as 5½ for that year, and 4 for 1875. The exact figures are now quoted.

Question 16. How many have died during the year, and of what dis-

eases?—Answer. Thirty-one have died during the year, from the following diseases:

Anæmia	1	Consumption	12
Brain disease	1	Chronic bronchitis	1
Chronic hepatitis	2	Paralysis	1
Chronic gastritis	1	Peritonitis	1
Old age	3	Suicide	1
Hemioptysis	1	Drowned	1
Heart disease	2	While on furlough	3

Question 17. How many have received pensions; what is the total amount received during the year; how much of this was retained in any way or for any purpose by the home; how much was sent or used for benefit of dependent wife, child, mother, or sister; how much is still held by the home in trust for the pensioners; what amount of interest has been received or is receivable on pensions for the year?—Answer.

Number receiving pensions	413
Total amount received during the year	$51,466 04
Retained by the home	14,057 20
Remitted to dependents	14,987 60
Still held by the home	4,095 87
Interest received during the year	184 63

Question 18. What mechanical trades have been carried on at your branch; how many men have been so employed, and what has been the total product of their labor, and what the net profit, if any, of the same for the year?—Answer. Blacksmithing, carpentering, painting, shoemaking, soap-making, tailoring, masonry, and plastering.

Question 18 *a*. In answering question 18, give in tabular form the gross expenditures, total receipts, and net profit or loss of each shop or trade, as number of shoes, stockings, cigars, &c., manufactured during the year?—Answer.

Shops or trades.	Employés.	Expenditures.	Products.	Profit.	Loss.	Net gain.
Blacksmith-shop	2	$320 65	$452 00	$131 35	.....	.....
Carpenter-shop	24	2,790 56	2,992 50	201 94	.....	.....
Paint-shop	13	555 33	628 50	73 17	.....	.....
Shoe-shop	1	276 15	367 15	91 00	.....	.....
Soap-shop	2	581 15	1,014 82	433 67	.....	.....
Tailor-shop	1	139 00	139 00	.....	.....	.....
Masons and plasterers	12	703 84	769 25	65 41	.....	.....
Total	55	5,366 68	6,363 22	996 54	.....	$996 54

The shoemaker and tailor are employed repairing only.

Question 19. What has been the total products of your farm and garden (each separately), and the net profits, if any, during the year? State in tabular form the product of your farm and garden, giving, as far as practicable, the quantity, value, and disposition of each product.—Answer.

Articles.		Quantity.	Value.	Sales to— Subsistence. Quantity.	Subsistence. Value.	Stable. Quantity.	Stable. Value.
Beans	bush.	58	$40 25	58	$40 25	.....	.....
Beets	bush.	150	75 00	150	75 00	.....	.....
Cabbages	bbl.	306	277 55	306	277 55	.....	.....
Carrots	bbl.	6	5 55	6	5 55	.....	.....
Cucumbers	bbl.	1	1 50	1	1 50	.....	.....
Green corn	bbl.	540	43 20	540	43 20	.....	.....
Kale	bbl.	97	60 35	97	60 35	.....	.....
Lettuce	bbl.	39.5	39 50	39.5	39 50	.....	.....
Onions	bbl.	57.5	115 50	57.5	115 50	.....	.....
Parsnips	bbl.	63.5	66 50	63.5	66 50	.....	.....
Pease	bbl.	44	45 00	44	45 00	.....	.....
Potatoes	bbl.	414.5	794 25	414.5	794 25	.....	.....
Radishes	bush.	17.5	19 00	17.5	19 00	.....	.....
Spinach	bbl.	35	25 50	35	25 50	.....	.....
Tomatoes	bush.	113	67 25	113	67 25	.....	.....
Turnips	bbl.	79	70 50	79	70 50	.....	.....
Carrots	bbl.	108.5	57 25	.....	.....	108.5	$57 25
Fodder, corn	tons.	3	60 00	.....	.....	3	60 00
Fodder, green	tons.	19	342 00	.....	.....	19	342 00
Hay	tons.	7	126 00	.....	.....	7	126 00
Mangold	bbl.	197	157 60	.....	.....	197	157 60
Potatoes, small	bbl.	113	88 75	.....	.....	113	88 75
Turnips	bbl.	7	7 00	.....	.....	7	7 00
Cattle pastured	head.	11	110 00	.....	.....	11	110 00
Total		.....	2,695 00	.....	1,746 40	.....	948 60

5 months, at $2 per head. Total product of the farm during the year, $2,695; profit, none.

Question 20. What has been the total number of inmates employed for pay at your branch during the year, and what is the total amount so paid for service or labor?—Answer. Number of inmates employed for pay at this branch during the year, 356; total amount paid them for service or labor, $16,172.73.

Question 21. How many volumes in your library? What increase in numbers since last year? What number of daily newspapers? What of weeklies; what of magazines or periodicals? In what languages are the above? How many books have been taken out and read during the year? How is the reading-room attended, and how much are papers, &c., read?—Answer. There are 1,570 volumes in the library, an increase of 209 for the year; mostly English, some volumes German, and a few French; 40 daily newspapers are received—English 26, German 14; weeklies, 100, of which 80 are English, 18 German, 1 French, and 1 Scandinavian; monthly magazines, 13, all English; 10,350 books were issued during the year. The reading-room is very well attended, often crowded, and the papers in constant use.

Question 22. How many have attended school, including those for telegraphing, music, &c., during the year; what branches have been taught, and what number fitted to earn their own living?—Answer. There has been no school at this branch during the year, consequently none by this means have been fitted to earn their own living.

Question 23. What means have been used for the moral and religious improvement of the inmates, and what success has attended these efforts? What religious services, whether Catholic or Protestant, have been held, and how are they attended? What Christian, temperance, or other societies have been in existence, and what has been their total membership during the year?—Answer. Kind treatment and strict dis-

cipline, together with the good influence of the clergy and the different organizations in existence, have had a beneficial effect, and the morality of the men has been commendable. Protestant and Catholic services have been held weekly. All services are very well attended. Societies in existence—Grand Army of the Republic, 122 members; German benevolent society, 54 members; temperance society, 45 members; Chesapeake dramatic troupe, 15 members; Wallack dramatic troupe, 20 members; variety troupe, 12 members.

Question 24. What have been your means and sources of amusement? Have you a band and other musical and dramatic associations? How many lectures, concerts, and entertainments have you had during the year?—Answer. Bowling, billiards, yachting, base-ball, foot-ball, checkers, backgammon, card, boat-racing, dramatic entertainments, &c. We have an excellent band, playing daily, two dramatic clubs, and a variety troupe. Lectures, concerts, and entertainments during the year, 48.

Question 24 *a*. What new buildings have been constructed, and what improvements to buildings and grounds made during the year, and what amount has been expended therefor? Have they added to your capacity; and, if so, how much?—Answer. There have been constructed at this branch during the year: building for quarters, cost $2,500; gate-house at entrance, $300; sentry-box, $150; increasing the capacity of the branch 90 men.

No alterations to buildings have been made during the year, and expenditure confined to necessary repairs, painting, glazing, &c.

A very great improvement has been made in the grounds; in the construction of breakwater along the entire water front, with plank-walk, giving a promenade unequaled in this neighborhood and not surpassed anywhere.

Question 24 *b*. What number of men can you now care for at your branch, having due reference to health and comfort? What is the number actually present at time of making your report? Will the number, in your opinion, increase or diminish during the next three months? Can you properly care for all who will apply during the present winter?—Answer. Can properly accommodate 670; present at date of report, 632; present and absent at date of report, 756.

The probability is that admissions will increase during next three months; but we shall probably be able to properly care for all applying during present winter.

Question 24 *c*. From your experience in the home, and your knowledge of the subject, give your opinion as to whether the number of disabled soldiers who will seek admission to the home will increase or diminish during the next ten years.—Answer. I am of opinion that the number of disabled soldiers who will seek admission for the next ten years will increase.

Question 25. What influence, if any, have the improvement of the buildings, adornment of the grounds, and the several opportunities for labor, instruction, amusement, &c., had upon the men? Is discipline made easier? Are the men improved in character and morals? Are the men contented and happy?—Answer. A very decided influence for good; improvements induce a feeling of pride in the home, which has a benefical tendency.

Question 26. What has been the total current or running expenses of your branch during the year?—Answer. Total running expenses for the year, $91,757.25.

Question 26*a*. In answering question 26, give total expenses of each quarter, in tabular form, by abstract, as done in making your account current?—Answer.

	Abstracts.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.	Credits.	Expenditure during year.	Current or running expenses during year.
A	Subsistence	$12,224 64	$11,737 22	$11,636 98	$13,038 81	$48,637 65	.....	$48,637 65	$48,637 65
B	Construction and repairs	3,895 53	6,304 32	3,257 54	8,652 57	22,109 94	.....	22,109 94	.....
C	Stable	1,860 02	1,409 91	2,360 61	1,699 04	7,329 58	$6,474 55	855 03	.....
D	Personal property	59 00	250 70	704 96	259 08	1,273 74	.....	1,273 74	.....
E	Current expenses	3,178 88	3,315 34	3,228 35	3,159 94	12,882 51	.....	12,882 51	12,882 51
F	Incidental expenses	448 43	278 89	311 33	399 94	1,438 59	.....	1,438 59	1,438 59
G	Transportation	326 85	309 13	374 70	911 91	1,922 59	.....	1,922 59	1,922 59
H	Clothing	1,625 03	1,811 64	1,885 20	3,430 02	8,751 89	.....	8,751 89	8,751 89
I	Hospital supplies	1,291 84	1,203 20	1,260 00	1,300 00	5,055 04	.....	5,055 04	5,055 04
K	Farm	792 43	1,002 23	876 11	659 65	3,330 42	2,734 11	596 31	.....
L	Household expenses	2,708 57	2,718 36	4,744 38	2,897 67	13,068 98	.....	13,068 98	13,068 98
								116,592 27	
M	Manufactures*	345 82	326 63	322 42	277 25	1,282 12	1,799 22	517 10	.....
	Total	28,757 04	30,677 57	30,962 56	36,685 88	127,083 05	11,007 88	116,075 17	91,757 25

* Deduction of $517.10 from the total expenditure for year, is amount of excess of credit over expenditure on account of manufactures.

Question 26*b*. Give in tabular form, as far as practicable, the articles of subsistence purchased and issued, with quantity and price delivered at the home of the leading articles, as number of barrels flour, pounds of coffee, tea, sugar, &c., with average prices paid therefor, each quarter, including transportation of same to the home. Answer.

Articles.	Quantity.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.
Bacon ..... pounds..	17,761	$0 07½	$0 07	$0 06½	$0 08½
Beef, fresh ..... do....	79,199	08	08	08	08
Beef, corned ..... do....	27,188	07½	07½	07½	07½
Butter ..... do....	24,096	27	22	21½	22½
Cheese ..... do....	3,543	11	15	10	12
Coffee, Rio ..... do....	6,715	21½	20½	21	19
Sugar, white ..... do....	7,543	12½	11¾	12¼	11½
Sugar, brown ..... do....	28,220	9½	9¼	10¾	09
Tea, green ..... do...	1,427	40	45	45	42
Tea, black ..... do....	1,758	40	40	45	40
Flour ..... barrels..	665	7 87½	9 75	9 25	7 35
Mackerel ..... do....	108	8 50	8 25	7 00	10 75
Pork ..... do....	37	18 00	16 00	15 00	15 00
Potatoes ..... bushels..	2,888	1 12	1 00	63	51

Question 26*c*. Give cost of ration for each quarter, and average cost of same for the year.—Answer.

	Cents.
First quarter	$24\frac{8}{10}$
Second quarter	$24\frac{8}{10}$
Third quarter	$23\frac{6}{10}$
Fourth quarter	$23\frac{7}{10}$
Whole year	24¼

FIRST QUARTER.

From stable:	
1,346 gallons milk, at 30 cents	$403 80
13,410 pounds pork, at 7 cents	938 70
From farm:	
104 barrels cabbage, at $1 to $1.50	119 00
32 barrels turnips, at $1 to $1.50	35 00
42 barrels parsnips, at $1 to $1.50	49 50
11 barrels potatoes, at $3	33 00
3 barrels carrots, at 80 cents	2 40
29 bushels beets, at 50 cents	14 50
From household:	
Fuel	84 00
From subsistence:	
Stores issued, cost	19,544 74
Total	12,224 64

Average number present, 546¾; ration, $24\frac{8}{10}$ cents.

SECOND QUARTER.

From stable:	
1,648 gallons milk, at 25 to 30 cents	439 35
377 pounds veal, at 8 cents	30 16
107 pounds veal, at 10 cents	10 70
43 pounds pork, at 8 cents	3 44
From farm:	
60 barrels cabbage, at 75 cents to $1	45 75
3 barrels carrots, at $1	3 00
97 barrels kale, at 50 to 75 cents	59 35
29½ barrels onions, at $2	59 00
35 barrels spinach, 50 to 75 cents	25 50
39½ barrels lettuce, at $1	39 50
42 barrels pease, at $1	42 00
33 barrels potatoes, at $3	99 00
17½ bushels radishes, at $1 to $1.50	19 10
7 bushels beets, at 50 cents	3 50
1 bushel beans	75
From household:	
Fuel	84 00
From subsistence:	
Stores issued; cost	10,773 12
Total	11,737 22

Average number present, 522; ration, $24\frac{8}{10}$ cents.

THIRD QUARTER.

From stable:	
1,348 gallons milk, at 25 cents	$337 00
From farm:	
285 barrels potatoes, at $1.50 to $2	523 00
84 barrels cabbage, at 60 to 75 cents	52 95
26 barrels onions, at $2	52 00
2 barrels pease, at $1.50	3 00
1 barrel cucumbers	1 50
60 bushels beets, at 50 cents	30 00
57 bushels beans, at 50 to 75 cents	39 59
113 bushels tomatoes, at 50 to 75 cents	67 25
477 dozen green corn, at 8 cents	38 16
From household:	
Fuel	84 00
From subsistence:	
Stores issued, cost	10,408 62
Total	11,636 98

Average number present, 535; ration, $23\frac{6}{10}$ cents.

FOURTH QUARTER.

From stable:	
1,303½ gallons milk, at 30 cents	391 05
1,438 pounds pork, at 6 to 7 cents	398 57
From farm:	
85½ barrels potatoes, at $1.50 to $1.75	139 25
58 barrels cabbage, at 75 cents to $1.50	59 85
21½ barrels parsnips, at 75 cents to $1	17 00
47 barrels turnips, at 60 cents to $1	35 50
2 barrels onions, at $2	4 00
54 bushels beets, at 50 cents	27 00
63 dozen green corn, at 8 cents	5 04
From household:	
Fuel	84 00
From subsistence:	
Stores issued, cost	11,877 55
Total	13,038 81

Average number present, 597; ration, $23\frac{7}{10}$ cents.

Question 26 *d*. Have you a regular prescribed bill of fare and hospital list? If so, give copies, and state what are your regulations as to their observance.—Answer. We have a regular bill of fare:

Days.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday	Baked beans, pork, Boston brown bread, butter, coffee.	Roast beef, gravy, potatoes, bread, rice pudding, coffee.	Peach sauce, bread, butter, tea.
Monday	Boiled mackerel, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.	Corned beef, turnips, bread, butter, tea.	Stewed prunes, bread, butter, tea.
Tuesday	Meat hash, bread, butter, coffee.	Roast pork, gravy, parsnips, potatoes, bread, coffee.	Oatmeal mush, molasses, bread, butter, tea.
Wednesday	Irish stew, bread, butter, coffee.	Pork, bean soup, potatoes, pickles, bread.	Peach sauce, bread, butter, tea.
Thursday	Corned beef, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.	Boiled bacon, cabbage, potatoes, bread, tea.	Hominy grits, molasses, bread, butter, tea.
Friday	Boiled mackerel, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.	Oyster soup, crackers, bread pudding, pickles, butter.	Cheese, bread, butter, tea.
Saturday	Codfish hash, bread, butter, coffee.	Pot-pie or beef soup, boiled beef, beets, bread.	Apple sauce, bread, butter, tea.

The surgeon orders daily for the sick and convalescent, from special diet-list, comprising beef-steak, beef-tea, chickens, cocoa, crackers, custard, eggs, farina, milk, rice, tongue, sago, arrowroot, gruel, ale, wine, and spirits, &c.

Question 26 *e*. What has been the average cost of keeping each man in your home during the year? What was it last year? If any difference, how do you account for it? In answering, include clothing issued, and also give the figures without clothing.—Answer:

Total current or running expenses	$91,757 25
Average number present	551
Cost of keeping each inmate, including clothing	$166 52
Excluding clothing	150 64
Cost of keeping each inmate last year, including clothing	163 50
Excluding clothing	150 51
Difference against this year, including clothing	3 02
Excluding clothing	0 13

The slight increase in cost of keeping each inmate this year over last is owing to an unusual number of first admissions, necessitating augmented issues of clothing, and the Russo-Turkish war having had an influence in raising the prices of staple stores, notably flour.

Question 26 *f*. Have you a store at your branch? Why was it started? How is it managed, and what have been its gross sales and net profits during the year; and what generally have been the uses and purposes to which its profits have been devoted? What have been the moral influences, if any, resulting from its establishment?—Answer. There is a store at this branch; it was started six years ago by authority of the honorable Board of Managers. It is managed by the deputy governor, who employs a sales-clerk. The steward does the purchasing and issues checks receivable for goods.

Gross sales for the year	$10,606 07
Net profits	3,607 80

The profits are expended for the advantage and benefit of the inmates, in supplying such means of amusement as are not otherwise provided for, such as billiard-tables, theatrical and other entertainments, payment of band, purchase of newspapers, &c. The influence of the store is beneficial, as, in providing a place where they can buy to advantage, it obviates any necessity of the inmates going outside in search of their requirements.

Question 27. State any other fact or matter that will tend to show the

working of the home or the results accomplished during the year.—Answer:

Total amount of clothing issued	$10,110 84
Of which was given away	8,751 89
Of which was sold	1,358 95
Total amount paid for transportation	4,453 35
Of which paid for by the men	2,814 51
Of which paid for by the home	1,638 84

We have propagated roses, verbenas, geraniums, fuchsias, &c., largely for use in setting out and adorning the grounds, and have not sold any.

The present stock includes—

Begonias	650	Hyacinths	100
Ferns	125	Pelargoniums	260
Gloxinia	40	Roses	260
Pilea arborea	108	Achyranthes	500
Astilbe Japonica	20	Coleus	1,200
Carnation	60	Geraniums	1,700
Fuchsias	300	Heliotropes	220
Verbenas	450	Tuberoses	5,000

and numerous others.

We have seven bath-tubs besides three in the hospital, with hot and cold water, and a bathing-house on the beach. All are required to bathe weekly, and in winter one day in every week is assigned to each company. In summer, the bathing, except for hospital patients, is all outside, and requires no particular supervision, every one desiring to avail himself of the sea-water.

There were 125,788 pieces washed in the laundry during the year by six employés. Underclothing is washed weekly.

During the year our post-office sent off 20,000 and received 18,000 letters. Newspapers sent and received, 25,000.

I certify on honor that the foregoing annual report of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Southern Branch, Hampton, Va., for the year 1877, is correct and just.

P. P. WOODFIN,
Deputy Governor.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 2, 1877.

The Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers met at the office of the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., at 12 o'clock, on this, Friday, March 2, 1877.

President BUTLER in the chair.

There being no quorum present, on motion, the board took a recess until 2 o'clock p. m., and then, for greater convenience, to meet at the residence of General Butler on Capitol Hill.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL,
Secretary.

CAPITOL HILL, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
March 2, 1877.

Board met at 2 o'clock p. m., at the residence of General Butler. Present: Chief Justice Waite, General Butler, General Martindale, Governor Smyth, Judge Bond, Dr. Wolcott, General Negley, and Mr. Gunckel.

The minutes of last meeting were approved.

REPORTS.

The regular quarterly reports and returns from the several branches of the National Home were read and ordered on file.

The president submitted and read a draught of the annual report of the board of managers to Congress, which was approved, and the president instructed to forward same, together with the report of the secretary of the board and the accompanying reports of the governors of the several branches, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

On motion, the president was authorized to order from the Government Printer one thousand copies of said report for the use of the National Home.

The board then proceeded to elect, by ballot, the regular officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

President—General Butler.
First Vice-President—General Martindale.
Second Vice-President—Governor Smyth.
Secretary—Mr. Gunckel.

NORTHWESTERN BRANCH.

The president read a communication from General Hincks as to his duties, pay, &c., as deputy governor and treasurer of Northwestern Branch, and asking for increase of pay, and allowance of a citizen clerk, at $1,500 per annum; whereupon Judge Bond moved the following:

General Hincks having reported that the duties of governor and treasurer are overtaxing his physical strength, and interfering with the performance of his official duties, it is ordered, 1st. That he be relieved from the duties of treasurer of Northwestern Branch upon the qualification of his successor, as hereinafter provided; 2d. That Capt. W. H. Lough is appointed treasurer of Northwestern Branch, without increase of salary, and authorized to assume the duties of treasurer, upon his giving bond in usual amount, to the approval of the United States district attorney at Milwaukee, and that he be relieved from his duties as secretary from and after that time; 3d. That from and after the time of said change in office of treasurer, the duties of secretary at Northwestern Branch be performed by the surgeon, as is now done at Eastern and Southern Branches.

Mr. Gunckel moved that the resolution be referred to the visiting committee of said branch to investigate and report at the next meeting, which, after some discussion, was agreed to, and resolution so referred.

The application of George Rau, guardian of Edward Gleason, for effects of John Gleason is refused, the same having become, under the law and rules of the home, the property of the National Home.

The petition of Cornelius Barry, late Company H, Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, for remission of penalty imposed as condition of his readmission, is refused; no sufficient reason appearing for its remission or modification.

EFFECTS OF DECEASED INMATES.

The applications in the following cases are, for sufficient reasons appearing, approved, and the treasurer is authorized to pay over the money, taking proper vouchers therefor.

Mrs. Jane King, for effects of Hiram Sanders, war of 1812.

Mrs. Lucinda Leibold, for effects of her late husband, Fred. Leibold, Third Ohio Cavalry.

Mrs. Mehala Baum, for effects of her late husband, Henry Baum, Fourth Ohio Volunteers.

Guardian of minor children of Nicholas A. Huffman, Company E, Second Ohio Volunteers.

John K. Caid, for payment from effects of Thomas Redmond, Company I, Seventy-sixth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that she satisfies Colonel Brown that she is the sole representative of her deceased brother:

Lida E. Osborne, for effects of Francis M. Osborne, Twelfth Ohio Volunteers.

The following is referred to Mr. Gunckel to investigate and report at next meeting:

Mrs. Sophia Benner, for effects of Henry Hoffman, late Fifty-second New York Volunteers.

The following is refused, the same being inadmissible under the law and rules of the home:

Mary E. Powell, for effects of Ira Anderson, war of 1812.

The following case is returned for proof of facts stated, including identity and dependence:

Father of Peter Quinn, late Company E, First Louisiana Cavalry, for effects of said decedent.

REMISSION OF PENALTIES.

The application of Anthony Williams, late Company I, Seventh Ohio Volunteers, is, for good reasons appearing, approved, and the penalty heretofore imposed remitted.

The order fixing penalty upon readmission of John Kopp, late Company K, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, is so far modified as to limit continuance of the same to period of one year from date of his readmission.

The applications of the following are refused, no good reason appearing for remission or modification of the penalties heretofore imposed by the board:

Louis Gerbode, late Company C, Fifty-ninth New York Volunteers.

John B. Thompson, late Company F, Third Ohio Volunteers.

After full consideration of the case of Jacob Schoudan, late Company K, Ninety-fifth New York Volunteers, it is ordered that the penalty heretofore imposed be remitted for one year, and Schoudan dishonorably discharged from the home, not to be readmitted except by order of Board of Managers.

The board then proceeded to consider applications for readmission.

READMISSION TO EASTERN BRANCH.

The following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were, for sufficient reasons, readmitted unconditionally:

Frederick Bœthe, late Company G, First Pennsylvania Artillery.

Edmond Laird, late Company C, First Maine Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for a period of three months, without pay:

Robert M. Murdock, late Company A, Fifteenth Connecticut Volunteers.

Joseph Lewis, late Company D, Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers.

Thomas Morris, late Thirty-third Massachusetts Volunteers.

John Casey, late Company G, Third Massachusetts Cavalry.

Stephen Conway, late Company B, Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home, one-half of his entire pension for the period of two months:

John W. Mignault, late Company C, Ninth Vermont Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home one half of his entire pension for the period of four months:

Stephen Morian, late Company C, Eighth New Jersey Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home one-half of their entire pension for the period of six months:

John Farren, late Company B, Sixty-third New York Volunteers.

Addison H. Pickering, late Company F, First Massachusetts Artillery.

The applications for readmission of the following are refused, it appearing from the examination of the surgeon that they are not sufficiently disabled to prevent them from supporting themselves by manual labor:

Daniel Cronan, late Company C, First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery.

Thomas Lynch, late Company F, Sixteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Michael Foley, late Company K, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers.

Charles McCarty, late Company B, Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Alfred Lincoln, late Company G, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Matthew Smith, late Company G, Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers.

James N. Driscoll, late Company L, Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery.

READMISSIONS TO SOUTHERN BRANCH.

The following soldier, heretofore discharged, was, for sufficient reasons, readmitted unconditionally:

Edward Archins, late Company C, Sixty fifth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of three months, without pay:

Peter Larkin, late Company D, Fifth New Jersey Volunteers.

Frank Mooney, late Company A, Seventy-fourth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of six months, without pay:

Thomas Williams, late Company C, Third United States Infantry.

John L. Redette, late Company A, First Louisiana Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home, one-half of their entire pension for the period of three months:

Dennis Sullivan, late Company G, Third California Volunteers.

William Brannigan, late Company H, Seventieth New York Volunteers.

Joseph Wilson, late Company C, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

James O'Neil, late Company I, One hundred and fifty-third New York Volunteers.

The applications of the following are refused, the surgeon reporting that no disability exists sufficient to prevent them from earning a livelihood by manual labor:

George Davis, late Company B, Fourteenth New York Cavalry.

Anthony Frohlinger, late Company D, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Edward Barrett, late Company H, Second Delaware Volunteers.

James Dunnigan, late Company F, Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

In the above cases the deputy governor is authorized to give them labor to earn the cost of their transportation back to Baltimore.

READMISSIONS TO NORTHWESTERN BRANCH.

The following soldier, heretofore discharged, was readmitted, on condition that he do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of one year, without pay:

William Deaver, late Company K, Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home one-half of his entire pension for the period of six months:

James Manning, late Company C, Seventeenth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home one-half of his entire pension for the period of one year:

James McCarthy, late Company D, Seventy-first New York Volunteers.

For good and sufficient reasons appearing in his record, the application of the following is refused:

Robert H. Spencer, late Company D, Thirty-fourth New York Volunteers.

On motion, the board then took a recess until to-morrow at 10 o'clock a. m.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL,
Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 3, 1877.

The board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer soldiers met at ten o'clock on this third day of March, 1877, at residence of General Butler. Present, same managers as on yesterday.

CENTRAL BRANCH.

Mr. Gunckel called the attention of the board to the necessity of a new and larger kitchen and dining room for the hospital wards of the Central Branch—the consideration of which was deferred from the fall meeting—and read the communication of Surgeon Weaver, with indorsement of Colonel Brown, as to the importance of the improvements. After consideration, the following resolution, offered by General Negley, was adopted:

Resolved, That the board authorize the construction of an outside kitchen and dining-room for the hospital wards of the Central Branch, and appropriate the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars for the construction of said building.

Governor Smyth called attention of the board to the failure of the Home Avenue Railroad Company to perform the conditions upon which they were allowed the privilege of entering the grounds of the Central Branch, and after some discussion, the following action was had, upon motion of General Martindale:

The question of the conditions under which the Home Avenue Railroad Company of Dayton were allowed to make use of the home grounds is referred to the visiting committee to that home, to report to the next

meeting of the board, and it is ordered that they be notified by the secretary to appear before the committee and show cause why their privileges in the home grounds should not be forfeited.

READMISSIONS TO CENTRAL BRANCH.

The following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were, for sufficient reasons, readmitted unconditionally:

Samuel A. Webb, late Company E, Tenth New Jersey Volunteers.

Edward Wilson, late Company G, Seventy-eighth New York Volunteers.

John W. Turner, late Company A, Fifth United States Colored Troops.

Thomas Wilson, late Company F, Eighth, and D, Thirty-ninth New Jersey Volunteers.

George Stultzel, late Company G, Sixty eighth New York Volunteers.

Francis Sauczaski, late Company F, Thirty-first New York Volunteers.

William Schmidt, late Company D, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery.

William Gibson, late Company D, Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteers.

Jacob Hick, late Company G, Fifth Ohio Cavalry.

James Douglass, late Company E, One hundred and second Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Michael Diesler, late Company B, Fifty eighth Ohio Volunteers.

Ira D. Eble, late Company K, Fourth United States Infantry.

William H. Eckliff, late Company G, Second Michigan Volunteers

Charles P. Fischer, late hospital steward, Fifty-second New York Volunteers.

Abraham Carson, late Company K, Forty second Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Andrew White, late Company H, One hundred and fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Lewis Johnson, late Company I, Second Massachusetts Volunteers.

Connell McGlinchy, late Company C, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Edward Rodman, late Company K, Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers.

Robert Spencer, late Company K, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteers.

The following, discharged by board of examining surgeons, but on re-examination found now to be sufficiently disabled to entitle them to the home, are readmitted, but on condition that they repay by labor, or from pension, the cost of any transportation given them on discharge:

Patrick Sheerin, late Company F, Second New Jersey Volunteers.

George Venables, late Company A, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers.

Thomas Spruhan, late Company C, Seventh Maryland Volunteers.

Daniel Coleman, late Company A, Eighty-second Ohio Volunteers.

Joseph R. Keene, late Company H, Ninth Maryland Volunteers.

And the following, on condition they be re-examined by surgeons and cases reported at next meeting of board:

Theodore Austin, late Company K, Sixth Ohio Volunteers.

Frank Bills, late Company D, One hundred and thirty-first Ohio Volunteers.

Bernhard Bruck, late Company K, Twenty-eighth Ohio.

And the following, on condition he pay his own transportation:

Robert A. Hill, late Company F, One hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the governor shall direct for the period of two months, without pay:

Alexander Alkire, late Company E, First Ohio Cavalry.

John L. Taylor, late Company D, Second Ohio Cavalry.

William Maroney, late Company A, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery.

Anthony Meyer, late Fourth Ohio Battery.

The applications of the following, discharged by board of surgeons as able to support themselves, are refused, there being no proof of present disability sufficient to entitle them to the benefits of the home, under the law:

Bernard Collegan, late Company G, Second Ohio Volunteers.

John A. Deitz, late Company D, Third Ohio Cavalry.

The application of the following for readmission is refused, there being no new facts presented, no promise on his part of reformation, and no reason to expect better conduct in the future:

George W. Hope, late Company A, Sixth New York Cavalry.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

The president presented requisitions from the several branches for beds, bedding, and other hospital supplies, and after some discussion, the following resolution, offered by General Negley, was adopted:

Resolved, That purchases of beds, bedding, hospital and other like supplies, for the use of the home, be passed upon and made by the committee on clothing, General Butler, General Martindale, and Governor Smyth.

The secretary presented communication from Colonel Brown, forwarding, with approval, report of a committee by him appointed, to consider prices charged for clothing, which was read, and, after consideration, referred to the president of the board for investigation and report as to prices now charged by War Department for similar clothing furnished regular soldiers—report to be made at next meeting of the board.

ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

The president then presented to the board his estimates for the funds required for the purposes of the home, for the quarter ending June 30, 1877, which, after careful consideration and revision, were fixed as follows:

Eastern Branch:	
Current expenses and repairs	$26,341 00
Central Branch:	
Current expenses and repairs	107,500 00
For hospital kitchen, &c. (see resolution)	2,500 00
Northwestern Branch:	
Current expenses and repairs	30,500 00
For pig-pen	500 00
Southern Branch:	
Current expenses and repairs	22,842 15
For completion of breakwater	2,900 00
For beds, bedding, and furniture for hospitals, repairs, construction, underclothing, and clothing of extra sizes, outdoor relief, incidental expenses, and contingencies of appropriation	57,118 79
Total	250,201 94

Thereupon the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Managers estimate the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand two hundred and one $\frac{94}{100}$ dollars, as necessary to meet the current expenses of the four branches of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers for the quarter ending June 30, 1877, and for construction, repairs, clothing, outdoor relief, and inci-

dental expenses of the National Home for said quarter, and that the acting treasurer be and is hereby authorized to take such measures as may be necessary to obtain said sum from the Treasury of the United States, and to receipt for the same in the name and behalf of the National Home.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The communication of Mr. Fred. Wansleben, United States consular agent at Crefeld, Rhenish Prussia, in behalf of the heirs of Joseph H. Schaeffer, late of Eastern Branch, for the effects of said deceased, was considered, and deputy governor directed to reply to same, stating that the claim is inadmissible under the law and rules of the home.

The petition of John W. Truitt, late Company E, One hundred and forty-second Indiana Volunteers, for modification of penalty, was so far approved as to order that his pension be held in trust for his good behavior, and that the governor be authorized to allow him one-third of same, at such times and in such amounts as he shall deem best for the said pensioner.

The petition of Phebe J. Engle for effects of her deceased husband, George W. Engle, late Company A, Eleventh Ohio Volunteers, is referred to Mr. Gunckel, for such action as he deems right under the rules of the board.

There being no further business, on motion the board adjourned, to hold its next meeting at the Revere House, Boston, on Friday, June 29, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL,
Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

REVERE HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS.,
Friday, June 29, 1877.

The managers met at the Revere House, in Boston, Mass., on this, Friday, June 29, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m.; but there being less than a quorum present, on motion, the board adjourned, to meet at the Eastern Branch on to-morrow (Saturday), June 30, 1877, at 10 o'clocka. m.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL,
Secretary.

EASTERN BRANCH, NEAR AUGUSTA, ME,
Saturday, June 30, 1877.

The board met, pursuant to adjournment, at the Eastern Branch, on this, Saturday morning, June 30, 1877, at ten o'clock.

President Butler in the chair.

There were also present Chief Justice Waite, General Martindale, Governor Smyth, Judge Bond, Dr. Wolcott, and Mr. Gunckel—a quorum.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

REPORTS.

The secretary then presented the regular quarterly reports, returns, estimates, &c., of the several branches of the National Home, which were read and ordered on file.

General Martindale reported that, on the 4th May last, he visited the Southern Branch, and made a critical examination of the accounts, receipts, and expenditures of the Southern Branch, and found them correct and kept in the most satisfactory manner, and the expenditures supported by proper vouchers. The said examination covered the accounts from January 1, 1876, to December 31, 1876.

Governor Smyth reported that he and General Negley had visited the Central Branch, and carefully examined and audited the accounts of Maj. J. B. Thomas, treasurer, from December 31, 1875, to January 1, 1877, and found the accounts regularly kept and supported by proper and sufficient vouchers.

The board then proceeded to consider

APPLICATIONS FOR EFFECTS OF DECEASED INMATES.

The following applications for effects of deceased inmates are approved and the treasurer authorized to pay over same, taking proper vouchers therefor:

Mrs. Hattie H. Abernathy, of Kalamazoo County, Michigan, for effects of her deceased husband, Albert B. Abernathy, late Company G, Eleventh Michigan Cavalry.

Mrs. Mary Bowman, for effects of her deceased son, Samuel A. Bowman, late Company C, Eighteenth United States Infantry.

Mrs. J. S. Halsey, of Chenango County, New York, for effects of her brother, William H. Ripley, late Company K, Seventy-sixth New York Volunteers.

Mrs. Sarah M. Nichols, of Warren County, Ohio, for effects of her deceased husband, Thomas Nichols, late Company E, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Mrs. Bridget Mulcahy, of Erie County, Ohio, for effects of her late husband, Cornelius Mulcahy, late Company I, Third Ohio Cavalry.

Samuel Black, inmate of Central Branch, for money loaned to his comrade, Robert Curry, late Company E, One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Lewis Lilley, inmate of Central Branch, for compensation, out of effects of deceased, for services as special nurse rendered his comrade, Lewis J. Jones, late Company C, Seventh Ohio Volunteers, during his last sickness.

The application of Michael H. Herbert, of East Cambridge, Mass., for effects of his deceased brother, John Herbert, late Company I, Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, is refused, so far as the pension money remaining is concerned, the same having become the property of the home, but approved so far as to cover all papers left by decedent.

The application of James Lynch, of New York City, for effects of his father, Cornelius Lynch, late of Eastern Branch, is refused, the same being inadmissible under the law and terms of admission.

The application of Margeret Bruch, of Buffalo, N. Y., for effects of her deceased husband, Louis Bruch, late Company B, Fifty-eighth Ohio Volunteers, is referred back for full record of decedent; case to be reported to next meeting.

The application of T. Henessy, esq., of New York City, attorney of Jane Lucas, for effects of her son, Edward Piskey, was reconsidered, and referred to Mr. Gunckel for further investigation, and report to next meeting.

The application of Mrs. Francis J. Budd, for effects of James R. Barry,

of Northwestern Branch, and late Second United States Dragoons, is refused.

The application of John T. Crocken, for the effects of John Crocken, late Company A, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, is refused.

APPLICATIONS FOR REMISSION OF PENALTIES.

The application of John Burns, of Central Branch, and late of Company B, Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, for remission of penalty imposed by board is refused, his record showing no improvement in conduct or habits.

The application of Andrew Gallup, of Northwestern Branch, and late of Company A, Sixth Connecticut Volunteers, for remission of penalty imposed by board, is refused, no good reason appearing for the favor asked.

The petition of Patrick Mullins, of Northwestern Branch, and late Company K, Second Wisconsin Volunteers, for remission of penalty imposed by governor for offense committed while an inmate, but outside of the home grounds, is refused, and action of the governor approved.

The petition of John McLaughlin, late Company G, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, is refused, but he will receive an honorable discharge.

READMISSIONS TO CENTRAL BRANCH.

The following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were, for sufficient reasons, readmitted unconditionally:

Charles B. Gill, late Company F, One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

John Hamilton, late Company G, Sixth Tennessee Cavalry.

William Kneule, late Company D, Sixty-eighth Ohio Volunteers.

John Graham, late Company B, Second Michigan Cavalry.

Frederick Francis, late Company C, Fifth New York Heavy Artillery.

Theodore Austin, late Company K, Sixth Ohio Volunteers.

John V. Beck, late Company K, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Thomas Brazell, late Company H, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers.

Frank Bills, late Company K, One hundred and ninety-first Ohio Volunteers.

Augustus Berschig, late Company A, Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers.

Jackson U. Ridgeway, late Company A, Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteers.

John Brady, late Company E, Seventy-third New York Volunteers.

Ferdinand Seidenfaden, late Company A, Forty-third Missouri Volunteers.

Charles Plambeck, late Company E, Fifty-second New York Volunteers.

Bonifacius Shessele, late Company G, Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers.

James Lamb, late Company H. First United States Artillery.

W. H. Monroe, late Company K, Second Indiana Cavalry.

John McDonald, late Company K, One hundred and eighteenth Ohio Volunteers.

John Schmidt, late Company G, Second Delaware Volunteers.

James O'Hearn, late Company I, Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteers.

William A. Haggerty, late Company G, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

John Hesson, late Company C, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers.

John B. Thompson, late Company H, Third Ohio Volunteers.

Joel B. Martin, late Company I, Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteers.

James McCarthy, late Company A, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

George Mutter, late Company K, Ninth Ohio Volunteers.

Laurin C. Shelly, late Company H, Eleventh Ohio Volunteers.

Samuel Foreman, late Company A, Forty-third United States Colored Troops.

James Rourke, late Company I, First Louisiana Cavalry.

Michael Stambaugh, late Company F, Eighty-second Ohio Volunteers.

Elipha L. Clark, late Company A, Fortieth New York Volunteers.

Henry Skully, late Company K, Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteers.

John Bechtel, late Company K, Third Louisiana Volunteers.

Newton J. Burnett, late Company E, Twelfth Ohio Cavalry.

John Seward, late Company E, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

William Jackson, late Company I, Second Kentucky Volunteers.

The following will be held as temporarily at post until next meeting, when case will be again reported, with opinion of surgeon as to disability at that time:

Timothy Dwyer, late Company B, One hundred and forty-seventh New York Volunteers.

The following, on condition that he repay cost of transportation to Dayton out of pension or by labor:

John Banker, late Company H, Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the governor shall direct, for the period of three months, without pay:

George Hughey, late Company F, Ninety-third Ohio Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the governor shall direct, for the period of six months, without pay:

Alexander Alkire, late Company E, First Ohio Cavalry.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the governor shall direct, for the period of one year, without pay:

Elijah Atwood, late Company E, Thirty-third New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the governor shall direct, for the period of six months, without pay; and also consent that his pension be sent by treasurer to his wife, for support of his family:

David W. Carr, late Company I, Fifth New Jersey Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home, one-half of their entire pension for the period of two months:

John H. Slawson, late Company F, Thirty-fourth New York Volunteers.

Charles Slotterbeck, late Company E, Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home, one-fourth of his entire pension for the period of three months:

Hatsel S. Cadwell, late Company G, Thirty-first Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home, one-half of their entire pension for the period of three months:

John E. Kenney, late Company C, Twenty-third United States Infantry.

William Morrisey, late Company F, Eleventh United States Infantry.
Edward Cue, late Company F, Ninety-seventh New York Volunteers.
Michael Keith, late Company H, Twenty-third Kentucky Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home, one-half of his entire pension for the period of four months:

John Burns, late Seventh Wisconsin Independent Battery.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home, one-half of their entire pension for the period of six months:

John W. Reed, late Company A, First Ohio Volunteers.
Frank Damoure, late Company K, Seventh Maryland Volunteers.
Richard Brooks, late Company C, Seventy second New York Volunteers.
John Fries, late Company I, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Thomas Hambrook, late Company A, Ninety-first Illinois Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home, one-half of their entire pension for the period of one year:

James McDonnell, late Company C, One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteers.
John B. Tracy, late Company M, Second New York Heavy Atrillery.
Mathias Ludes, late Company A, Second Missouri Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home, one-half of his entire pension for the period of one year; and to be summarily discharged in case of repetition of former misconduct:

Marshall Smith, late Company D, Second Ohio Cavalry.

And the following, on condition he pay penalty heretofore imposed, and an equal amount as an additional penalty for refusal:

James Maley, late Company H, Seventh Connecticut Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he consent that two-thirds of his pension be sent by treasurer to his wife:

Adolph Scheming, late Company G, Eighth Veteran Reserve Corps.

READMISSIONS TO NORTHWESTERN BRANCH.

The following soldier, heretofore discharged, was, for sufficient reasons, readmitted unconditionally:

James Flynn, late Company D, Seventeenth Wisconsin Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of three months, without pay:

Timothy Casey, late Company K, Second Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of six months, without pay:

Logan F. Keefer, late Company B, Ninety-ninth Ohio Volunteers.

And the following, subject to approval of surgeon as to present disability, and on condition he pay by labor for transportation, and remain on home grounds, and abstain wholly from use of intoxicating liquors:

William H. Kelly, late Company I, Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers.

For good and sufficient reasons appearing in his record, the application of the following is refused:

Jacob Schoudan, late Company K, Ninety fifth New York Volunteers.

The application of Josiah M. Wills, late Company I, Twenty-first New Jersey Volunteers, for transfer to Central Branch, is postponed to next meeting at Milwaukee.

READMISSIONS TO SOUTHERN BRANCH.

The following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were, for sufficient reasons, readmitted unconditionally:

Hiram Hasbruck, late Company E, Seventh New York Independent Battery.

Jean H. Willener, late Company E, Seventh New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or labor as the deputy governor shall direct, to pay for their transportation:

Edward Foley, late Company K, Seventh United States Regiment (Mexican war).

Thomas H. Graham, late Company B, Sixth Louisiana Volunteers, (Mexican war).

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, until next meeting of the board, when their cases will be again considered, with opinion of surgeon as to disability:

Herman Engel, late Company K, Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers.

Anthony McNally, late Company F, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct for the period of two months, without pay:

William Thomas, late Company L, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of three months, without pay:

John Hogan, late Company C, Seventeenth New York Volunteers.

John McGuire, late Company D, Second New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of six months, without pay:

Edward Turner, late Company G, Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of one year, without pay:

Nelson Shafer, late Company B, Fifth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home, $2 per month of his pension money, for the period of six months:

Frederick Eberhard, late Company F, Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home, the whole of their pension for the period of three months:

Timothy Foley, late Company G, Thirty-first New York Volunteers.

John McGonagle, late Company G, First New York Cavalry.

William Welsh, late Company B, First New York Volunteers.

For good and sufficient reasons appearing in their record, the applications of the following are refused:

John Ferguson, late Company K, One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Richard Scott, late Company F, Ninth Illinois Volunteers.

The application of the following, for transfer to Central Branch, is refused, no sufficient reason appearing therefor:

James Thornton, late Company G, First Pennsylvania Cavalry.

READMISSIONS TO EASTERN BRANCH.

The following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were, for sufficient reasons, readmitted unconditionally:

John Desmond, late Company B, Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Michael McCann, late Company B, One hundred and fifteenth New York Volunteers.

John Reilly, late Company K, Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Calvin I. Sargent, late Company C, First Maine Heavy Artillery.

And the following, on condition they pay their own transportation to the home:

James Dixon, late Company C, Twenty-fifth Connecticut Volunteers.

William Duffy, late Company G, One hundred and sixteenth New York Volunteers.

And the following, if on examination he is found disabled:

Frank Bartley, late Company F, Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of three months, without pay:

Robert McKenzie, late Company H, Twenty-third Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of six months, without pay:

James Dalton, late Company K, Eighty-first New York Volunteers.

James Harvey, late Company K, Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home one-third of their entire pension for the period of three months:

Joseph Hines, late Company F, Tenth New York Volunteers.

George Bell, late Company K, Fifth New Jersey Volunteers.

Charles Starkey, late Company G, Thirty-third New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home, $3 per month of his pension money, for the period of six months:

John B. Devenness, late Company F, Thirty-fourth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home, $4 per month of his pension money for the period of one year:

Thomas Jones, late Company C, Second New Hampshire Volunteers.

For good and sufficient reasons, the applications for readmission of the following have been refused:

Michael McCarty, late Company H, Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Mark Cavanagh, late Company B, One hundred and sixty-fifth New York Volunteers.

Dennis Sweeny, late Company I, Forty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers.

The application of John Levett for transfer to Central Branch is granted. The transportation furnished him to be paid by labor, if he is able to work.

The board then took a recess until Monday morning at nine o'clock.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, *Secretary.*

EASTERN BRANCH, NEAR AUGUSTA, ME.,
Monday, July 2, 1877.

The board of managers met at nine o'clock on this 2d day of July, 1877, at Eastern Branch.

President Butler in the chair.

Present, the same managers as on Saturday.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Chief-Justice Waite offered the following resolution; which, after consideration, was adopted:

Resolved, That the treasurer and acting treasurers of the several branches of the National Home at Milwaukee, Dayton, Augusta, and Hampton, are directed, immediately upon receipt of this order, to invest 90 per cent. of the funds in their hands or under their control, which have been deposited or left with them by pensioners, in the 4 per cent. registered bonds of the United States; said bonds to be of the denomination of $500 and upwards, to be registered in the name of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers; and so at the end of every quarter, all the accumulations; and open an account upon their books with such investments, and report them quarterly through the governors or deputy governors of the several branches, with the amount of accrued interest, to the board of managers. The same rule will apply to the pensions belonging to deceased soldiers, and the amount of the sale of the effects of such deceased soldiers, or any property or money left by them in the hands of said treasurer and acting treasurers, whenever such amount reaches the sum of $500 or upwards. Whenever the treasurer or acting treasurer of either of the branches of the home requires more money to meet the current drafts upon either of such funds than he has on hand, he will forthwith report the persons to and on account of whom he desires such payments, and the amount of the same, through the governor or deputy governor of the home, to the president of the board of managers, who is authorized and empowered to sell and transfer an amount of said bonds equal to the amount called for by said report, and that said report of said treasurer and acting treasurers shall transmit his registered bonds in which his investment has been made equal to the amount that he requires.

CENTRAL BRANCH.

Governor Smyth, from the visiting committee to the Central Branch reported that the president of the Home Avenue Railroad Company, in answer to a notification from the secretary, appeared before the committee, attempted an explanation of the delay, and promised that the company would immediately proceed to fulfill the conditions under which the company was allowed to enter the home grounds. He also reported that the representatives of a new railroad company came before the committee asking the privilege of entering the grounds upon the north side, through the ravine leading to the hospital, and agreeing, if this privilege were granted, to build the road immediately, connecting with the several railroads entering the city of Dayton, so that coal and other freight might be brought without breaking bulk from any railroad directly to the home. The committee recommended that the privilege be given, and competition thereby favored.

The secretary presented a written communication from the Home Avenue Railroad Company, and also from J. O. Arnold and others in behalf of the new company referred to by Governor Smyth.

After considerable discussion, on motion of Judge Bond, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until the next meeting in Dayton.

Mr. Gunckel presented the facts as to the necessity of additional accommodations at the Central Branch, and also a statement as to the amusement and posthumous funds of said home, and proposed the con-

READMISSIONS TO EASTERN BRANCH.

The following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were, for sufficient reasons, readmitted unconditionally:

John Desmond, late Company B, Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Michael McCann, late Company B, One hundred and fifteenth New York Volunteers.

John Reilly, late Company K, Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Calvin I. Sargent, late Company C, First Maine Heavy Artillery.

And the following, on condition they pay their own transportation to the home:

James Dixon, late Company C, Twenty-fifth Connecticut Volunteers.

William Duffy, late Company G, One hundred and sixteenth New York Volunteers.

And the following, if on examination he is found disabled:

Frank Bartley, late Company F, Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of three months, without pay:

Robert McKenzie, late Company H, Twenty-third Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of six months, without pay:

James Dalton, late Company K, Eighty-first New York Volunteers.

James Harvey, late Company K, Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home one-third of their entire pension for the period of three months:

Joseph Hines, late Company F, Tenth New York Volunteers.

George Bell, late Company K, Fifth New Jersey Volunteers.

Charles Starkey, late Company G, Thirty-third New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home, $3 per month of his pension money, for the period of six months:

John B. Devenness, late Company F, Thirty-fourth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home, $4 per month of his pension money for the period of one year:

Thomas Jones, late Company C, Second New Hampshire Volunteers.

For good and sufficient reasons, the applications for readmission of the following have been refused:

Michael McCarty, late Company H, Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Mark Cavanagh, late Company B, One hundred and sixty-fifth New York Volunteers.

Dennis Sweeny, late Company I, Forty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers.

The application of John Levett for transfer to Central Branch is granted. The transportation furnished him to be paid by labor, if he is able to work.

The board then took a recess until Monday morning at nine o'clock.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, *Secretary.*

EASTERN BRANCH, NEAR AUGUSTA, ME.,
Monday, July 2, 1877.

The board of managers met at nine o'clock on this 2d day of July, 1877, at Eastern Branch.

President Butler in the chair.

Present, the same managers as on Saturday.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Chief-Justice Waite offered the following resolution; which, after consideration, was adopted:

Resolved, That the treasurer and acting treasurers of the several branches of the National Home at Milwaukee, Dayton, Augusta, and Hampton, are directed, immediately upon receipt of this order, to invest 90 per cent. of the funds in their hands or under their control, which have been deposited or left with them by pensioners, in the 4 per cent. registered bonds of the United States; said bonds to be of the denomination of $500 and upwards, to be registered in the name of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers; and so at the end of every quarter, all the accumulations; and open an account upon their books with such investments, and report them quarterly through the governors or deputy governors of the several branches, with the amount of accrued interest, to the board of managers. The same rule will apply to the pensions belonging to deceased soldiers, and the amount of the sale of the effects of such deceased soldiers, or any property or money left by them in the hands of said treasurer and acting treasurers, whenever such amount reaches the sum of $500 or upwards. Whenever the treasurer or acting treasurer of either of the branches of the home requires more money to meet the current drafts upon either of such funds than he has on hand, he will forthwith report the persons to and on account of whom he desires such payments, and the amount of the same, through the governor or deputy governor of the home, to the president of the board of managers, who is authorized and empowered to sell and transfer an amount of said bonds equal to the amount called for by said report, and that said report of said treasurer and acting treasurers shall transmit his registered bonds in which his investment has been made equal to the amount that he requires.

CENTRAL BRANCH.

Governor Smyth, from the visiting committee to the Central Branch reported that the president of the Home Avenue Railroad Company, in answer to a notification from the secretary, appeared before the committee, attempted an explanation of the delay, and promised that the company would immediately proceed to fulfill the conditions under which the company was allowed to enter the home grounds. He also reported that the representatives of a new railroad company came before the committee asking the privilege of entering the grounds upon the north side, through the ravine leading to the hospital, and agreeing, if this privilege were granted, to build the road immediately, connecting with the several railroads entering the city of Dayton, so that coal and other freight might be brought without breaking bulk from any railroad directly to the home. The committee recommended that the privilege be given, and competition thereby favored.

The secretary presented a written communication from the Home Avenue Railroad Company, and also from J. O. Arnold and others in behalf of the new company referred to by Governor Smyth.

After considerable discussion, on motion of Judge Bond, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until the next meeting in Dayton.

Mr. Gunckel presented the facts as to the necessity of additional accommodations at the Central Branch, and also a statement as to the amusement and posthumous funds of said home, and proposed the con-

The petition of Patrick Collins, of Central Branch, for remission of fine imposed for keeping a saloon and selling liquor to inmates, is refused, and action of governor approved.

The memorial of J. M. Bermingham, quartermaster sergeant at Central Branch, for increase of pay, was postponed to next meeting at Dayton.

On motion, the board then adjourned to hold its next quarterly meeting at the Southern Branch, on Saturday, September 8, at 9 o'clock a. m., adjourning from there to the Central Branch, where the board will again meet on Wednesday, September 12, at 10 o'clock a. m.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL,
Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

SOUTHERN BRANCH, NEAR HAMPTON, VA.,
September 8, 1877.

The Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers met at nine o'clock a. m., this, Saturday, September 8, 1877, at the Southern Branch of the National Home.

President Butler in the chair.

There were also present Chief Justice Waite, Hon. George W. McCrary, Secretary of War; General Martindale, Governor Smyth, Judge Bond, and Mr. Gunckel.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved, and reports and returns from the several branches received, examined, and ordered on file.

After an inspection of the men, the grounds and buildings of the home, the board proceeded to business special to the

SOUTHERN BRANCH.

The deputy governor made a verbal statement as to the crowded condition of the Southern Branch, and the pressing necessity for additional buildings; whereupon General Martindale offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That an additional building, for barracks only, is hereby authorized at the Southern Branch, and twenty-five hundred dollars appropriated therefor, the said sum to include the construction and completion of the building, including heating, lighting, and plumbing for same.

After some discussion, Judge Bond moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until the board had visited the Central and Northwestern Branches and learned their condition and wants, which was agreed to.

The deputy governor also presented the facts as to certain special appropriations asked for by him; and, after consideration, it was

Resolved, That fifteen hundred dollars be, and are hereby, appropriated for the construction of new gas machine, nine hundred dollars for additional cistern, and five hundred dollars for completion of breakwater at Southern Branch.

The president read charges made by Patrick McGuire against Surgeon Wright, for official misconduct.

On motion, the case was referred to a special committee to investigate, with power to send for persons and papers. The president appointed General Martindale and Governor Smyth as the committee.

The application of Edward Archer and Simon Fox, for transfer to Central Branch, are approved.

The applications of James Anderson, late Company K, Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, to Eastern Branch, is approved, he to pay his own transportation.

The application of John T. Neal, late Mexican war, for transportation to New York, is refused, but the deputy governor is directed to give him employment whereby he may earn the cost of same.

Robert V. Fitzgerald, late Company D, One hundred and fifty-sixth New York Volunteers, for inhumanity to his comrades and other misconduct, is discharged the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, not to be readmitted to any branch except by vote of the board. Any balance of money due to be paid and his papers given him.

READMISSION TO SOUTHERN BRANCH.

The following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were, for sufficient reasons, readmitted unconditionally:

Charles Dwyer, late Third New York Battery.

Henry Van Hout, late Company G, Sixth Ohio Cavalry.

John Oaks, late Company F, One hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of one month, without pay:

John McLaughlin, late Company C, Forty-second New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of two months, without pay:

William Henzel, late Company I, Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of three months, without pay:

Michael Duane, late Company I, Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers.

For good and sufficient reasons, the application for readmission of the following has been refused:

James Thompson, late Company C, Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteers.

On motion, the board then took a recess until Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock, then to meet at the Central Branch.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL,
Secretary.

CENTRAL BRANCH, DAYTON, OHIO,
September 11, 1877.

The board of managers met at Central Branch, on this, Tuesday, September 11, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., pursuant to adjournment.

President Butler in the chair.

Present, same managers as on Saturday, and General Cavender and Dr. Wolcott.

Colonel Brown made a statement as to the condition and wants of the Central Branch, and also presented detailed plans, specifications, estimates, and bids for superstructure of the new memorial hall building. After an explanation of the latter by the architect, and some objection as to the cost of the building, on motion of Mr. Gunckel, the whole sub-

ject was referred to a special committee, consisting of General Butler and Governor Smyth, to report such modification of plans as would reduce the cost of the same.

The application presented by J. O. Arnold, esq., for leave to construct a track, connecting with the Pan-Handle Railroad, to enter the grounds east of the cemetery, having been considered, it was

Resolved, That when a proposition for prorating freights and insuring the building of the road by the Pan-Handle Road shall be presented, the application will be fully considered by a committee of the board, who will meet a committee of the projected railroad, to ascertain the route over the land of the home desired by the road, and the feasibility of the project, so far as the home is concerned, and to report to the board.

It is further

Resolved, That it is the judgment of the board of managers that no arrangement shall be made with any railroad whatever to use the grounds of the home for any longer period than shall be satisfactory to the board, with a condition that the road shall remove therefrom upon the order of the board.

It is also further

Resolved, That the application of the Dayton Street Railroad Company, presented through its committee, Messrs. Conover, Stoddart, and Rogers, be referred to the same committee.

Resolved, That Governor Smyth, General Martindale, and Mr. Gunckel be appointed such a committee.

APPLICATIONS FOR REMISSION OF PENALTIES.

The petition of Elijah Atwood, late Company E, Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, for remission of the unexpired term of labor imposed as condition upon his readmission, June 29, 1877 (*printed minutes, page* 401), is approved, and the remainder of said penalty remitted.

The petitions of the following-named beneficiaries of the Central Branch, for remission of penalties heretofore imposed as conditions of readmission, are refused:

Theodore Davis, late Company E, Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Benjamin Brady, late Company E, Seventy-third Ohio Volunteers.

Charles O. F. Clark, late Company G, First Oregon Volunteers.

Peter Farren, late Company B, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Alexander Ferguson, late Company G, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

George W. Gates, late Company I, One hundred and fortieth New York Volunteers.

The petitions of the following-named beneficiaries of the Central Branch, for remission of penalties heretofore imposed as conditions upon readmission, having been three times rejected, is further refused, and any other application for remission, unless approved by the governor, shall be cause for dishonorable discharge:

Robert H. Flavell, late Company I, Seventh Missouri Volunteers.

William Morrissey, late Company F, Eleventh United States Infantry.

The applications of the following for remission of penalties are refused, no good reasons appearing therefor:

Henry Mantelbaum, late Company A, Fifty-eighth New York Volunteers.

W. Middlebrook, late Company D, Forty-third New York Volunteers.

The application of Edward Cue, late Company F, Ninety-seventh New York Volunteers, for remission of penalties, is refused.

The application of Mathias Ludes, late Company A, Second Missouri Volunteers, for remission of penalties, is, in recognition of his good conduct, reduced one quarter.

The application of John H. Slawson, late Company F, Thirty-fourth New York Volunteers, for remission of penalty, is approved.

The application of Michael Sullivan, late Company K, Fourth United States Artillery, for remission of penalty, is refused.

The application of Thomas Kelly, late One hundred and sixteenth New York Volunteers, for remission of penalty, is refused.

APPLICATIONS FOR EFFECTS OF DECEASED INMATES.

The following applications for effects of deceased inmates are approved, and the treasurer is authorized to pay over same, taking proper vouchers therefor:

Mrs. Elizabeth Manuel (corner of Thirtieth street and Park avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.), for effects of her deceased husband, Christian Manuel, late Company A, Thirty-fourth New Jersey Volunteers.

Mrs. Catherine Herbstreit, No. 151 Pleasant street, Cincinnati, Ohio, for effects of her deceased husband, Christian Herbstreit, late Company C, Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteers.

Mrs. D. W. Cooper, Mount Clemens, Mich., for effects of her deceased husband, David W. Cooper, late Fifth Michigan Volunteers—Col. E. F. Brown, governor, being satisfied as to identity of applicant.

Mrs. M. J. Ripley, Washington, D. C., widow, and Mrs. J. S. Halsey, Green, Chenango County, New York, sister, for effects of Wm. H. Ripley, late Company K, Seventy-sixth New York Volunteers, deceased; the amount to be equally divided between the said applicants.

Col. W. H. Hill, claim-agent, Cincinnati, Ohio, for the sum of twenty dollars, due him, from effects of William Steiner, late Company H, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, deceased.

M. J. Campbell and John M. Beck, for five dollars and one dollar and seventy-five cents, respectively, money advanced to John C. Kline, late Company H, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, deceased.

James B. Kaufmann, esq., attorney at law, Lancaster, Pa., for the sum of thirty-one dollars, advanced to Louis Heitzman, late Company E, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, deceased, during his last illness, while on furlough from the Central Branch.

S. H. Eicholtz, adjutant, Corporal Skelly Post No. 9, G. A. R., Gettysburg, Pa., for balance of pension money due Louis Heitzman, late Company E, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, deceased, amounting to the sum of eleven dollars and sixty cents, more or less; the same to be expended in removing the remains of the said Louis Heitzman from the pauper's grave where now interred to the national cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa.

The petition of Mrs. Margaret Bruch, Buffalo, N. Y., for effects of her deceased husband, Louis Bruch, late Company B, Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteers, is referred to Gen. J. H. Martindale for investigation, and if satisfied as to identity of applicant, to direct payment of same.

The petition of Mrs. Kate Howland, Hartley, Province of Quebec, Canada, for effects of her deceased brother, James Dillon, late Company H, One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteers, is refused.

The application of Mrs. Jane Larkins, widow of Thomas Larkins, late Company F, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, for effects of her deceased husband, is approved, and the treasurer of Northwestern Branch authorized to pay over the same, taking voucher therefor.

The application of C. D. Steiner, a saloon-keeper, for payment of a debt from the effects of Pat C. Lanning, late an inmate of Northwestern Branch, is refused.

The application of Mrs. Mary Lynch, for effects of her brother, David Dunn, late of Northwestern Branch, is refused, no sufficient case having been made under the law and rules of the home.

SUNDRY APPLICATIONS FOR RELIEF.

The application of Patrick Higgins, late Company D, Second Kentucky Volunteers, for readmission, is refused, he having been disabled since the war.

The application of Thomas Ford, late Company G, Ninth New Jersey Volunteers, for transportation to Newark, N. J., is refused, no good reasons appearing for request.

The application of Samuel H. Pierce, late Third Iowa Cavalry, for transportation to Toledo, is refused.

The application of Arthur Wylie, late Company E, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, for transportation to Pittsburgh, is granted, he to repay amount by labor on his return.

The application of Alexander Hartwell, late United States Marines, for transportation to Washington, is refused, no sufficient reason appearing therefor.

The application of B. A. Wadsworth, late Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, for return of amount paid for transportation, is refused.

The application of Moses Winchel, late Company F, Ninteenth Illinois Volunteers, for transportation, is approved, provided his friend will agree to support him.

The petition of John Lamps, late Company C, Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, for a double elastic truss, and that he be allowed his clothing free of charge, is refused, it appearing that he is in receipt of a pension of six dollars per month.

The petition of Robert G Tryon, late Company G, One hundred and fourth New York Volunteers, for return of cost of transportation paid by him for Michael Sex, an impecunious beneficiary of the Central Branch, in March, 1876, is refused.

The petition of James Reilly, late Company A, Sixty-first New York Volunteers, and D, Fourth United States Infantry, for free transportation to Washington, D. C., for the purpose of prosecuting claim for pension, is refused.

The petition of Patrick Fogarty, late Company C, Sixty-first Ohio Volunteers, for free transportation to Steubenville, Ohio, and return, is, for good and sufficient reasons appearing to the board, approved.

READMISSIONS TO CENTRAL BRANCH.

The following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were, for sufficient reasons, readmitted unconditionally:

George Bruen, late Company G, One hundred and fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Michael Fitzgerald, late Company A, One hundred and fourth New York Volunteers.

Andrew J. Foster, late Company C, Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers.

Frederick Fitzmeir, late Company D, Third New Jersey Cavalry.

Michael Hickey, late Company E, Sixty-third New York Volunteers.

William Kane, late Company I, First Louisiana Volunteers.

Daniel McCarthy, late Company H, One hundred and seventieth New York Volunteers.

Franz Miller, late Company G, Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteers.

Alexander McCune, late Company C, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Charles Mohr, late Company C, Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers.

Henry McGowen, late Company F, Fourth New York Cavalry.

Charles Naskow, late Company I, Ninety-eighth New York Volunteers.

John A. Parker, late Company K, Fifth Kansas Cavalry.

John A. Ryan, late Company B, One hundred and eighty-second Ohio Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he be not again discharged:

Thomas Sweeny, late Company K, First Ohio Artillery.

And the following, upon condition that they pay their own transportation:

William Conley, late Company G, Seventeenth New York Volunteers.

Thomas K. Brown, late Company K, Thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers.

And the following, provided he cannot be admitted into the Regular Army Home.

John Burke, late Company A, Fifteenth United States Infantry.

And the following, upon condition that he furnish proof of disability satisfactory to surgeon of Central Branch, and not otherwise:

Peter Quinn, late Company A, One hundred and seventieth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the governor shall direct, for the period of two months, without pay:

Noel Hope, late Company D, Eighth New York Volunteers.

Frank Kiglin, late Company I, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the governor shall direct, for the period of three months, without pay:

David C. Bowers, late Company B, Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteers.

Edward Tisdell, late Company F, Third New York Infantry.

And the following, on condition that he labor, as actor, for the period of four months, without pay:

James M. Larkin, late Company H, Eighteenth New York Cavalry.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the governor shall direct, for the period of four months, without pay:

William Boggs, late Company C, Sixty-first Ohio Volunteers.

Samuel McIlhenny, late Company K, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Edward Schmidt, late Company D, Seventeenth Missouri Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the governor shall direct, for the period of six months, without pay:

George L. Russell, late Company G, Sixth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the governor shall direct, while he remain in the home, without pay:

Lemuel P. Porter, late Company D, First Ohio Light Artillery, and K, Nineteenth Ohio Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home, one-half of his entire pension for the period of two months:

Morris Powers, late Company I, Sixty-first New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home, one-third of their entire pension for the period of three months:

Gilbert Leonard, late Company D, Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers.

Charles Woertz, late Company I, One hundred and eighth Ohio Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home, one-third of his entire pension for the period of three months; and, in addition, do such work or duty as the governor shall direct, for the same period, without pay:

Michael Burns, late Company G, Fifteenth Connecticut Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home, one-half of their entire pension for the period of three months:

Patrick McNamara, late Company A, Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers.

James Fox, late Company F, Twenty-eighth New York Volunteers.

Thomas Quigley, late Company F, Twenty-fifth Michigan Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home one-half of his entire pension for the period of four months:

Frederick Drake, late Company G, One hundred and fifty-first New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home, one-half of his entire pension for the period of six months:

Patrick McDonald, late Company B, Thirty-fourth New Jersey Volunteers.

For good and sufficient reasons appearing, the applications of the following are refused:

Ludwig Bleibler, late Company G, Thirteenth, and D, Thirty-seventh, Ohio Volunteers.

Samuel A. Coombs, late Company B, Fourth Kentucky, and Company I, Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers.

Timothy Dwyer, late Company B, One hundred and forty-seventh New York Volunteers.

Edward Reilly, late Company K, First Ohio Cavalry.

James Thornton, late Company G, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

William Williams, late Company D, Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers.

READMISSIONS TO EASTERN BRANCH.

The following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were, for sufficient reasons, readmitted unconditionally:

Thomas Anderson, late Company K, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers.

James Corcoran, late Company A, First Massachusetts Volunteers.

John Child, late Company D, Sixty-second New York Volunteers.

James Gannon, late Company H, Third New Hampshire Volunteers.

Frederick Gullman, late Company G, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Frank Hutchins, late Company K, First Massachusetts Volunteers.

Oswald McBrien, late Company F, Fifteenth Maine Volunteers.

William H. Mooney, late Company I, Sixth New Hampshire Volunteers.

Alexander Sutherland, late Company G, Fourteenth New York Volunteers.

Levi A. Sanborn, late Company C, Second Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy-governor shall direct, for the period of three months, without pay:

Frederick Culver, late Company A, Fourth New York Volunteers.

John Hennessy, late Company I, Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the deputy-governor shall direct, for the period of six months, without pay:

Edwin R. Wright, late Company D, Twelfth Maine Volunteers.

For good and sufficient reasons appearing in their record, the applications of the following are refused:

Thomas Flaherty, late Company E, Second Rhode Island Volunteers.

John F. Hassett, late Company A, One hundred and sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

On motion, the board then took a recess until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL,
Secretary.

CENTRAL BRANCH, DAYTON, OHIO,
September 12, 1877.

The board met at the Central Branch, on this, Wednesday, morning, September 12, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. There were present—Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, Chief Justice Waite, Secretary McCrary, General Butler, General Martindale, Governor Smyth, Judge Bond, Doctor Wolcott, General Cavender, and Mr. Gunckel.

Governor Brown, in behalf of the officers and men, formally welcomed the board to the Central Branch, and responses were made by the President and other members of the board, after which the board inspected the men, grounds, buildings, etc., of the home.

In the afternoon, the board, upon invitation of the Monumental Society, attended the unveiling, by the President of the United States, of the monument erected by the officers and veterans of the home to the memory of their fallen comrades.

After spending the remainder of the evening in the further inspection of the home, the board, on motion, took a recess until Friday at 12 o'clock m., then to meet at the Northwestern Branch.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL,
Secretary.

NORTHWESTERN BRANCH, MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
September 14, 1877.

The board of managers met pursuant to adjournment, at the Northwestern Branch, on this Friday, September 14, at 12 o'clock m.

President BUTLER in the chair.

And also present, General Martindale, Governor Smyth, Judge Bond, General Cavender, Dr. Wolcott, General Negley, and Mr. Gunckel.

SOUTHERN BRANCH.

General Martindale, from the select committee to which were referred charges made by Patrick McGuire against Surgeon Wright, reported that the committee had fully investigated the case, calling and hearing all the witnesses knowing to the facts and desired by the parties, and, after careful consideration, found that the charges, involving turpitude, were not sustained by the evidence and were groundless; but that certain irregularities, common to the surgeon and other officers of that branch, were found, which required no further action of the board to correct than to call the attention of the officers thereto.

The report was received and agreed to, and committee discharged.

The president called attention to the proposition to construct barracks at Southern Branch, postponed from meeting on Saturday.

After some discussion, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the construction of a building, for barracks only, be authorized at the Southern Branch, and that $2,500 be and is hereby appropriated therefor; the said sum to include the completion of the building, including heating, lighting, and plumbing for same, and also payment for all inmate labor on same.

CENTRAL BRANCH.

General Butler, from the select committee to which were referred the plans of music hall, reported that the committee, after consultation with the architect, came to the conclusion that the proposition to put a museum over the music hall, because of the great height at which the museum must be placed and the largely increased expense in sustaining the roof, was impracticable, and therefore recommended that so much of the resolution as ordered an additional story for the museum be rescinded, and the governor, under supervision of the local manager, be authorized to erect music hall upon the foundations already laid, according to the modifications of the plans therefor submitted, advised by the committee and agreed to by architect, and that he proceed with the work at once, and report the condition and progress of the work, with full account of money expended and detailed estimates of sum required for its completion and the furnishing of the interior, to the next meeting of the board for its further action; and that in the mean time any question of doubt arising as to inside ornamentation or inside finish to be submitted to the determination of the committee and resolved by them, so that the building be finished in conformity with the designs by them approved.

After consideration, it was—

Resolved, That the conclusions of the committee are approved and recommendations adopted and made an order to the governor in the construction of said building.

Mr. Gunckel called the attention of the board to the statement of Colonel Brown as to the crowded condition of the Central Branch, the large daily increase from new admissions, the returning from many absent on furlough, and the absolute necessity of additional quarters for the coming winter. After some discussion, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That three new frame barracks, similar in size, structure, &c., to the four erected last summer, be constructed at the Central Branch, and that $6,000 be appropriated therefor; the said sum to include the entire cost of constructing and completing the three buildings, including heating, lighting, and plumbing for same, and payment for all inmate labor used thereon.

The secretary read a communication from Robert D. Lawrence, an inmate of the Central Branch, making charges against the farm superintendent, and others, at Central Branch. On motion, it was referred to the visiting and auditing committee of Central Branch, for investigation and report.

General Negley offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in providing pensions and comfortable homes for those who served in the Armies and Navy of the United States, the application of a portion of these benefits to the support of the families of those who are married, or who have helpless parents, was contemplated by the "acts of Congress" relating thereto, thus implying a duty to be performed toward those who are dependent upon the beneficiary.

And whereas it appears from the evidence submitted to the board that Jacob Maus, an inmate of the home at Dayton, Ohio, has willfully neglected to perform this humane duty: Therefore, be it further

Resolved, That the treasurer of the home of which said Jacob Maus is now or may hereafter be an inmate shall transmit to Mary, the wife of said Jacob Maus, three-fourths of the pension now due and as shall become due and be paid.

Colonel Brown having called the attention of the board, while at the Central Branch, to the water supply and its probable deficiency, the matter was discussed and several plans suggested, when, on motion, the whole subject was referred to Mr. Gunckel, to examine and report to the next meeting the most feasible and economical plan, together with detailed plans and estimates therefor.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

General Hinks called the attention of the board to the frequency of drunkenness on the part of a few inmates who receive pensions or labor, and of his inability to restrain it without authority to increase the fines on each repetition of the offense. After considerable discussion, the following preamble and resolution were agreed to:

Whereas it has been made to appear that some few of the beneficiaries of the homes use the money paid them from pensions or labor in drunkenness and commission of other offenses for which it has been customary to impose a fine, which has been so small as to fail of any restraining effect, it is deemed right and expedient, by the board of managers, to take away the means of such self-indulgence, and to impose such additional restraints upon such offenders as is likely to lead to their reformation; and it is therefor

Resolved, That the board will approve the act of the governors in imposing increased and cumulative fines in these cases when the offenses are repeated, after the first of October next, until the amount received from pension or earned by labor shall be fully exhausted, and, in extreme cases, adding such restrictions to the grounds of the home, or such imposition of labor, without pay, or both, as shall seem just and reasonable to the commandant—keeping in view the reformation of the offender. And it is further ordered that in case the number of offenses committed by any beneficiary in any one quarter shall exceed five, it shall be the duty of the commandant to report his case to the board at its next meeting, giving the man's record, number and character of offenses committed, fines and penalties imposed, and such recommendation as he shall deem right and proper, and so enabling the board to make such order as to discharge or otherwise as shall seem just and expedient. And it is further ordered that in case any such offender shall reform, the governor shall report the case, with such recommendation as to remission in whole or part of the fines previously imposed as he shall deem right and proper.

ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

The president then presented to the board his estimates for the funds required for the purposes of the home for the quarter ending December 31, 1877, which, after careful consideration and revision, were agreed upon as follows:

Central Branch:	
For current expenses, including repairs, the same being in addition to the surplus in hands of the treasurer of said branch at the end of quarter, which is hereby made available for this quarter	$65,000 00
For construction of three new barracks (see resolution)	6,000 00
Eastern Branch:	
For current expenses and repairs	29,310 70
Northwestern Branch:	
For current expenses and repairs	28,000 60
Southern Branch:	
For current expenses and repairs	26,469 21
For gas-machine, cistern, &c. (see resolution)	2,900 00
For construction of new barracks (see resolution)	2,500 00
For underclothing, bedsteads, bedding, hospital furniture, out-door relief, and incidental expenses	15,000 00
Total	175,180 51

Thereupon the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the board of managers estimate the sum of one hundred and seventy-five thousand one hundred and eighty dollars and fifty-one cents as necessary to meet the current expenses of the four branches of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers for the quarter ending December 31, 1877, and for construction, repairs, underclothing, bedsteads, bedding, hospital furniture, out-door relief, and incidental expenses of the National Home for the quarter, and that the acting treasurer be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to take such measures as may be necessary to obtain said sum from the Treasury of the United States, and to receipt for the same in the name and behalf of the National Home.

On motion, the board then took a recess until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, *Secretary*.

NORTHWESTERN BRANCH,
Saturday, September 15, 1877.

The board of managers met at 10 o'clock this, Saturday morning, September 15, at Northwestern Branch.

President Butler in the chair.

And present, same managers as on yesterday.

NORTHWESTERN BRANCH.

The resolution of Judge Bond, as to change of duties of the officers at Northwestern Branch, offered at meeting (see page 388, printed minutes), and postponed to this meeting, came up for consideration, when General Hinks asked leave to withdraw his application for increased pay, and allowance for clerk, which was granted; whereupon, on motion of Dr. Wolcott, the further consideration of the resolution was indefinitely postponed.

The president recommended Dr. John L. Page, of Wisconsin, the acting surgeon, for appointment as surgeon of Northwestern Branch, which was done.

The application of the following, for transfer to the Central Branch, are approved on condition they pay the cost of transportation:

James C. Trimble, late Company D, Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Nicholas Maue, late Company I, Eighth New York Artillery.

Thomas Tierney, late Company E, Thirty-eighth New York Volunteers.

Daniel Ertel, late Company F, Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers.

Patrick C. Delaney, late Company E, Tenth Michigan Cavalry.

The application of the following for remission of penalties heretofore imposed are refused, no sufficient reason appearing for remission:

Thomas H. Hendrehen, late Company B, Seventh New York Volunteers.

Deitrich Grueger, late Company K, Seventh New York Volunteers.

The application of the following for remission of charge made for transportation furnished him on readmission is refused:

David A. Maples, late Company A, First New Jersey Volunteers.

The applications of the following for remission of penalties are postponed to the next meeting, the deputy governor to report whether their conduct during the quarter has been so good as to merit such favor:

James Harrigan, late Fifth Iowa Volunteers.

John Hollywood, late Company D, Fortieth New York Volunteers.

William Ramos, late Company G, Fifth Iowa Volunteers.

The application of the following, for transportation without pay, is refused, but the deputy governor is directed to give them employment, whereby they may earn the cost of the same:

John W. Carr, late Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers.

Thomas McCrossen, late Company G, Seventh New Jersey Volunteers.

Frederick Dvick, late Company K, Sixth New York Volunteers.

The applications of John Hunt and William Hobart, for return of nine dollars and thirty-five cents each, being overcharge for transportation from Boston to Milwaukee, are approved, the same having been caused by mistake, and the treasurer of Northwestern Branch is authorized to credit each of them with said amount.

The application of Michael Hager, late Company A, One hundred and twenty-fourth New York Volunteers, for a discharge, he having money sufficient to support himself for one year, is granted, on condition that he be not readmitted to any branch for one year, without vote of the board of managers.

The board then proceeded to consider applications for

READMISSION TO NORTHWESTERN BRANCH.

The following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were for sufficient reasons readmitted unconditionally:

Theodore F. Clark, late Company E, Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteers.

Henry Brown, late Company B, Eighth Illinois Volunteers.

Michael Curley, late Company G, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery.

Richard Capples, late Company D, Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers.

Richard Edgworth, late Company B, Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers.

John Leary, late Company I, One hundred and sixth New York Volunteers.

Hollis Woodward, late Company H, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteers.

Charles Held, late Company F, First New York Veteran Cavalry.

Albert Lawton, late Company B, One hundred and fiftieth Indiana Volunteers.

Morey Harrington, late Company D, Second California Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of two months, without pay:

John Kunzel, late Seventh United States Infantry.

John Anderson, late Company E, First Michigan Sharpshooters.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of three months, without pay:

Anthony Daly, late Company B, One hundred and sixty-second New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of four months, without pay.

James Coon, late Battery A, First New Jersey Artillery.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of one year, without pay:

Michael McGowan, late Company C, Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he repay cost of transportation:

Frederick Schanz, late Company H, Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home, $3 per month of his pension money, for the period of two months:

Frederick Trumner, late Company K, Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home, two-thirds of his entire pension for the period of two months:

George Hall, late Company D, Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home, one-third of his entire pension for the period of three months:

Patrick Murphy, late Company H, One hundred and forty-seventh New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home, one-half of his entire pension for the period of three months:

Frederick Dim, late Company C, One hundred and eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home, one-half of their entire pension for the period of six months:

Charles Wiley, late Company D, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers.

George W. Gray, late Company D, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers.

For good and sufficient reasons, the application for readmission of the following has been refused:

John L. Barcroft, late Company H, Fourth Ohio Cavalry.

SUNDRY APPLICATIONS FROM CENTRAL BRANCH.

The original applications for admission of John W. Worden, late Company D, Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, and George W. Boggs, late Company C, One hundred and seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteers, referred to the board by local manager of Central Branch, are refused, the surgeon having in each case reported that the disability was not, in his opinion, contracted in the service of the United States.

The application of Anthony A. Gifford, late Company K, One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, is referred to the governor of the Central Branch for such action as he deems right and proper.

The application of Ettie and Rosanna Griffin for the effects of their brother, John Griffin, late Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, is postponed to the next meeting, the proof submitted being insufficient.

The applications of J. R. Atkins and William H. Wroten, of Central Branch, are referred to the local manager, with authority to do what he may deem just and proper in each case.

The application of John Fries for remission of penalty for readmission isso far approved as to authorize the governor, if he should deem his conduct merits the favor, to remit one-third of penalty.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Governor Smyth moved the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the secretary of this board be requested to report at the next meeting the amounts paid for services of all the officers appointed by this board and the amount paid for all clerks, secretaries, and assistants to these officers in each of the branches of the home.

Governor Smyth moved the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That five hundred dollars be, and are hereby, appropriated for building a kitchen to the governor's residence at Central Branch.

The board then inspected the home grounds and buildings, after which, on motion, the board adjourned, to hold its next quarterly meeting at Surgeon-General's Office, in Washington, D. C., on Thursday, December 20th, at 12 o'clock m.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL,
Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL, U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C., December 10, 1877.

The board of managers met at twelve o'clock on this tenth day of December, A. D. 1877, at the Office of the Surgeon-General, in Washington, D. C.

President Butler in the chair.

There were also present General Martindale, Governor Smyth, General Negley, Dr. Wolcott, General Cavender, and Mr. Gunckel, a quorum.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The regular quarterly reports from the several branches, including returns, estimates, &c., were received, read, and ordered on file.

The president presented a special communication from General Hinks, giving result of the trial of the case of Louis Loeser's Administrator *v.* National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, in United States district court for Wisconsin, and making recommendation as to change in rules made necessary thereby. After some discussion, the matter was referred to a select committee, consisting of General Martindale and Mr. Gunckel, for investigation and report to the board at its meeting to-morrow.

The president also presented a new bond as acting treasurer, one of the sureties on the old bond having deceased. On motion, the bond was referred to Governor Smyth, to consider and report upon its sufficiency.

The president also presented report of board of surgeons, appointed to re-examine all the inmates of the Southern Branch as to present disability, which was read, and, on motion, referred to Dr. Wolcott for special investigation and report.

The board then proceeded to consider applications for readmission.

READMISSIONS TO CENTRAL BRANCH.

The following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were, for sufficient reasons, readmitted unconditionally:

William H. Hardin, late Company C, Twenty-third Indiana Volunteers.
Henry Geismar, late Company A, First Virginia Cavalry.
Samuel Green, late Company E, Thirty-fifth New York Volunteers.
Michael Hogan, late Company C, First Missouri Volunteers.
Dennis Harkins, late Company C, Seventh Wisconsin Volunteers.
Martin Joyce, late First Michigan Light Artillery.
Henry Keenan, late Company E, Second Colorado Cavalry.
David Masten, late Company D, Fourth Illinois Cavalry.
Edward R. Martin, late Company H, One hundred and sixteenth Indiana Volunteers.

Peter Lock, late Company A, Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.
Lewis Klunzinger, late Company D, Thirty-seventh Ohio Volunteers.
Hugh Foley, late Company K, One hundred and twenty-fourth New York Volunteers.
George Fill, late Company G, Seventy-fifth Illinois Volunteers.
Henry S. P. Fulton, late Company G, Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves.
Thomas Elligott, late Company I, One hundred and fifth New York Volunteers.
Mason Davis, late Company E, One hundred and sixtieth New York Volunteers.
John Still, late Company H, Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers.
John W. Rush, late Company B, Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteers.
Ralph S. Reed, late Company E, One hundred and seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteers.
Michael Purcell, late Company G, Eighty-third New York Volunteers.
William Purdum, late Company D, Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteers.
Michael Nash, late Company D, Fifth New Jersey Volunteers.
William H. Wroten, late Company A, Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteers.
William S. Young, late Company K, One hundred and fifteenth New York Volunteers.
Moses Briggs, late Company G, Seventh New Jersey Volunteers.
James F. Callaghan, late Company A, Second New York Heavy Artillery.
Joseph P. Campbell, late Company K, Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteers.
David Craig, late Company F, Eighth New York Cavalry.
William Cripps, late Company A, Second Iowa Volunteers.
Charles Schultz, late Company D, One hundred and sixty-fifth New York Volunteers.
Moses Thaunhauser, late Company B, Sixth Ohio Volunteers.
Michael Ahern, late Company F, Fifth New York Volunteers.
Lorentz Breidenstein, late Second Dragoons (Mexican war).

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the governor shall direct, for the period of two months, without pay:

William Schrader, late Company B, First Illinois Light Artillery.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the governor shall direct, for the period of three months, without pay:

George Wilkinson, late Company H, One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteers.
Henry Schmidtz, late Company A, Forty-fourth Illinois Volunteers.
Louis Scheinhart, late Company F, One hundred and sixty-second New York Volunteers.
John Willard, late Company F, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers.
James E. Smith late Company D, First Pennsylvania Volunteers (Mexican war).
George Gottstein, late Company I, Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the governor shall direct, for the period of six months, without pay:

James Thompson, late Company K, Fifth Ohio Volunteers.
Casper L. Cook, late Company H, Sixteenth Michigan Volunteers.
William E. Brady, late Company F, Ninety-third New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home, one-third of their entire pension for the period of two months:

Albert Metzner, late Company D, Forty-sixth New York Volunteers.
Charles A. Crooker, late Company I, Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home, one-half of their entire pension for the period of three months:

John Maus, late Company E, Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves.
James Lyden, late Company H, Ninth Connecticut Volunteers.
John Smith, late Company C, Seventy-third New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home, one-half of their entire pension for the period of six months:

Alvis Thomen, late Company D, Thirty fifth New York Volunteers.
Peter Cavanaugh, late Company D, Ninth New York Volunteers.

And the following, upon condition that they pay their own transportation:

Granville M. Cooper, late Company A, Eightieth Ohio Volunteers.
Robert Crawford, late Company B, First New York Volunteers.
John Shaffer, late Company H, Fourteenth Ohio Volunteers.
Henry Schleirmacher, late Company C, Ninety-second Ohio Volunteers.
George L. Roesch, late Company K, Seventy-second Pensylvania Volunteers.

And the following, on condition he labor one year and pay half of his entire pension for the same period; to be discharged summarily for refusal to accept or for his first act of disobedience:

Thomas Delany, late Company K, One hundred and fifty-fifth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that if he desert again he will not be readmitted except by vote of the board of managers:

Samuel D. Combs, late Company I, Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers.

The application of the following is refused until he return to the home and obtain furlough in usual way:

John W. Dye, late Company F, Ninth Illinois Volunteers.

The applications of the following, because their records are very bad, and there is no evidence of reformation, are refused:

Edward Graham, late Company B, Fifth New York Cavalry.
Thomas Rausch, late Company E, Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteers.
William Williams, late Company D, Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers.
James Driscoll, late Company L, Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery.

The application of the following, because he is no longer sufficiently disabled to entitle him to admission, is refused:

John Whitcomb, late Company C, Seventy-second Ohio Volunteers.

READMISSIONS TO EASTERN BRANCH.

The following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were, for sufficient reasons, readmitted unconditionally:

Rufus E. Corbin, late Company E, Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.
William Carney, late Company A, Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers.
David Livingston, late Company K, Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

John Fitzgibbons, late Company F, First Rhode Island Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of three months, without pay:

David Clancy, late Company E, Thirty-third Massachusetts Volunteers.

John Howard, late Company K, Second Massachusetts Volunteers.

Felix McCann, late Company E, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Hugh Rider, late Company D, First Rhode Island Battery.

Greanleaf B. Staples, late Company F, First Maine Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of four months, without pay:

Anderson Bell, late Company G, Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Daniel Ashton, late Company I, Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Joseph Martin, late Company K, First New York Cavalry.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of six months, without pay:

James D. Billings, late Company G, Second Massachusetts Volunteers.

William Boyle, late Company B, Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Franklin D. Hotchkiss, late Company K, Sixth Connecticut Volunteers.

George McGovern, late Company A, Fifteenth New York Cavalry.

Griffith H. Griffith, late Company K, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home, one-third of his entire pension for the period of three months:

Patrick Slattery, late Company I, Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home, one-half of their entire pension for the period of three months:

Bradley Hall, late Company I, Fortieth New York Volunteers.

Bartholomew Sheehan, late Company A, Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Edward Benning, late Company I, Fifty-second New York Volunteers.

Louis E. J. Coleman, late Company K, Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home, one-half of his entire pension for the period of six months:

Thomas Johnson, late Company F, First New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, until further orders of the board:

Moses Sleeper, late Company I, Eleventh Maine Volunteers.

The application of the following, because report of surgeon shows that he is no longer disabled, is refused:

Francis Rooney, late Company G, Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers.

READMISSIONS TO NORTHWESTERN BRANCH.

The following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were, for sufficient reasons, readmitted unconditionally:

Henry G. West, late Company I, Fifth Connecticut Volunteers.

Charles Lenin, late Fourth United States Artillery (Mexican war).

Michael Sullivan, late Company K, Ninety-third Illinois Volunteers.

David S. Pann, late Company E, Fifty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers.

William Summers, late Company D, Nineteenth United States Infantry.

L. S. Gaige, late Company H, Thirteenth Iowa Volunteers.

August Wendorf, late Company B, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers.

John Menke, late Company C, Seventh New York Volunteers.

James Lindsay, late Company G, Eighty-eighth Illinois Volunteers.

William E. Raynor, late Company B, Fifty-first New York Volunteers.

Henry Koeneman, late Company E, Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers.

Michael Hallanan, late Company K, One hundred and eighth Ohio Volunteers.

Dennis Siverson, late Company K, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteers.

Abner Arbuckle, late Company H, Fifty third New York Volunteers.

George H. Bethard, late Company I, Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of two months, without pay:

John Clarey, late Company A, Ninety-first New York Volunteers.

Richard E. Madden, late Company C, Third Minnesota Volunteers.

Malachi Riley, late Company C, Seventeenth Wisconsin Volunteers.

Patrick H. Murphy, late Company D, Third Wisconsin Cavalry.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of four months, without pay:

John Jenson, late Company F, Forty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of six months, without pay:

Charles H. Hill, late Company A, Third Massachusetts Heavy Artillery.

George M. Gordon, late Company B, Seventeenth Wisconsin Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home, one-half of his entire pension for the period of four months:

Frederick Albrecht, late Company A, Forty-fifth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home, one-half of their entire pension for the period of six months:

Peter Forster, late Company C, One hundred and sixteenth New York Volunteers.

John Clark, late Company E, Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteers.

Jacob Baldwin, late Company H, Third New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the

National Home, two-thirds of his entire pension for the period of one year:

George F. White, late Company K, One hundred and fifty second New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he work without pay until surgeon can be fully advised and satisfied as to cause of recent disability:

Casper Gadient, late Company C, Second Wisconsin Volunteers.

There being no evidence of disability incurred in service, the application of the following is refused:

Griffith O. Evans, late captain Quartermaster's Department.

READMISSIONS TO SOUTHERN BRANCH.

The following soldiers, heretofore discharged, were, for sufficient reasons, readmitted unconditionally:

Peter Deagan, late Company L, Eighty-third New York Volunteers.

Timothy Dwyer, late Company B, Fourteenth New York Volunteers.

Bernard Colligan, late Company G, Second Ohio Volunteers.

James Sharon, late Company E, One hundred and seventieth New York Volunteers.

Garrett Kelly, late Company C, Fourteenth United States Infantry.

Paul Fitzsimons, late Company I, One hundred and sixty fourth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they do such work or duty as the deputy governor shall direct, for the period of three months, without pay:

James G. Duffy, late Company C, Thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers.

John Sherman, late Company G, Ninety-first New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he do such work or duty as the deputy-governor shall direct, while he remain in the Home, without pay:

John Breedon, late Company F, Seventy-second Illinois Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home one-half of their entire pension for the period of two months:

Henry Ewald, late Company E, Thirty-third New York Volunteers.

Henry Walz, late Company A, Twentieth New York Volunteers.

Thomas L. Haggerty, late Company I, One hundred and seventy-third New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home, one-half of their entire pension for the period of three months:

Warren H. Joline, late Company G, Nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Peter Sweeney, late Company B, Tenth New York Volunteers.

Gershon Robbins, late Company G, Second Maine Volunteers.

Thomas O'Sullivan, late Company G, Sixteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Timothy Taylor, late Company A, Fifty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that they assign, absolutely, to the National Home one-half of their entire pension for the period of four months:

John Cannon, late Company D, Seventh Maryland Volunteers.

Samuel Henzel, late Company H, One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home one half of his entire pension for the period of six months:

Emil Fraipont, late Company A, Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he assign, absolutely, to the National Home two-thirds of his entire pension while he remain in the Home—if he refuse, to be summarily discharged, and not to be readmitted except by vote of the Board of Managers:

John Cromwell, late Company I, Eighty-sixth Illinois Volunteers.

And the following, on condition that he perform former penalty imposed, and forfeit in addition one-half of his entire pension for the period of six months—if he refuse, to be summarily discharged, and not to be readmitted except by vote of the Board of Managers:

Daniel Kane, late Pennsylvania Volunteers (Mexican War).

The applications of the following are refused, because, according to report of surgeon, no disability exists sufficient to admit them under the law:

Michael Murray, late Company I, Third Rhode Island Artillery.

John Cooper, late Fifth New York Battery.

John Hanlon, late Company G, Second New York Artillery.

And the following, because he can be admitted to the Regular Army Home in Washington:

John Dillinger, late Company F, Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The board then took a recess until to-morrow (Tuesday), at 12 o'clock, m.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., December 11, 1877.

The board met on this, Tuesday, December 11th, 1877, at 12 o'clock, m.

President Butler in the chair.

And present same managers as on yesterday.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

The president made the following appointments for visiting and auditing committees:

For Eastern Branch—Judge Bond and General Cavender.

For Central Branch—Governor Smyth and General Negley.

For Northwestern Branch—General Martindale and Mr. Gunckel.

For Southern Branch—Governor Smyth and General Cavender.

General Martindale, from the committee to whom was referred the decision of the United States district court, at Milwaukee, in case of Louis Loesers, administrator, *vs.* National Home, reported that the committee had carefully examined all the papers referred, but for the want of a more particular and certain statement of the facts involved and principles of law determined, had been unable to agree upon any recommendation. On motion, the committee was discharged.

Thereupon General Martindale offered the following preamble and resolution for adoption:

Whereas it is reported to this board that the United States court of the district, embracing the Northwestern Branch, has directed a judgment requiring the payment

to an administrator of a deceased inmate of certain pension moneys, which, by the published rules of this board, belong to the National Home, which rules were intended to give just effect to the laws of Congress, investing this board with discretionary power in respect to the appropriation and use of such pension moneys, which judgment, being for less than $5,000, cannot be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States;

And whereas it is conceded by such judgment that this board has power to require the assignment of such pension moneys absolutely; therefore

Resolved, That it be referred to a committee of three to report what additional rule is necessary to compel the absolute assignment of such pension moneys, and, if practicable, to retain them in trust during the lives of such inmates, as a means of enforcing needful discipline in the local government of the homes, and until further legislation by Congress on the subject.

Resolved further, That said committee be, and are hereby, instructed, if, in their opinion, the judgment of the said United States district court will not permit any modified rule of less severity, to report the form of an order requiring the absolute assignment of pension money by inmates having certificates, as the condition of admission or continuance therein of inmates now enrolled as such, and who demand the return of forfeited pension money.

Mr. Gunckel moved to postpone the consideration of the resolutions and the whole subject to which they relate to the next meeting, which was not agreed to.

After some discussion, the preamble and resolutions were adopted, and Chief-Justice Waite, General Martindale, and Mr. Gunckel were appointed as said committee.

The president, to whom was referred a communication from the governor of Central Branch, inclosing report of committee as to prices charged inmates for clothing, reported that he had carefully investigated the whole matter and found that the prices now charged are not only less than those charged by the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, but also less than they can now be purchased for or manufactured by the National Home.

The report was received and approved, and the governors directed, until further orders, to charge prices heretofore established.

CENTRAL BRANCH.

Mr. Gunckel, to whom was referred for special investigation the subject of increased water supply for the Central Branch, reported that he had, in connection with Governor Brown, examined the subject, and satisfied himself that an increase of the water supply, at the earliest day possible, had become absolutely necessary—that three distinct plans had been suggested, which he submitted, together with statement of B. Holly, of Lockport, N, Y., and detailed drawings, plans, estimates, &c., without recommendation.

After a thorough examination of the subject and all papers submitted, it was—

Resolved, That the sum of six thousand dollars be appropriated for the purpose of increasing the water supply at the Central Branch by such plans as the local manager and governor shall determine to be most practicable, the moneys to be expended under the direction of the governor, who will report progress, expenditure, &c., to the next meeting of the board.

Mr. Gunckel offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, Congress has appropriated the sum of two thousand dollars for the completion of the Soldiers' Monument at the Central Branch; therefore

Resolved, That the president and acting treasurer of the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers be and is hereby authorized and empowered to demand and receive the same from the Treasury of the United States, and pay over the same to the treasurer of the monumental society of the Central Branch for the purposes intended by the act of Congress.

The president presented communication from Colonel Brown, inclosing report of surgeons as to result of semi-annual examination of 220 inmates of Central Branch, who were admitted subject to such examination. Whereupon it is ordered by the board that the following inmates, found to be no longer disabled, be discharged and furnished with transportation to former places of residence or other place selected by such inmate of equivalent distance:

Peter Aller, late Company A, One hundred and seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteers.

James Berth, late Company K, Second Kentucky Volunteers.

John Bohen, late Company F, Second New Jersey Volunteers.

George Brandt, late Company H, One hundred and eighth Ohio Volunteers.

Charles Buss, late Company F, Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

John Cane, late Company L, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Henry Clinton, late Company A, Eighth Missouri Volunteers.

Benjamin Drake, late Company G, One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Volunteers.

John W. Enbody, late Company C, Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteers.

Leonard Faul, late Company K, Tenth Michigan Volunteers.

John Heft, late Company C, Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteers.

Andreas Planz, late Company C, One hundred and eighth Ohio Volunteers.

The application of John Dineen, late of United States Marines, for admission to the National Home, is refused; the same being inadmissible under the law.

The application of John W. Worden, late Co. D, Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, for admission, is approved and his admission to Central Branch authorized.

The application of James Thornton, late Co. G, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, for readmission to Central Branch, was considered and same granted, on condition he assign to the home two-thirds of pension for the period of one year.

The application of N. W. Hodges, of Delaware, Ohio, guardian of Gerrard Durfy, an insane man, late inmate of Central Branch, transferred to Government Insane Asylum, for pension money of said inmate for benefit of his minor child, is approved and treasurer authorized to pay over same to said guardian.

SOUTHERN BRANCH.

Dr. Wolcott, to whom was referred the special report of Dr. Thomas F. Murdock and Dr. R. H. Sterling, of Baltimore, Md., appointed by the local manager to visit the Southern Branch and re-examine all the inmates as to their present disability, reported that he had carefully examined the same and found it just and correct, and worthy of the approval of the board.

After some discussion, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the inmates of the Southern Branch reported by the board of surgeons as no longer disabled by wounds received or sickness contracted in the volunteer service and in the line of duty, and therefore recommended for discharge, be discharged by the deputy governor, and furnished with transportation (if for a reasonable distance) to their former places of residence, or other place selected by the inmate, of equivalent distance—the former places of residence to be determined by places disclosed in original admission papers; and said report of the board of surgeons is referred to the visiting committee for Southern Branch, who are authorized to make such examination as they deem necessary, and to suspend this order until next meeting in any case they deem

worthy; this order to be published as soon as received and to take effect fifteen days thereafter; and it is further directed that the deputy governor be empowered to except from this order and retain until the visit of said committee such of said inmates as he has any doubt about.

Resolved further, That the recommendations of the board of surgeons as to certain changes and improvements in the buildings are referred to said committee, with power to direct such of them as they may find necessary and proper.

In the further consideration of the affairs of the Southern Branch, the following resolution was offered and agreed to:

Resolved, That Dr. W. M. Wright be relieved from duty as surgeon of Southern Branch from and after January 1, 1878, and that Dr. Andrew J. Hare, of Boston, Mass., be, and is hereby, appointed acting surgeon and secretary of said branch, his term to commence on January 1, 1878.

EASTERN BRANCH.

The president called the attention of the board to the fact that the stock of shoes on hand would soon be exhausted, and that for the future large quantities would have to be annually purchased or manufactured, and that excellent machinery, easily adapted to the manufacture of such shoes, remained unused at the Eastern Branch, and that the manufacture of the same by the home would not only be economical, but the means of giving needful employment to the men of the Eastern Branch.

After some discussion, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three members of the board be appointed to take into consideration the subject of making shoes for the use of the inmates of the several branches of the home, at the Eastern Branch, and to get estimates of fitting up the machinery now at said branch, for said purpose, cost of shoes, both when purchased and when so manufactured in the home, and any and all other facts as to the feasibility of the plan, and report to the board at its next meeting.

The board appointed General Butler, General Martindale, and Governor Smyth as said committee.

APPLICATIONS FOR EFFECTS OF DECEASED INMATES.

The application of Mrs. Eva Francis, of La Fayette, Ind., for effects of her deceased husband Frederick Francis, late of Central Branch, is approved and the treasurer authorized to pay over the same to said widow.

The petition of Ettie and Rosanna Griffin, of Cleveland, Ohio, sisters of John Griffin, late of Central Branch, for effects of said decedent, was considered and held inadmissible, but the treasurer is authorized to pay over same to the legal representatives of said decedent, taking proper vouchers therefor.

The application of Charles Mueller, administrator, of Philadelphia, Pa., for effects of Joseph Klefus, late of Central Branch, is refused, the evidence being insufficient to support the claim.

General Martindale reported as to cases of Mrs. Margaret Bruch, widow of Louis Bruch, late of Central Branch, for effects of her deceased husband, and of Mrs. Harriet Foster, for effects of William F. Foster, late of Central Branch, and after consideration, the cases were, on motion, postponed until next meeting of the board.

The application of Mrs. Margaret Hunt, of Blackstone, Mass., for effects of her deceased husband, John Hunt, late of Northwestern Branch, is approved, and the treasurer of said branch authorized to pay over same to her, taking her receipt therefor.

The application of George W. Baker, of Corry, Pa., administrator

of the estate of David L. Baker, late Company B, Fifteenth Illinois Volunteers, who died while on furlough from Central Branch, is approved and the treasurer authorized to pay over same to said administrator, taking voucher therefor.

The application of Charles B. Gruby, guardian of Moses H. Hubbard, of Alpena, Mich., late Company I, Eleventh Maine Volunteers, for effects of said Hubbard, is so far approved as to authorize continuance of temporary relief until further investigation of case by governor of Central Branch.

APPLICATIONS FOR REMISSION OF PENALTIES.

The application of Thomas Quigley, late Company F, Twenty-fifth Michigan Volunteers, is, for good reasons appearing, approved, and one-half of the penalty heretofore assessed will be remitted.

The applications of the following inmates of the Central Branch for remission of penalties heretofore imposed are refused, no sufficient reason appearing for the relief asked:

James H. Quinlan, late Company A, Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers.

William Conniff, late Company D, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers.

The following applications from the Northwestern Branch for remission of penalties heretofore imposed are refused, because no sufficient reasons are given in either case to justify the board in reversing its action once deliberately made:

Patrick Murphy, late Company H, One hundred and forty-seventh New York Volunteers.

William Conniff, late Company D, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers.

William Larkins, late Company G, Ninety-first New York Volunteers.

Joseph Broiant, late Company D, Forty-second New York Volunteers.

John Collins, late Company A, Ninety-ninth New York Volunteers.

Robert O. Smith, late Company B, First Long Island Volunteers.

John Schiebel, late Company G, Twelfth Missouri Volunteers.

John McCarthy, late Company D, Seventy-first New York Volunteers.

Anthony Sullivan, late Company J, Eighteenth New York Volunteers.

James Manning, late Company C, Seventeenth New York Volunteers.

John Smith, late Company A, Thirty-sixth New York Volunteers.

George Hall, late Company D, Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers.

Dennis Conley, late Company D, Twelfth Iowa Volunteers.

John C. Ham, late Company D, Fiftieth Illinois Volunteers.

Cornelius Barry, late Company H, Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteers.

James Logue, late Company K, One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The applications of the following for remission of penalties heretofore imposed are refused:

Jacob Schoudan, late Company K, Ninety-fifth New York Volunteers.

J. Dillon, late Company F, Thirteenth New York Volunteers.

John Murphy, late Company B, Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery.

John Hollywood, of Northwestern Branch.

ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

The president then presented to the board his estimates for the funds required for the purposes of the home for the quarter ending March 31,

1878, which, after careful consideration and revision, were agreed upon, as follows:

Eastern Branch	$30,517 18
Northwestern Branch	27,100 00
Southern Branch	25,073 40
Central Branch	111,345 81
For increase of water supply (see *resolution*)	5,000 00
For heating church, headquarters, &c., and change in heating barracks (see *resolution*)	3,000 00
For addition to slaughter-house	900 00
For 1,000 feet rubber hose	1,000 00
For kitchen to governor's residence, authorized at last meeting, but not included in appropriation	500 00
For incidental expenses, outdoor relief, &c	7,000 00
Total	211,436 39

Thereupon the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the board of managers estimate the sum of two hundred and eleven thousand four hundred and thirty-six dollars and thirty-nine cents as necessary to meet the current expenses of the four branches of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers for the quarter ending March 31, 1878, and for construction, repairs, outdoor relief, and incidental expenses of the National Home for the quarter, and that the acting treasurer be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to take such measures as may be necessary to obtain said sum from the Treasury of the United States, and to receipt for the same in the name and behalf of the National Home.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. Gunckel presented a report, with account and vouchers, for outdoor relief administered by him from December 31, 1874, to December 1, 1877, which were examined and approved, and, upon his request, he was authorized to pay over balance fund in his hands to the general treasurer.

George Osterman, late Company I, Second D. C., will be readmitted on condition the surgeon find him sufficiently disabled, and that he do such labor or service as he is able to perform for three months without pay.

The application of Michael Hogan for readmission is approved, and he will be readmitted on condition the surgeon find him disabled, and that he pay cost of transportation by labor or otherwise.

On condition that he do not leave the home grounds or use intoxicating liquors, and assign one-half of his pension for six months to the home, John Trees, late company D, One hundred and eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, will be readmitted to Central Branch.

There being no further business, the board adjourned, to hold its next meeting at the Office of the Surgeon-General, in Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, March 18, A. D. 1878, at 12 o'clock m.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, *Secretary*.

O

45TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 50.

HARBOR AT NEW ORLEANS.

REPORT

OF

THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS,

CONVENED

To examine and report upon the means necessary to protect the wharves and harbor from incursions of the river at New Orleans.

APRIL 16, 1878.—Referred to the Committee on Levees and Improvement of the Mississippi River and ordered to be printed (to accompany bill H. R. 4318).

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *April* 8, 1878.

HON. ED. PILSBURY, *Mayor of New Orleans:*

SIR: The board of engineers convened at the request of the city council "to examine and report upon the means necessary to protect the wharves and harbor from the incursions of the river," beg to submit the following:

Referring to your letter of November 17, 1877, the engineering information requested of the board was as follows:

First. A thorough and complete survey of the river and its banks from the upper to the lower limit of the city, giving cross-sections of the stream every half-mile, and the direction of the current.

Second. A plan for the temporary preservation of the banks and wharves from destruction, to apply only to the most exposed points, and adapted to the present resources of the city, which are limited, accompanied by estimates.

Third. A more general and comprehensive plan, embracing the river front of the second and third districts as a permanent work, with estimates, so as to be commenced and carried on gradually as the future prosperity of the city may admit.

At a former session of the board, held in November last, a preliminary report was rendered your honor respecting the condition of affairs along the city front. In this the means necessary to be taken to preserve the most exposed points (which were at the foot of Saraparu street and at the foot of Montegut street) were presented, and the execution of the plans was intrusted to and carried out under the direction of the city surveyor. A general plan also was outlined, which was to embrace the entire city front, from Carrollton to a point below the United States barracks, or so much of it at least as needed permanent protection. The board were unprepared at that time to decide upon all the details to be observed in this permanent plan of protection, owing to the lack of the

necessary information respecting the condition of the caving banks, their extent, their composition, slope, depth of water, &c., all of which could only be furnished by an exhaustive and extensive survey such as called for by your letter.

This survey was undertaken under the personal supervision of the local members of the board, with aid furnished by the government and by the city, and was carried to a successful termination. It is complete and thorough in all the details necessary for a proper study of the problem submitted to the board. It extended from a point above Carrollton to a point below the barracks, embracing also the right bank of the river, and was made in three sections. Section first started from a point some 3,300 feet above the Metarre road, at the upper end of a plank revetment where there is a wide batture, and followed the left bank to the Orleans Park, where there is also a wide batture, a total distance of 22,243 feet. At intervals of 100 feet lines of soundings were made extending out from 300 to 400 feet, and where there were caving banks intermediate lines were sounded. Thirty-four sections were also sounded across the river in this stretch, and from one hundred to one hundred and twenty soundings were located in each section. Thirty of these cross-sections were nearly at the same points as those made in the survey of 1851 by Captain (now General) Humphreys. From Orleans Park to Canal street, there being no caving of the left bank, no survey of that line was made. Section second commenced at Canal street, and the shore-line was run from that point to the slaughter-houses, a distance of 21,800 feet. On this stretch soundings were made at each 100 feet as before, extending out into the river from 300 to 400 feet. Twenty cross-sections were also sounded at nearly equal intervals, but only about eighty soundings were located on each one. Section third included the right bank of the river, and commenced at a point 3,450 feet above the lock at Westwego, and extended down to the point at Algiers, and is some 47,000 feet in length. Soundings were made at intervals as in the surveys of the other sections, and nineteen cross-sections were sounded across the river between the lower end of the Carrollton section and Canal street, thus filling that interval.

Gauges were kept at Carrollton, Canal street, the mint, and at the United States barracks; and all soundings were reduced to the same plane of reference as that of the delta survey, and reads on the Carrollton gauge 15′.70.

The condition of the banks as developed by the survey is as follows:

From the upper end of the Carrollton survey to station 186 there is a wide batture and no caving going on at present. From station 186 to station 91 (at head of Carrollton avenue), there is more or less caving of the bank throughout the whole distance. Between stations 140 and 157 some 500 feet of the bank have caved in since 1858, and at the Carrollton Hotel, which is at the lower end of the present cutting, in that time some 200 feet have gone in. The total length of the caving in this section is 9,200 feet.

From station 91 down to station 55 there have been about 200 feet caved in since 1858, but there is little if any caving going on now, except in two places, one about 300 and the other about 200 feet long. Below station 55 there is a fill at present, and a wide batture.

Below Canal street, from Morgan's, wharf, at station 10, to station 160, a distance of 15,000 feet, the bank needs more or less protection. It has, however, been deemed advisable to apply protective measures to the slope of the bank from Morgan's wharf to Congress street, a distance

of 7,500 feet, leaving the remaining portion of the city below that point to be protected by a new levee.

On the right bank the space through which the caving takes place extends from station 49 to 176, below the locks; and from station 296 to 476, above and at Algiers, a total length of 31,700 feet.

The board, however, does not deem it at present absolutely necessary to apply the works of protection to this entire stretch of bank, but only to a portion embracing Nine Mile Point.

The locations of the different caving banks at which it is proposed to apply the works of protection can better be understood by reference to the sketch map accompanying the report, while at the same time an inspection of the index and detailed maps will give all the information respecting the depths of water, slope of bank, composition of same, &c., much more fully than can be indicated or enumerated in the report.

The results of the survey of the banks show that they are composed of a hard blue mud with intermediate soft strata. These soft strata outcrop at various depths as shown in adjacent lines of soundings. In some cases they are quite regular, in others quite irregular, as if deposited upon a slope.

The cavings result from the saturation of these layers of soft material, which are afterward washed or cut out, causing the superincumbent mass to fall or slide into the river. This caving takes place mostly upon a falling river, the high water seeming to act by its presence in sustaining the bank. These soft strata occur at various depths, from near the surface to near the bottom of the river, and the greater or less amount of cave seems to depend upon their relative position.

In order, then, to retain the bank in its natural position the remedy to be applied would seem to be some method by which the cutting out of the defective strata could be prevented. This is best subserved by applying to the bank a revetment extending so as to cover the whole slope, or so much of it as likely to be affected.

The banks along the city front present conditions not unfavorable to the successful application of a project such as was outlined in our preliminary report of November last.

The general method indicated there was to cover the slope of the bank with a revetment of brush and stone in such shapes and forms as best suited the particular locality where it was to be applied.

While much more costly applications of timber and stone might subserve the object in view, those of the brush and stone in the shape of matting applied to the banks have the merit that, while suitable for the purpose, they are comparatively cheap, are easily applied, and on account of their pliability can be well adapted to the irregular slopes of the banks caused by the caving. At the same time the carpeting of the bank in such a manner causes no undue contraction of the waterway and allows the current to move along in its natural course.

At the upper section of the river at Carrollton, and on the right bank above Algiers, where there are no wharves, it is proposed, in accordance with the above views, to cover the slopes from a short distance above low water to a distance out such that all defective strata will be protected by a layer of brush formed into rafts, and ballasted with stone sufficient to keep it in position.

Along the section of the river from Morgan's wharf to the foot of Congress street it is proposed to form a bulkhead extending the entire distance, on a line with the outer row of wharf-piles, by driving piles in pairs, the distance between the centers of each pair being 6 feet and between the piles of each pair 3 feet. These piles in pairs are bolted

together at low water and at the top. Between the piles extending up and down stream brush fascines are piled up to low-water mark, forming, so to speak, a brush wall. Above low-water mark, on the outside of the piles plank are placed extending to high-water mark.

From the foot of this row of piles, extending out as far as may be necessary to cover all defective strata, a layer of brush and stone in suitable form is laid upon the slope.

The object in not continuing the revetment clear up to the bank, as in the other districts, is that it has been found from experience that great difficulty and expense will attend the removal of the great number of piles and timber-work now forming the wharves and occupying a portion of the slope needing protection, and which it would be necessary to remove were it determined to carpet the entire slope, adding considerably to the expense, and more than the circumstances would warrant.

Statistics at the disposal of the board indicate that the largest interests involved are in section 2, from Morgan's wharf to Congress street It therefore seems expedient that the proposed measures of protection should be first applied to that part of the shore. Similar reasons indicate that the work on the Carrollton section No. 1 should be next done, and, finally, that work above Nine Mile Point on the right bank which is essential as a protection to the works in section 1 and the shore below.

The following are the estimates for the protection of so much of the city front as the board deems absolutely essential at the present time to the preservation of the wharves and harbor, though eventually the protection of the entire front may have to be undertaken. These estimates being approximations, the board has sought to make them sufficiently large to cover all contingencies, leaving to the engineer who may have charge of the construction of the work a certain latitude whereby such changes as may appear necessary and as circumstances may call for can be made as the work progresses.

Estimates.

Section 2, from Morgan's wharf to Congress street:		
Piles and planking, at $6.33 per running foot	$47,475	
Filling between piles, 6,600 cords, at $2.50 per cord	16,500	
Brush matting, 7,500 feet long, 200 feet wide in position, and ballasted	146,025	
	210,000	
Contingencies	25,000	
		$235,000
Section 1, at Carrollton:		
Brush matting, 9,200 feet long, 200 feet wide, sunk and ballasted, at $19.50 per running foot	179,400	
Contingencies	18,600	
		$198,000
Section 3, Nine Mile Point:		
Brush matting, 2,000 feet long, 200 feet wide, sunk and ballasted at $19.50 per running foot	39,000	
Contingencies	4,000	
		43,000
Total estimated cost		476,000

Herewith are transmitted the drawings* pertaining to the survey, consisting of 4 index charts; 1 sketch map, showing locations of proposed improvements; 2 sectional drawings, showing details of proposed constructions; 43 sheets of drawings showing details of survey.

* Not with the manuscript furnished to the printing office.—[Printer.]

'here are also transmitted all the papers alluded to in our prelim-
ry report, consisting of letters, views, &c., of professional and other
sons in regard to the work.
'he board desire to express their acknowledgment of the valuable
vices rendered by Commodore C. P. Patterson, Chief of the United
tes Coast Survey; the officers and crews of the United States men-
war Enterprise and Canonicus; Messrs. H. C. Collins, W. H. Wil-
ns, George d'Hemecourt, M. W. Darton, H. S. Douglas, Eugene
mpson, and Capt. M. W. Francis, and their assistants.
Ve would respectfully recommend to your honor that provision be
le for completing the maps, &c., of the survey, and the careful
servation of the same as a valuable contribution to the hydrography
he river in the vicinity of New Orleans.
ll of which is respectfully submitted.

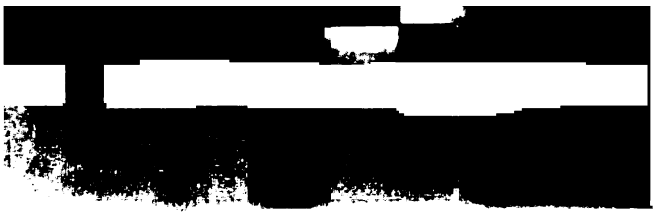
G. WEITZEL.
W. H. H. BENYAURD.
C. W. HOWELL.
B. M. HARROD.
J. A. HEMECOURT.

ROBT. C. WOOD, *Secretary.*

[Indorsement.]

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
April 13, 1878.

opy of report respectfully furnished Committee on Commerce of the
use of Representatives, with concurrence in the views and recom-
ndations of the board.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Engineers.

O